

**[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Haverhill U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Haverhill (England). Urban District Council.

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H A V E R H I L L   U R B A N   D I S T R I C T

in the

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E   C O U N T Y   O F   W E S T   S U F F O L K

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

for the year

1 9 5 9



COAST GUARD VESSEL

No.

APPROVED BY

DATE

and

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COMMISSIONER

THAT

BE

## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District  
of Haverhill in the County of West Suffolk for the  
year ending the 31st December, 1959.

Public Health Department,  
Severals House,  
Newmarket.

November, 1960.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical  
Officer of Health for the year 1959, on behalf of Dr. G. P. Barclay who  
was the Medical Officer of Health for the District during the year in  
question.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

A. FARNILL MORGAN

Medical Officer of Health.

### SECTION A

#### GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District .....	2,530 acres
Rateable Value (as at 31. 3.59.).....	£39,611
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£141. 10. 9d.
Rates.....	£1. 0. 2d.
(County Rate 12s. 9d. - U.D.C. Rate 7s. 5d.)	
Number of inhabited houses.....	1,887
Estimated Population.....	4,570
Census in 1951.....	4,096

The industrial activities of the district are varied and include  
the manufacture of ready made clothing, gloves, mats, textile fabrics,  
tooth and other brushes, ropes, twine, sacks, waterproof covers, telecom-  
munication equipment and essences. There is a large ironworks special-  
ising in general agricultural and motor engineering, electric lighting  
and heating. The processing of animal feeding stuffs is also carried  
out.

There is a town development scheme which is being carried out  
with the co-operation of the London County Council. This got well under  
way during the year when three industrial firms manufacturing furniture,  
athletic equipment and sheet metal products moved from the London area  
into new factories in the town. Their workers and their families had  
taken up residence in approximately 90 new council houses by the end of  
the year when further factories and council houses were under construc-  
tion.



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District  
of Haverrill in the County of West Rutland for the  
year ending the 31st December, 1929.

Public Health Department,  
Beverly House,  
Newmarket.  
November, 1930.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical  
Officer of Health for the year 1929, on behalf of Dr. G. F. Harvey who  
was the Medical Officer of Health for the District during the year in  
question.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. FARMILL MORGAN

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District .....	2,530 acres
Rateable Value (as at 31. 3. 29) .....	£39,611
Gas represented by a Penny Rate .....	£11. 10. 9d.
Rates .....	£1. 0. 2d.
(County Rate 12s. 9d. - U.D.C. Rate 7s. 5d.)	
Number of inhabited houses .....	1,887
Estimated Population .....	4,570
Census in 1921 .....	4,096

The industrial activities of the district are varied and include  
the manufacture of ready-made clothing, gloves, hats, textile fabrics,  
tooth and other brushes, ropes, twines, sacks, waterproof covers, telecom-  
munication equipment and accessories. There is a large ironworks special-  
ising in general engineering and motor engineering, electric lighting  
and heating. The processing of animal feeding stuffs is also carried  
out.

There is a town development scheme which is being carried out  
with the co-operation of the London County Council. This got well under  
way during the year when three industrial firms manufacturing furniture,  
electric equipment and sheet metal products moved from the London area  
into new factories in the town. Their workers and their families had  
taken up residence in approximately 90 new council houses by the end of  
the year when further factories and council houses were under construc-  
tion.

# SECTION B

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	(37) 38	(37) 36	(74) 74
Illegitimate	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(37) 38</b>	<b>(37) 36</b>	<b>(74) 74</b>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (16.3) 16.2

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (16.0) 17.9

Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales) (16.4) 16.5

Proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate live births ( - ) -

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	(0) 1	(0) 4	(0) 5
Illegitimate	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(0) 1</b>	<b>(0) 4</b>	<b>(0) 5</b>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births ( - ) 63.3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England & Wales) (21.6) 20.7

### DEATHS

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
(27) 25	(31) 25	(58) 50

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (12.8) 11.9

Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (11.3) 11.9

Death Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales) (11.7) 11.6

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion (-) -

### INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	(1) 1	(1) 0	(2) 1
Illegitimate	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(1) 1</b>	<b>(1) 0</b>	<b>(2) 1</b>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

Deaths per 1,000 live births (27.0) 10.1

Deaths per 1,000 live births (England & Wales) (23.1) 22.2

Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (27.0) 10.1

Adjusted Birth and Death Rates for the last five years :

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Birth Rates	15.2	16.5	18.2	16.0	17.9
Death Rates	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.3	11.9

# SECTION II

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(37) 38	(37) 36	(74) 74	(0) 1	(0) 4	(0) 5
(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
Totals			Totals		
(37) 38	(37) 36	(74) 74	(0) 1	(0) 4	(0) 5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births		
16.2			(21.6)		
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England & Wales)		
(16.0)			20.7		
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)			Proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate live births		
16.2			( - )		

## DEATHS

Male	Female	Total
(27) 25	(31) 28	(58) 53
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population		
11.9		
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population		
(11.3)		
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)		
11.6		
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion		
( - )		

## INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age

Male	Female	Total
(1) 1	(1) 0	(2) 1
(0) 0	(0) 0	(0) 0
Totals		
(1) 1	(1) 0	(2) 1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age	10.1
Deaths per 1,000 live births	(27.0)
Deaths per 1,000 live births (England & Wales)	(21.1)
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	(27.0)

Adjusted Birth and Death Rates for the last five years

1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Birth Rates	15.2	16.2	16.0	17.9	17.9
Death Rates	10.6	10.4	10.3	11.3	11.9



# CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES

## WATER SUPPLY

	Male	Female	Total
Cancer (all types) .....	4	2	6
Diabetes .....	1	0	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system..	3	11	14
Coronary Disease .....	6	5	11
Other Heart Disease .....	6	3	9
Pneumonia .....	0	2	2
Bronchitis .....	3	0	3
Other Respiratory Disease .....	1	0	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	1	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents .....	0	1	1
Total....	25	25	50

The old Tangye diesel driven reciprocating pump has been replaced with a Easland electrical submersible pump, capable of pumping 15,000 gallons per hour. This pump has been installed in the 10g in. diameter borehole and since the latter months of 1957 has been working satisfactorily. The latter pump in November, 1957, when a discharge of between 15,000 and 16,000 gallons per hour was obtained, and the water rose over 70 feet in the borehole, and since the latter months of 1957 has been working satisfactorily. The latter pump in November, 1957, when a discharge of between 15,000 and 16,000 gallons per hour was obtained, and the water rose over 70 feet in the borehole, and since the latter months of 1957 has been working satisfactorily.

## SECTION C

### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Public Health Officers of the Authority - 1959.

- Dr. G. P. Barclay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., whole time Medical Officer of Health (is also M.O.H. to several other local authorities)
- Mr. I. H. Seeley, B.Sc., M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., Engineer and Surveyor (Appointed April, 1956)
- Mr. P. Banks, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.P.H.E., Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.

#### Hospitals

There are no Hospitals within the area.

#### Ambulance Facilities

The West Suffolk County Council are responsible for the ambulance services.

#### Nursing in the Home

District Nurses are available for nursing and midwifery duties.

#### Infant Welfare

A welfare clinic is held weekly on Fridays and is provided by the West Suffolk County Council.

Supplies are periodically sent for chemical and bacteriological examination. There has been little or no variation from the standard type of report which is reproduced here and no tendency to plumb-solvency has been indicated.

(a) The following is a copy of a chemical examination of a sample of water carried out by the County Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.



# CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE

Total	Female	Male	
6	2	4	Cancer (all types) .....
1	0	1	Diabetes .....
14	11	3	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..
11	5	6	Coronary Disease .....
9	3	6	Other Heart Disease .....
2	2	0	Pneumonia .....
3	0	3	Bronchitis .....
1	0	1	Other Respiratory Disease .....
2	1	1	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..
1	1	0	Motor vehicle accidents .....
20	22	22	Total....

## SECTION C

### GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

#### Public Health Officers of the Authority - 1959.

- (a) Dr. G. F. Barclay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., whole time Medical Officer of Health (is also M.O.H. to several other local authorities)
- (b) Mr. I. H. Sealey, B.Sc., M.I.Med.B., A.R.I.C.S., Engineer and Surveyor (Appointed April, 1956)
- (c) Mr. P. Evans, M.B., Ch.B., M.A.F.H.I., A.I.B.H.E., Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.

#### Hospitals

There are no Hospitals within the area.

#### Ambulance Facilities

The West Suffolk County Council are responsible for the ambulance services.

#### Nursing in the Home

District Nurses are available for nursing and midwifery duties.

#### Infant Welfare

A welfare clinic is held weekly on Fridays and is provided by the West Suffolk County Council.

## SECTION D.

### WATER SUPPLY:

The Waterworks is situated in Camps Road, approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the centre of the town in a westerly direction. The floor level of the pumphouse is 279.50 ft. above Ordnance Datum, and the floor of the new pumphouse which houses the vertical centrifugal pump is 274.00 ft. above Ordnance Datum. The supply is obtained from below the chalk stratum through boreholes. There is a well 7 feet in diameter and 103 feet deep, from the base of which two headings are taken each 25 feet long running in approximately north and south directions. There are three boreholes, one 9 inches in diameter at the bottom of the well and extending to a depth of 250 feet from the surface level, a further one through the southerly heading 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, and another of 18 inch diameter taken through the northerly heading to depths of 350 and 360 feet respectively from surface level.

### PUMPING MACHINERY:

In 1951 a Sulzer vertical spindle centrifugal pump was installed in the 18 in. borehole, and this raises approximately 11,000 gallons of water per hour and is powered by a 37 h.p. electric motor.

The old Tangye diesel driven reciprocating pump has been replaced with a Harland electrically operated submersible pump, capable of pumping 15,000 gallons per hour. This pump has been installed in the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter borehole and since the latter months of 1957 has been used to pump the larger proportion of the total water requirements of the town. A pumping test was undertaken on this pump in November, 1957, when a discharge of between 15,000 and 16,000 gallons per hour was maintained over a period of 48 hours. There was no appreciable drop in water level during the period of the test and the water rose over 70 feet within three minutes of the cessation of pumping.

All water is treated with chlorine before entering the town mains.

The water is pumped from the boreholes to a surface reservoir situated some 270 yards from the pumphouses, which has a capacity of 150,000 gallons and a top water level of 350 feet above Ordnance Datum. This reservoir is not sufficiently elevated nor has adequate capacity to supply future development and the provision of increased surface storage accommodation is planned and a water tower is under construction through the Council's Consultants, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Sons, as an integral part of their water supply proposals to serve the expanded town.

The number of dwelling houses connected to the water mains is as follows :

(a) Within the U.D.C. area .. .. .	1880
(b) Outside the area .. .. .	19
Approximate length of mains .. .. .	11 miles
Number of houses not connected to the mains (Not within a reasonable distance of the mains) .. .. .	8
The proportion of houses supplied by standpipes (within the curtilage of the houses) .. .. .	4%

### PURITY OF THE WATER:

Samples are periodically sent for chemical and bacteriological examination. There has been little or no variation from the standard type of report which is reproduced here and no tendency to plumbo-solvency has been indicated.

(a) The following is a copy of a chemical examination of a sample of water carried out by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.



## WATER SUPPLY:

The Waterworks is situated in Campa Road, approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the centre of the town in a westerly direction. The floor level of the pumphouse is 279.30 ft. above Ordnance Datum, and the floor of the new pumphouse which houses the vertical centrifugal pump is 274.00 ft. above Ordnance Datum. The supply is obtained from below the chalk stratum through boreholes. There is a well 7 feet in diameter and 103 feet deep, from the base of which two headings are taken each 25 feet long running in approximately north and south directions. There are three boreholes, one 9 inches in diameter at the bottom of the well and extending to a depth of 250 feet from the surface level, a further one through the southerly heading 103 inch diameter, and another at 18 inch diameter taken through the northerly heading to depths of 150 and 360 feet respectively from surface level.

## PUMPING MACHINERY:

In 1951 a Sulzer vertical spindle centrifugal pump was installed in the 18 in. borehole, and this raises approximately 11,000 gallons of water per hour and is powered by a 17 h.p. electric motor.

The old Tange diesel driven reciprocating pump has been replaced with a Harland electrically operated submersible pump, capable of pumping 15,000 gallons per hour. This pump has been installed in the 103 in. diameter borehole and since the latter months of 1957 has been used to pump the larger proportion of the total water requirements of the town. A pumping test was undertaken on this pump in November, 1957, when a discharge of between 15,000 and 16,000 gallons per hour was maintained over a period of 48 hours. There was no appreciable drop in water level during the period of the test and the water rose over 10 feet within three minutes of the cessation of pumping.

All water is treated with chlorine before entering the town mains.

The water is pumped from the boreholes to a surface reservoir situated some 270 yards from the pumphouse, which has a capacity of 130,000 gallons and a top water level of 350 feet above Ordnance Datum. This reservoir is not sufficiently elevated nor has adequate capacity to supply future development and the provision of increased surface storage accommodation is planned and a water tower is under construction through the Council's Consultants, Messrs. Howard Humphreys and Bone, as an integral part of their water supply proposals to serve the expanded town.

The number of dwelling houses connected to the water mains is as follows:

(a) Within the U.D.C. area	..	..	..	..	1880
(b) Outside the area	..	..	..	..	19
Approximate length of mains	..	..	..	..	11 miles
Number of houses not connected to the mains	..	..	..	..	8
(Not within a reasonable distance of the mains)	..	..	..	..	
The proportion of houses supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	
(Within the curtilage of the houses)	..	..	..	..	42

## PURITY OF THE WATER:

Samples are periodically sent for chemical and bacteriological examination. There has been little or no variation from the standard type of report which is reproduced here and no tendency to plumbage has been indicated.

(a) The following is a copy of a chemical examination of a sample of water carried out by the Council's Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Street, London, E.W.1.



COPY

HAVERHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES REPORT

Analysis of a sample of water from Haverhill Urban District Council, 17th November, 1959, labelled .... Council Offices, Swan Lane, Haverhill. Tap direct off main, (source borehole)

CHEMICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance .... Bright with particles. Turbidity .... less than 3

Colour .... Nil. Odour .... Nil. Taste .....

pH.... 7.2. Free Carbon Dioxide ..... 34.

Electric conductivity .... 850. Alkalinity as  $\text{CaCO}_3$  .... 290.

Ca	Mg	Na	K	$\text{CO}_3$	$\text{SO}_4$	Cl	$\text{NO}_3$	$\text{SiO}_2$	Hypothetical Combinations
131	29.2	40	6.6	174	140	48	12	28	
116				174					Calcium Carb. 290
15					36				Calcium Sulph. 51
	29.2				85				Magnes. Sulph. 114
		9			19				Sodium Sulph. 28
		27				42			Sodium Chlorid. 69
		4					12		Sodium Nitrate 16
			6.6			6			Potass. Chlor. 13
								28	Silica 28
									Difference 11
Dissolved Solids dried at $180^\circ \text{C}$ .									620

Hardness\*- Total - 450. Carbonate - 290. Non-carbonate - 160.

Nitrate Nitrogen - 2.6. Nitrite Nitrogen - less than 0.01.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000. Oxygen absorbed - 0.30.

Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.000. Residual chloride - absent.

Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent.

Fluoride (F) - 0.55 pts. per million (method: Perchloric distillation-thorium nitrate titration.)

\* Calculated from the calcium and magnesium contents.

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

4th December, 1959.

(Signed) Gordon Miles.

(b) The following is a copy of a bacteriological examination of a sample of water made by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.

THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES REPORT  
Haverhill Urban District Council

Analysis of a sample of water from Haverhill Urban District Council, 17th November, 1939, labelled ..... Council Offices, Swan Lane, Haverhill. Tap direct off main (source borehole)

CHEMICAL RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance ..... Bright with particles. Turbidity ..... less than 3  
 Colour ..... Nil. Odour ..... Nil. Taste .....  
 pH ..... 7.2. Free Carbon Dioxide ..... 34  
 Electric conductivity ..... 850. Alkalinity as CaCO<sub>3</sub> ..... 290.

Ca	Mg	Na	K	CO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub>	Cl	NO <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Hypothetical Combinations
131	29.2	40	6.6	174	140	48	12	28	
116				174					Calcium Carb. 280
12					36				Calcium Sulph. 31
	29.2				85				Magnesium Sulph. 114
		2			19				Sodium Sulph. 26
	27					42			Sodium Chloride 69
		4					12		Sodium Nitrate 16
			6.6			6			Potassium Chlor. 13
								28	Silica
								11	Difference
Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C.									
850									

Hardness - Total - 450. Carbonate - 290. Non-carbonate - 160.  
 Nitrate Nitrogen - 2.6. Nitrite Nitrogen - less than 0.01.  
 Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000. Oxygen absorbed - 0.30.  
 Alkalinity Nitrogen - 0.000. Residual chloride - absent.  
 Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent.  
 Fluoride (F) - 0.25 p.p.m. per million (method: Potentiometric distillation - thorium nitrate titration).  
 \* Calculated from the calcium and magnesium contents.  
 This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

4th December, 1939. (Signed) Gordon Miles.

(d) The following is a copy of a bacteriological examination of a sample of water made by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Council, Cambridge.



Nature of Sample : Tap, 37 Duddery Hill, Haverhill.  
 30 Clements Lane, "  
 23 Paske Avenue, "

Date of collection : 11.11.59.

Date of arrival : 11.11.59.

REPORT. Date of report 13.11.59.

Plate Count. Yeastrel Agar 24 hours 37°C.aerobically .... per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C.....  
 0 per 100 ml.

Probable number of Bact. coli (type 1) ..... 0 per 100 ml.

Remarks : Satisfactory. (Signed) J. Nagington.

#### WATER CHARGES:

The charges for water are 1s. 7d. per 1,000 gallons with reductions for bulk supplies.

1s. 10d. in the £. on rateable value with a minimum charge of 10s. per annum.

The following show the variations of rest level of the water in the wells, 1954 to 1959 inclusive.

1954	Maximum level, May ..	..	..	..	..	204.00 ft.
	Minimum level, January ..	..	..	..	..	197.50 ft.
1955	Maximum level, April ..	..	..	..	..	201.50 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	..	190.50 ft.
1956	Maximum level, April ..	..	..	..	..	197.00 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	..	191.00 ft.
1957	Maximum level, March ..	..	..	..	..	195.66 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	..	184.91 ft.
1958	Maximum level, September ..	..	..	..	..	194.92 ft.
	Minimum level, January ..	..	..	..	..	189.50 ft.
1959	Maximum level, July ..	..	..	..	..	199.11 ft.
	Minimum level, November ..	..	..	..	..	184.60 ft.

The average daily consumption of water per head was 44 gallons.

Rainfall as registered by the rain gauge at the Waterworks during the last five years, as compared with 1959 :

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>
January	2.61	2.07	1.13	2.71	2.08	1.23
February	0.22	2.62	1.95	0.76	1.55	1.97
March	2.00	0.72	1.32	0.70	1.15	2.09
April	2.08	0.89	0.09	1.11	0.44	0.25
May	0.78	2.20	0.67	0.58	2.71	2.46
June	1.26	5.79	1.65	1.78	2.62	2.26
July	3.29	3.24	2.56	1.95	0.86	3.33
August	0.61	3.23	2.05	4.81	0.72	4.17
September	0.07	2.95	2.81	1.84	2.14	1.27
October	1.68	1.86	1.94	2.11	4.58	2.28
November	1.87	1.63	2.23	0.97	0.64	3.32
December	4.60	2.79	1.71	2.13	1.97	2.28
	<u>21.07</u>	<u>29.99</u>	<u>20.11</u>	<u>21.45</u>	<u>21.46</u>	<u>26.91</u>



Nature of Sample : Top, 37 Dandery Hill, Haverhill.  
 " 30 Clinton Lane, "  
 " 23 Park Avenue, "

Date of collection : 11.11.39.  
 Date of arrival : 11.11.39.  
 Date of report 13.11.39.

REPORT.  
 Plate Count. Yeast: 14 per 100 ml. aerobically ..... per ml.  
 Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 5 days 37°C.....  
 0 per 100 ml.  
 Probable number of Bac. coli (type 1) ..... 0 per 100 ml.  
 Remarks : Satisfactory. (Signed) J. H. Hocking.

WATER CHARGES:

The charges for water are 1s. 7d. per 1,000 gallons with reductions for bulk supplies.  
 1s. 10d. in the £. on retentive value with a minimum charge of 10s. per annum.

The following show the variations of water level of the water in the wells, 1924 to 1939 inclusive.

1924	Maximum level, May ..	..	..	..	204.00 ft.
	Minimum level, January ..	..	..	..	197.50 ft.
1925	Maximum level, April ..	..	..	..	201.50 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	190.50 ft.
1926	Maximum level, April ..	..	..	..	197.00 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	191.00 ft.
1927	Maximum level, March ..	..	..	..	195.66 ft.
	Minimum level, December ..	..	..	..	184.91 ft.
1928	Maximum level, September ..	..	..	..	194.92 ft.
	Minimum level, January ..	..	..	..	189.50 ft.
1929	Maximum level, July ..	..	..	..	199.11 ft.
	Minimum level, November ..	..	..	..	184.60 ft.

The average daily consumption of water per head was 44 gallons.  
 Rainfall as registered by the rain gauge at the Waterworks during the last five years, as compared with 1929 :

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
January	2.61	2.07	1.13	2.71	2.08	1.23
February	0.22	2.62	1.95	0.76	1.52	1.97
March	2.00	0.92	1.32	0.70	1.15	2.09
April	2.08	0.89	0.09	1.11	0.44	0.32
May	0.78	2.20	0.67	0.58	2.71	2.46
June	1.26	2.79	1.65	1.78	2.62	2.26
July	1.29	1.24	2.36	1.95	0.86	3.33
August	0.61	2.57	2.02	4.81	0.72	4.17
September	0.07	2.92	2.81	1.84	2.14	1.27
October	1.68	1.86	1.94	2.11	4.58	2.28
November	1.87	1.63	2.23	0.97	0.64	3.32
December	4.60	2.79	1.71	2.13	1.97	2.28
	21.07	29.99	20.11	21.45	21.46	26.91

#### OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH:

This was constructed in 1930, is well situated in the centre of the town, the dimensions are 75 ft. by 30 ft. with a maximum depth of 7 ft. 0 ins. In 1938 a Filtration and Chlorination plant was installed which has worked very efficiently.

The charges are 15s for Adult Season Ticket Holders and 7s 6d for Juniors, 1s for Adults and 6d for Juniors' admission. 31 adult and 245 Junior Season tickets were sold. In addition, 5,609 Adults and 5,623 Juniors paid for admission.

Morning periods are reserved for the use of schools during the Summer term, and one evening per week is reserved for adults only.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Sewage Disposal works is situated in Coupals Road approximately one mile from the town centre in a south-easterly direction. The sewage gravitates to the Works through an 18 inch diameter outfall sewer, and the sewerage system is partially separate in operation. All but a few outlying houses are served by the public sewers.

The Disposal Works comprise screening, detritus and storm-water tanks, two collecting and two settling tanks, and two percolating filters, from whence the sewage is finally treated by land irrigation on some 7 acres of land, much of which is under-drained.

The pumping plant is made up of a pair of Diesel Oil Engines operating centrifugal pumps which pump the sewage from the initial collecting tanks up to the settling tanks at the head of the Works. During 1957 a further Diesel Oil Engine was installed and connected to a very old pump in the Pumphouse which had not been used for many years. This latter engine and pump are used to pump the excess flows of sewage on to the land for further treatment, with which the other two pumps could not cope.

This effluent discharges into the Stour brook which is a small stream and a tributary of the River Stour. The standard of effluent, which has been attained throughout the year has been very unsatisfactory due to the overloading of the present Works and the fact that much of the plant is now obsolete and in a very poor condition.

The outline scheme for the reconstruction of the Works was prepared by the Council's Consultants and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government following a local investigation. The laying of a new 21 inch diameter outfall sewer was commenced at the end of 1958. The detailed scheme to serve a population of 7,500 persons as the first stage will be prepared during 1960 and it is hoped that work will be commenced early in 1961.

Number of dwelling houses connected to the sewers .. 1835

Number of dwelling houses not connected to the sewers  
(not being within a reasonable distance of a public sewer) 53

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Collection of refuse is undertaken from some 1,919 domestic and commercial premises. In most cases the collection is made weekly but in the case of a few outlying properties on the outskirts of the town a fortnightly collection operates. The Council purchased a Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper in April, 1957, with a cubic capacity of 16 - 18 cu. yds., which is operating very efficiently.

The disposal of the refuse is undertaken by controlled tipping in a disused pit, situated approximately one mile from the town centre in a south-easterly direction.



## OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATH:

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

The charges are 1/6 for Adult Season Ticket Holders and 1/6 for Juniors, 1/6 for Adults and 6d for Juniors' admission. 11 adult and 245 Junior Season tickets were sold. In addition, 2,609 Adults and 2,623 Juniors paid for admission.

Morning periods are reserved for the use of schools during the summer term, and one evening per week is reserved for adults only.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Sewage Disposal works is situated in Coupa's Road approximately one mile from the town centre in a south-easterly direction. The sewage gravitates to the Works through an 18 inch diameter outfall sewer, and the sewerage system is partially separate in operation. All but a few outlying houses are served by the public sewers.

The Disposal Works comprises an aeration, settling and storage tank, two collecting and two settling tanks, and two percolating filters, from whence the sewage is finally treated by land irrigation on some 7 acres of land, much of which is under-wooded.

The pumping plant is made up of a pair of Diesel Oil Engines operating centrifugal pumps which pump the sewage from the initial collecting tanks up to the settling tanks at the head of the Works. During 1937 a further Diesel Oil Engine was installed and connected to a very old pump in the farmhouse which had not been used for many years. This latter engine and pump are used to pump the excess flows of sewage on to the land for further treatment, with which the other two pumps could not cope.

This effluent discharges into the River Stour which is a small stream and a tributary of the River Stour. The standard of effluent which has been attained throughout the year has been very unsatisfactory due to the overloading of the present Works and the fact that much of the plant is now obsolete and in a very poor condition.

The outline scheme for the reconstruction of the Works was prepared by the Council's Consultants and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government following a local investigation. The laying of a new 21 inch diameter outfall sewer was commenced at the end of 1938. The detailed scheme to serve a population of 7,500 persons as the first stage will be prepared during 1940 and it is hoped that work will be commenced early in 1941.

Number of dwelling houses connected to the sewers .. 1835

Number of dwelling houses not connected to the sewers (not being within a reasonable distance of a public sewer) 23

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Collection of refuse is undertaken from some 1,912 domestic and commercial premises. In most cases the collection is made weekly but in the case of a few outlying properties on the outskirts of the town a fortnightly collection operates. The Council purchased a Shovelok and Brewery Lorry and 4½ tipper in April, 1937, with a cubic capacity of 16 - 18 cu. yds., which is operating very efficiently.

The disposal of the refuse is undertaken by controlled tipping in a disused pit, situated approximately one mile from the town centre in a south-easterly direction.



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Number of inspections and visits .. .. . 1,556

(The above inspections are divided into)

Dwelling houses (Housing Act) .. .. .	19
Dwelling houses. (Public Health Act) .. .. .	127
Butchers' shops and manufacturing premises .. .. .	34
Food stalls and vehicles .. .. .	211
Dairies .. .. .	5
Bakehouses .. .. .	12
Cafes and Restaurants .. .. .	18
Canteens .. .. .	13
Wet and fried fish shops .. .. .	14
Other food shops .. .. .	30
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	226
Rodent infestation .. .. .	15
Water supplies .. .. .	24
Visits re Council house tenancies etc. .. .. .	308
Petroleum installations .. .. .	82
Clean Air Act, 1956 .. .. .	43
Drainage .. .. .	47
Factories .. .. .	76
Shops .. .. .	2
Swimming Baths .. .. .	17
Miscellaneous visits.. .. .	80
Public Houses .. .. .	12
Explosives Acts 1875 and 1923 .. .. .	37
Outworkers' premises .. .. .	36
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	8
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 .. .. .	17
Complaints investigated .. .. .	43

Number of Statutory Notices .. .. . Nil

Number of Informal Notices .. .. . 18

HOUSING:

During the year 5 4-bedroom houses, 85 3-bedroom houses, 24 2-bedroom houses and 41 garages were completed.

The Council now own :

11 4-bedroom houses
483 3-bedroom houses
170 2-bedroom houses
42 2-bedroom bungalows
20 1-bedroom bungalows
36 2-bedroom flats
32 1-bedroom flats
10 pre-fabricated 2-bedroom bungalows
9 other houses purchased by the Council
2 shops
98 garages

Total    813 dwellings + 2 shops + 98 garages.





# DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

## PIGS:-

77 heads .....	Tuberculosis
113 sets of lungs .....	Pneumonia
11 sets of lungs .....	Pleurisy
10 plucks .....	Pleurisy
2 plucks .....	Endocarditis
2 plucks .....	Cirrhosis
1 pluck, head and trimmings .....	Swine Erysipelas
4 plucks .....	Abscessed
1 set of lungs .....	Abscessed
6 lb. carcass meat .....	Abscessed
146 lb. carcass meat .....	Bruising and Injuries
61 lb. carcass meat .....	Urticaria
1 heart .....	Pericarditis
2 carcasses and organs .....	Ruptured and emaciated
1 carcass and organs .....	Pyaemia
1 carcass and organs .....	Injuries
2 carcasses and organs .....	Moribund
14 livers .....	Cirrhosis
3 livers .....	Necrosis
1 pair of kidneys .....	Milk spot
2 flare fats and trimmings .....	Ruptured bowel
1 pluck .....	Contaminated
1 set of lungs .....	Parasitic

## SHEEP:-

3 sets of lungs .....	Parasitic
1 carcass and organs .....	Moribund
7 lb. carcass meat .....	Injuries

## CATTLE:-

55 lb. carcass meat .....	Bruising and Injuries
1 liver .....	Cirrhosis
1 liver .....	Necrosis
27 lb. carcass meat .....	Heat taint

Total weight of meat condemned during the year amounted to 3,066 pounds.



# DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED

FIGURE 1-

77 heads .....	Tuberculosis
113 sets of lungs .....	Pneumonia
11 sets of lungs .....	Pleurisy
10 pincks .....	Pleurisy
2 pincks .....	Endocarditis
2 pincks .....	Clotting
1 pink, head and trimmings .....	Swine Hygiene
4 pincks .....	Abcesses
1 set of lungs .....	Abcesses
6 lb. carcass meat .....	Abcesses
146 lb. carcass meat .....	Hurling and Intestine
61 lb. carcass meat .....	Urticaria
1 heart .....	Pericarditis
2 carcasses and organs .....	Ruptured and emaciated
1 carcass and organs .....	Pneumia
1 carcass and organs .....	Intestine
2 carcasses and organs .....	Morbund
14 livers .....	Clotting
3 livers .....	Neurosis
1 pair of kidneys .....	Milk spot
2 flare fat and trimmings .....	Ruptured bowel
1 pink .....	Contaminated
1 set of lungs .....	Parasitic

SHEET 1-

3 sets of lungs .....	Parasitic
1 carcass and organs .....	Morbund
7 lb. carcass meat .....	Intestine

CATTLE

25 lb. carcass meat .....	Hurling and Intestine
1 liver .....	Clotting
1 liver .....	Neurosis
27 lb. carcass meat .....	Heat taint

Total weight of meat condemned during the year amounted to 3,066 pounds.

FOOD PREMISES:

Butchers' shops .....	7
Butchers' manufacturing premises .....	6
Takeaways .....	2
Cafes, canteens, refreshment stalls, etc. ....	12
Hot and fried fish shops .....	3
Grocery .....	5
Pastry, confectionery .....	14

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .....	46	18	65	424	5172
Number inspected .....	46	18	65	424	5172
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	-	-	-	1	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	3	-	4	170
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis.....	4.3	16.7	-	1.2	3.4
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	-	-	-	-	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	1.5
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned..	-	-	-	-	-



# CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

				Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .....	46	18	65	424	517			
Number inspected .....	46	18	65	424	517			
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	2	3	-	4	17			
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis .....	4.3	16.7	-	1.2	3.2			
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generalized and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

# FOOD PREMISES:

Butchers' shops .....	7			
Butchers' manufacturing premises .....	6			
Bakehouses .....	4			
Grocers' and general stores .....	13			
Cafes, school kitchens and factory canteens .....	12			
Wet and fried fish shops .....	3	57	58	59
Greengrocery .....	5			
Sweets, confectionery .....	14	3	4	-
Dairies and pasteurising plants .....	2		1	-
Hotels with catering facilities .....	2			
Public houses and licensed club .....	14			

Measles	-	-	31	7	136	28	4	133	85	11
Whooping Cough	3	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	5	5
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	7
									82	

Improvements were made to a number of food premises during the year and, for the most part, there was the utmost co-operation from members of the food trades in securing compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

No deaths resulted from any form of Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Syphilis, Measles, Whooping Cough, Polio-myelitis or Mumps.

## ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Measles	4	7	11
Whooping Cough	2	3	5
Pneumonia	4	3	7

## SECTION F TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total all Types</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
No. of cases on register at commencement of year .....	11	11	22	1	1	2	24
No. of cases added during the year .....	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
No. of cases removed during the year .....	3	3	6	-	-	-	6
No. of cases on register at end of year .....	10	10	20	1	1	2	22



FOOD PREMISES:

7	Butchers' shops .....
6	Butchers' manufacturing premises .....
4	Bakery .....
13	Grocers' and general stores .....
12	Cafes, school kitchens and factory canteens .....
3	Wet and fried fish shops .....
5	Greengrocery .....
14	Desserts, confectionery .....
2	Dairies and pasteurizing plants .....
2	Hotels with catering facilities .....
14	Public houses and licensed clubs .....

82

Improvements were made to a number of food premises during the year and, for the most part, there was the utmost co-operation from members of the food trades in securing compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

# SECTION E

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during the last ten years as compared with 1959 as shown in the following table :

	<u>.49</u>	<u>.50</u>	<u>.51</u>	<u>.52</u>	<u>.53</u>	<u>.54</u>	<u>.55</u>	<u>.56</u>	<u>.57</u>	<u>.58</u>	<u>.59</u>
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	4	4	1	-	10	15	3	4	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	31	7	136	28	4	133	9	85	11
Whooping Cough	3	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	40	5	5
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	3	50	49	12	138	28	15	148	53	100	23

No deaths resulted from any form of Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Syphilitic disease, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis or Measles.

## ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Measles	4	7	11
Whooping Cough	2	3	5
Pneumonia	4	3	7

# SECTION F

## TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total all Types</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
No. of cases on register at commencement of year .....	11	11	22	1	1	2	24
No. of cases added during the year .....	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
No. of cases removed during the year .....	3	3	6	-	-	-	6
No. of cases on register at end of year .....	10	10	20	1	1	2	22



# SECTION E

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications received during the last ten years as compared with 1929 is shown in the following table:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	4	4	4	1	-	10	12	3	4	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Enteric Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	31	7	136	28	4	133	9	82	11	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	40	2	2	7
Pneumonia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Poliovirus (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	3	50	42	12	138	28	15	148	23	100	23	23

No deaths resulted from any form of Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Enteric Typhoid, Whooping Cough, Poliovirus or Measles.

## ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Male	Female	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Measles	4	7	11
Whooping Cough	2	3	5
Pneumonia	4	3	7

# SECTION F TUBERCULOSIS

Total all Types	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
No. of cases on register at commencement of year .....	11	11	22	1	1	2
No. of cases added during the year .....	2	2	4	-	-	-
No. of cases removed during the year .....	3	3	6	-	-	-
No. of cases on register at end of year .....	10	10	20	1	1	2

# SECTION G

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

### PART I of the ACT.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Inspector	Inspector	Inspector	Inspector	
1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

  

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (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	5	5		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	44	70		
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	1		
Total	50	76		



# SECTION B

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration

of the Factories Act, 1937.

## PART I of the ACT.

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

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authorities	5	2		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	44	70		
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	1	1		
Total	50	73		

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

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

No case arose during the year calling for action in accordance with this Section of the Act.



2. Cases in which defects were found.  
 (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which pro-secutions were instituted
			Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (8.1)		1			
Overcrowding (8.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (8.3)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (8.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (8.7)					
(a) Inefficient		1			
(b) Unavailable or defective	1	3		1	
(c) Not separate for sexes		1			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	1	6		1	

PART VIll OF THE ACT

OUTWORK - Sections 110 and 111.

Section 110				Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel making etc.	34	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION H.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 - Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No case arose during the year calling for action in accordance with this Section of the Act.



PART VII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK - Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of out-workers in cases of default in sending required by Section 110 (1) (a) the Council.	No. of cases of default in sending required by Section 110 (1) (a) the Council.	No. of out-workers in cases of default in sending required by Section 110 (1) (a) the Council.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel making etc.	34	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	-	-	-	-

SECTION II.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 - Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

No case arose during the year ending for action in accordance with this Section of the Act.



