

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Haverhill U.D.C.

Contributors

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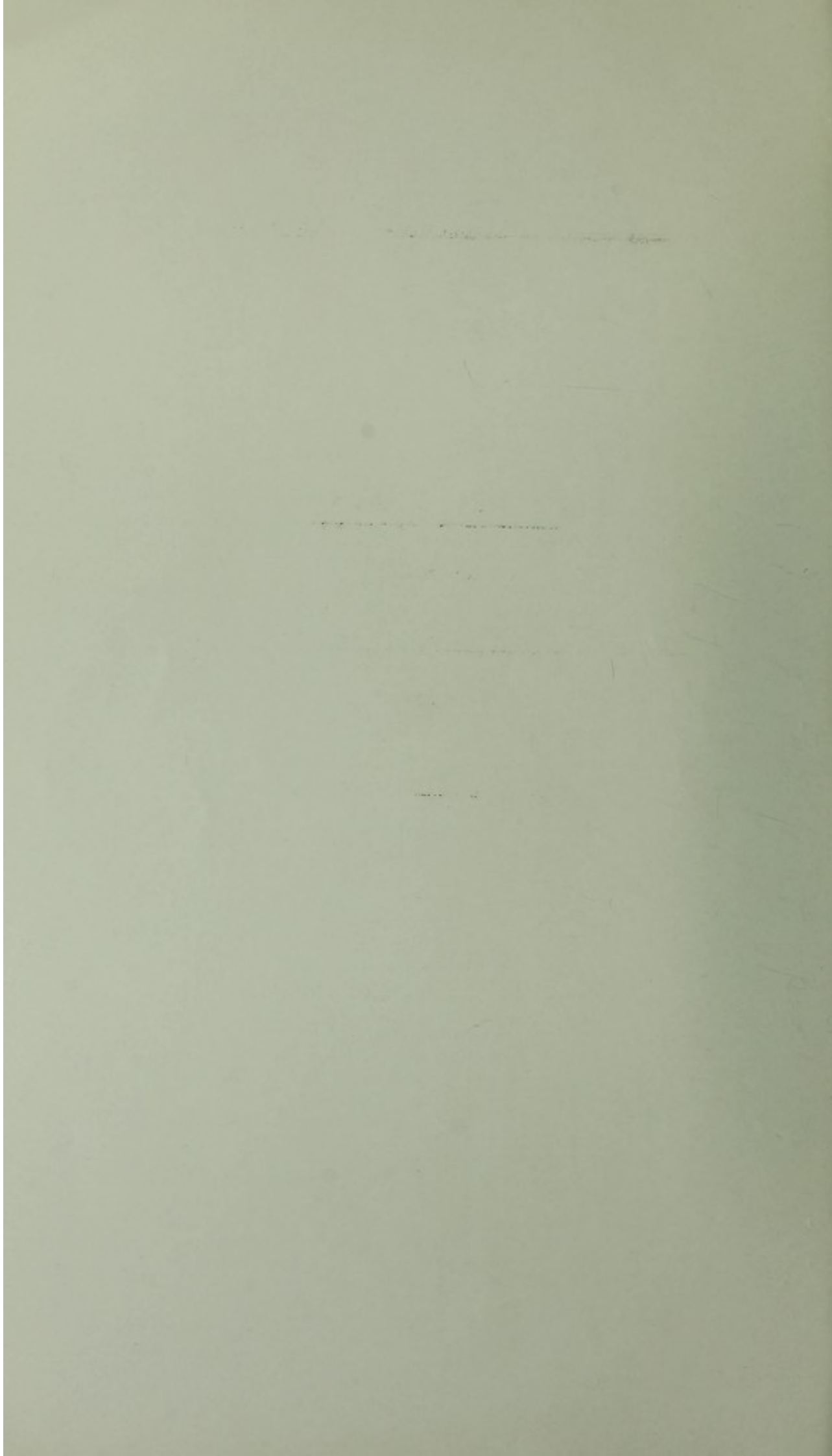
of the

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 6 0





ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Haverhill in the County of West Suffolk for the
year ended the 31st December, 1960.

Public Health Department,
Severals House,
Newmarket.

November, 1961.

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 for the
year 1960.

During the year there were no deaths of infants under the
age of one year as compared with an Infant Mortality Rate for
the country as a whole of 21.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The Birth Rate shows a steady increase over the past five
years a fact which is largely attributable to an increase in the
younger population due to town expansion.

The London overspill population now resident in the town
has, almost without exception, been assimilated into the life of
the community with an absence of friction which is a tribute to
the goodwill and willingness to adapt shown by both old and new
residents.

I wish to express my appreciation of the help afforded me
in compiling the Report by the Clerk of the Council, the Public
Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor.

My thanks are also offered to the Chairman and all members
of the Public Health Committee for their very real help and
encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. FARNHILL MORGAN

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	2,530 acres
Rateable Value (as at 31.3.60)	£.43,515
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£.162 - 0 - 7d.
Rates	£1 - 1 - 2d.
(County Rate 12s9d, U.D.C. Rate 8s5d)	
Number of inhabited houses	1,911
Estimated population	4,980
Census 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,
telecommunication equipment, furniture, athletic equipment, sheet
metal products and essences. There is a large ironworks specialising
in general agricultural and motor engineering, electric lighting and
heating. The processing of animal feeding stuffs is also carried out.

The town development scheme which is being carried out with the
co-operation of the London County Council made further headway during
the year when firms engaged in shopfitting and the manufacture of oil
well equipment occupied new factories in the town.

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Havant in the County of Hampshire for the
year ended the 31st December, 1960.

Public Health Department,

County House,

Havant.

November, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Havant Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the
year 1960.

During the year there were no deaths of infants under the
age of one year as compared with an Infant Mortality Rate for
the country as a whole of 21.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The birth rate shows a steady increase over the past five
years a fact which is largely attributable to an increase in the
younger population and to town expansion.

The London overpopulation now residents in the town
has, almost without exception, been assimilated into the life of
the community with an absence of friction which is a tribute to
the goodwill and willingness to adapt shown by both old and new
residents.

I wish to express my appreciation of the help afforded in
compiling the Report by the Clerk of the Council, the Public
Health Inspector and the Engineer and Surveyor.

My thanks are also offered to the Chairman and all members
of the Public Health Committee for their very real help and
encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obedient servant,

A. YAMMILL MONAGHAN

Medical Officer of Health.

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	2,500 acres
Population (as at 1951)	14,452
Sex represented by a young male	1.02 - 0 - 74
Age	11 - 1 - 24
(County Rate 1951, U.D.C. Rate 65%)	
Number of inhabited houses	1,311
Estimated population	4,900
General 1951	4,096

The industrial activities of the district are varied and include
the manufacture of ready-made clothing, gloves, hats, textile fabrics,
leather and other products, ropes, cables, wire, wire-rope covers,
telecommunication equipment, furniture, electrical equipment, sheet
metal products and accessories. There is a large ironworks specialising
in general engineering and motor engineering, electric lighting and
heating. The processing of animal feeding stuffs is also carried out.

The town development scheme which is being carried out with the
co-operation of the London County Council made further progress during
the year when there was a considerable amount of building and the manufacture of all
well equipped occupied new factories in the town.

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	(38) 49	(36) 54	(74) 103
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(0) 2	(0) 1	(0) 3
Totals							(38) 51	(36) 55	(74) 106

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(16.2)	21.3
Corrected birth rate (Comparability factor 0.95)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(17.9)	20.2
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(16.5)	17.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-)	2.8

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) 1	(4) 2	(5) 3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Totals							(1) 1	(4) 2	(5) 3

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(63.3)	27.5
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Eng. & Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(20.7)	19.7

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(39) 50	(40) 56	(79) 106
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-) 2	(-) 1	(-) 3
Totals							(39) 52	(40) 57	(79) 109

<u>DEATHS</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
							(25) 28	(25) 38	(50) 66
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(11.9)	13.2
Corrected death rate (Comparability factor 0.93)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(11.9)	12.3
Death rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(11.6)	11.5

INFANT MORTALITY - Deaths of infants under one year of age.

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) -	(-) -	(1) -
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Totals							(1) -	(-) -	(1) -

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(10.1)	-
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England & Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(22.2)	21.7

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(10.1)	-
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--------	---

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(-)	-
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	---

Adjusted Birth and Death Rates for the last five years :

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth Rates	16.5	18.2	16.0	17.9	20.2
Death Rates	10.4	10.3	11.3	11.9	12.3

SECTION 1

EXTRACTED FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR
(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

LIVE BIRTHS		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	(38) 40	(36) 34	(74) 74
Illegitimate	..	(6) 8	(5) 7	(11) 15
Totals		(44) 48	(41) 41	(85) 85
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				
Corrected birth rate (Comparability factor 0.95)				
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)				
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				
STILL BIRTHS		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	(1) 1	(4) 2	(5) 3
Illegitimate	..	(-)	(-)	(-)
Totals		(1) 1	(4) 2	(5) 3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births				
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births (England & Wales)				
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	(39) 41	(40) 36	(79) 77
Illegitimate	..	(-)	(-)	(-)
Totals		(39) 41	(40) 36	(79) 77
DEATHS		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	(25) 28	(25) 26	(50) 54
Illegitimate	..	(-)	(-)	(-)
Death rate per 1,000 population				
Corrected death rate (Comparability factor 0.95)				
Death rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)				
INFANT MORTALITY - Deaths of infants under one year of age				
		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	(1) 1	(-)	(1) 1
Illegitimate	..	(-)	(-)	(-)
Totals		(1) 1	(-)	(1) 1
INFANT MORTALITY RATE				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England & Wales)				
NEW-BORN MORTALITY RATE				
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births				
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births (England & Wales)				
EARLY NEW-BORN MORTALITY RATE				
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births				
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Number of deaths (including abortion)				
Adjusted Birth and Death Rates for the last five years:				
Birth Rates	1956	1957	1958	1959
16.5	16.2	16.0	15.9	20.2
10.4	10.3	11.3	11.9	18.3

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cancer (all types)	3	9	12
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	5	7	12
Coronary disease, angina	7	7	14
Other Heart disease	3	5	8
Other Circulatory disease	-	1	1
Pneumonia	3	6	9
Bronchitis	2	-	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	1	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	1	-	1
Total.....	28	38	66

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority - 1960.

- (a) Dr. A. Farnill Morgan, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.,
Whole time Medical Officer of Health (is also M.O.H. to several other
Local Authorities)
- (b) Mr. E. S. Gilbert, A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor (appointed 1st April, 1960).
- (c) Mr. R. 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.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES

Total	Males	Females	
12	3	9	Cancer (all types)
13	5	7	Vascular lesions of nervous system
14	7	7	Coronary disease, arteries
6	3	3	Other heart disease
1	-	1	Other circulatory disease
3	3	0	Diabetes
2	2	-	Alcoholism
2	1	1	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum
1	1	-	Nephritis and Nephrosis
1	1	-	Hypertrophy of prostate
2	1	1	Other defined and ill-defined diseases
1	-	1	Motor vehicle accidents
1	1	-	Cholera
68	38	30	Total

SECTION 2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority - 1960

(a) Dr. A. Farwell Morgan, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.O.S., D.R.T.P.S., D.P.H.,
Public Health Officer of Health (is also M.O.H. to several other
local authorities)

(b) Mr. E. S. Gilchrist, A.M.S., A.M.I.P.H.E.,
Inspector and Surveyor (appointed 1st April, 1960).

(c) Mr. E. Barker, M.B., B.S., M.A.P.H.E., A.I.P.H.E.,
Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer.

Health Units

There are no hospitals within the area.

Sanitation Facilities

The West Dunbartonshire Council are responsible for the maintenance
sanitation.

Water in the Area

Water is supplied by the Glasgow Water Board and Glasgow City Council.

Public Buildings

A public library is held weekly on Fridays and is provided by the
West Dunbartonshire Council.

SECTION D

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

The number of notifications received during the last ten years as compared with 1960 is shown in the following table :-

	<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>	<u>.60</u>
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	4	4	1	-	10	15	3	4	-	5
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	31	7	136	28	4	133	9	85	11	2
Whooping Cough	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	40	5	5	2
Pneumonia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	50	49	12	138	28	15	148	53	100	23	11

No deaths resulted from any form of diphtheria, syphilitic disease, whooping cough, poliomyelitis or measles.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scarlet Fever	3	2	5
Measles	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2

SECTION E.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year.

There were no deaths from any form of tuberculosis.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>all types</u>
No. of cases on register at 31st December, 1960.	8	10	18	1	1	2	20

SECTION D

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

The number of notifications received during the last ten years as compared with 1900 is shown in the following table :-

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	4	4	1	-	10	15	3	4	-	2
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Intermittent Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	31	7	136	68	4	133	9	85	11	2
Whooping Cough	44	13	-	1	-	1	-	40	2	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	50	43	42	136	68	15	148	53	100	23	11

No deaths resulted from any form of dysentery, erysipelas, ophthalmia, whooping cough, polio-myelitis or measles.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	2	5
Measles	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	2

SECTION E.

TUBERCULOSIS.

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified during the year.

There were no deaths from any form of tuberculosis.

No. of cases on register at first December, 1900.	Total		Non-Indigenous		Total all cases
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10	1	1	2		20

SECTION F.

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 feet above Ordnance Datum, and the floor of the new pumphouse which houses the vertical centrifugal pump is 274.00 feet above Ordnance Datum. The supply is obtained from below the chalk stratum through boreholes. There is a well 7 ft. in diameter and 103 ft. 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 inch borehole, and this raises approximately 11,000 gallons of water per hour and is powered by a 37 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 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 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 giving additional storage capacity of 150,000 gallons 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	..	..	..	..	..	1904
(b) Outside the area	..	..	..	..	..	20
Approximate length of mains	..	..	..	..	..	12 miles
Number of houses not connected to the mains (not within a reasonable distance of the Mains)..	..	..	..	..	..	7
The proportion of houses supplied by standpipes (within the curtilage of the houses)	..	..	..	..	..	4%

PURITY OF THE WATER :

Samples are sent annually for chemical and monthly for 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.

ANNEX 2

The reservoir is situated in Camp Road, approximately 1/2 mile from the centre of the town in a westerly direction. The floor level of the reservoir is 25.50 feet above Ordnance Datum, and the floor of the main supply line which houses the vertical centrifugal pump is 21.00 feet above Ordnance Datum. The supply is obtained from below the main supply line through a vertical pipe. There is a well 7 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. deep, from the base of which two leadings are taken each 15 feet long running in approximately north and south directions. There are three boreholes, one 2 inches in diameter at the bottom of the well and descending to a depth of 250 feet from the surface level, a further one through the country heading 10 inch diameter, and another of 18 inch diameter taken through the country heading to depths of 150 and 160 feet respectively from surface level.

WATER SUPPLY

In 1957 a larger vertical spindle centrifugal pump was installed in the 18 inch borehole, and this raises approximately 11,000 gallons of water per hour and is powered by a 37 h.p. electric motor.

The old 10 h.p. diesel driven reciprocating pump has been replaced with a 10 h.p. electrically operated submersible pump, capable of pumping 15,000 gallons per hour. This pump has been installed in the 10 inch diameter borehole and since the latter month of 1957 has been used to pump the large 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 18 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 370 yards from the pumphouse 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 giving additional storage capacity of 150,000 gallons is under construction through the Council's Committee, 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.A.C. area	..	..	..	..	1904
(b) Outside the area	..	..	..	..	50
Approximate length of mains	..	..	..	..	12 miles
Number of houses not connected to the mains	..	..	..	..	7
(not within a reasonable distance of the mains)	..	..	..	..	..
The proportion of houses supplied by standpipes	..	..	..	..	..
(within the catchment of the houses)	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT OF THE PANEL

Samples are sent annually for chemical and monthly for bacteriological examination. There has been little or no variation from the standard type of report which is reproduced here and in tendency to phosho-solvent has been indicated.

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

C O P Y

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. Turbidityless than 3.

Colour nil. Odournil. Taste

p.H. 7.2. Free Carbon Dioxide 34.

Electric conductivity 850. Alkalinity as CaCO_3 290

Ca	Mg	Na	K	CO_3	SO_4	Cl	NO_3	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				Mag. Sulph.	114
		9			19				Sodium Sulph.	28
		27				42			Sodium Chlor.	69
		4					12		Sodium Nitrate	16
			6.6			6			Potass. Chlor.	13
								28	Silica	28
									Difference	11
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°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 parts 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.

HAVERHILL WATER DISTRICT COMMISSION

THE COMMISSION PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY REPORT

Analysis of a sample of water from Haverhill Water District
 Council, 17th November, 1959, labelled "Haverhill Water District
 Haverhill, 17th November 1959, (source: Haverhill)"

ANALYTICAL RESULTS REPORTED IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance Bright with particles, turbidity less than 5.
 Colour Nil. Odour Nil. Taste
 pH 7.2. Free Carbon Dioxide Nil.
 Electric conductivity 150. Alkalinity as CaCO₃ 290

Ca	Mg	Na	K	CO ₃	SO ₄	Cl	NO ₃	SiO ₂	Hypothetical Composition
131	29.2	40	6.6	174	140	15	12	28	
116				174					Calcium Carbonate
12	29.2				36				Calcium Sulphate
					85				Magnesium Sulphate
		9			19				Sodium Sulphate
		27				42			Sodium Chloride
		4					12		Sodium Nitrate
			6.6			6			Potassium Chloride
								28	Silica
									Interference

630 Dissolved Solids Total at 100°C.

Interference - Total 450. Carbonate - 290. Non-carbonate - 160.
 Nitrate Nitrogen - 2.6. Nitrite Nitrogen - less than 0.01.
 Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.000. Oxygen absorbed - 0.50.
 Alkalinity Nitrogen - 0.000. Residual chlorine - absent.
 Metals - Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead - Absent.
 Fluoride (%) - 0.25 parts per million (method: Barium fluoride distillation -
 thorium nitrate distillation).

Calculated from the calcium and magnesium contents.

This sample is perceptibly clear and bright in appearance, neutral
 in reaction and free from taste 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 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.

14th December, 1959. (Signed) Gordon Wilson.

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

Nature of Sample: Tap, Co-op. Socy. Dairy, Swan Lane, Haverhill.
Garden of 3, Spring Cottages, Haverhill.
Halliburton Ltd., Hollands Road, Haverhill.

Date of collection : 4.10.60.

Date of arrival : 4.10.60.

REPORT Date of report 6.10.60.

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, 1955 to 1960 inclusive.

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.
1960	Maximum level, August ..	..	..	..	203.00 ft.
	Minimum level, November..	..	..	..	185.08 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 1960:

	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1957.</u>	<u>1956.</u>	<u>1955.</u>
January	2.40	2.61	2.07	1.13	2.71	2.08
February	1.38	0.22	2.62	1.95	0.76	1.55
March	1.53	2.00	0.72	1.32	0.70	1.15
April	0.36	2.08	0.89	0.09	1.11	0.44
May	0.89	0.78	2.20	0.67	0.58	2.71
June	1.63	1.26	5.79	1.65	1.78	2.62
July	3.29	3.29	3.24	2.56	1.95	0.86
August	3.94	0.61	3.23	2.05	4.81	0.72
September	3.90	0.07	2.95	2.81	1.84	2.14
October	6.04	1.68	1.86	1.94	2.11	4.58
November	3.29	1.87	1.63	2.23	0.97	0.64
December	4.00	4.60	2.79	1.71	2.13	1.97
	32.65	21.07	29.99	20.11	21.45	21.46

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 17/6d. for Adult Season Ticket Holders and 10/- full season, 5/- half season for Juniors, 1s for Adults and 6d for Juniors' admission. 30 adult and 208 full season and 14 half season Junior Season tickets were sold. In addition, 3,283 Adults and 4,951 Juniors paid for admission.

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

Daily field tests are carried out on the bath water and regular bacteriological tests are carried out showing a regular high standard of water.

COPY OF REPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

(Directed by the Medical Research Council
for the Ministry of Health)

WATER

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature of Sample: From shallow end of swimming bath,
The Swimming Baths. The Pightle, Haverhill.

Date and hour of collection : 12.7.60. 11.30 a.m.

Date and hour of arrival : 12.7.60. 2.35 p.m.

REPORT

Date of Report: 14.7.60.

Plate Count. Yeastrel agar 24 hours 37°C. aerobically ... 0 .. per ml.

Probable number of coliform bacilli,

MacConkey 2 days, 37°C 0 per 100 ml.

Probable number Fact. Coli (Type 1) 0 per 100 ml.

(Signed) J. Nagington.

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 stormwater 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. During the year an additional portable pump has been installed to pump the excess up to the settling tanks instead of direct to the land

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

The charges are \$1.00 for adult season tickets holders and 50¢ for children, 25¢ for half season for children, for adults and 25¢ for children. In addition, 25¢ for adult and 12¢ for children for admission to the swimming pool.

Swimming periods are reserved for the use of schools during the summer term, and one evening each week is reserved for adults only. Daily field tests are carried out on the bath water and regular bacteriological tests are carried out showing a regular high standard of water.

REPORT OF THE

REPORT ON THE SWIMMING POOL

(Submitted by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health)

REPORT

REPORT ON THE SWIMMING POOL

Report of samples from shallow end of swimming bath, The Swimming Bath, The Pigeon, Newcastle.

Date and hour of collection : 12.7.30. 11.30 a.m.
Date and hour of arrival : 12.7.30. 2.35 p.m.

REPORT

Date of Report: 14.7.30.

Plate Count. Counted after 24 hours 77°C, aerobically ... 0 ... per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacteria,
MacConkey 2 days, 77°C ... 0 ... per 100 ml.
Probable number faecal Coli (Type 1) ... 0 ... per 100 ml.

(Signed) J. Kingston.

DETAILS AND OTHER INFORMATION

The sewage disposal works is situated in Gorse Road approximately one mile from the town centre in a north-westerly direction. The sewage is treated in the works through an 18 inch diameter circular sewer, and the sewage system is partially covered in question. All but a few outlying houses are served by the public sewers.

The disposal works comprises screening, settling and aerometer tanks, two collecting and two settling tanks, and two percolating filters, from whence the sewage is finally treated by land filtration 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 connected by a common shaft which pump the sewage from the initial collecting tanks up to the settling tanks at the head of the filter. During 1927 a further Diesel Oil Engine was installed and connected to a very old pump in the basement which had not been used for many years. This latter engine and pump are used to pump the excess flow of sewage on to the land for further treatment, with which the other two pumps could not cope. During the year an additional portable pump has been installed to pump the excess up to the settling tanks instead of direct to the land.

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 24 inch diameter outfall sewer has been completed. The detailed scheme to serve a population of 7,500 persons as the first state will be prepared during 1960 and it is hoped that the work will be commenced early in 1961.

Number of dwelling houses connected to the sewers1858

Number of dwelling houses not connected to the sewers
(not 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. This should cater for the town's needs until approximately 1963.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number of inspections and visits	1,511
(The above inspections are divided into:)	
Dwelling houses(Housing Act)	29
Dwelling houses (Public Health Act)	42
Butchers' shops and manufacturing premises	31
Food stalls and vehicles.. .. .	154
Dairies	6
Bakehouses	12
Cafes, restaurants and canteens	18
Wet and fried fish shops	5
Other food shops	39
Slaughterhouses	292
Rodent infestation	2
Water supplies	23
Visits re Council house tenancies etc.	418
Petroleum installations	55
Clean Air Act,1956	24
Drainage	25
Factories	105
Shops	1
Swimming Baths	5
Miscellaneous visits	85
Public Houses	18
Explosives Acts	29
Outworkers' premises	31
Moveable dwellings	10
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act,1956	18
Complaints investigated	29
Infectious disease enquiries	5
Number of Statutory Notices	Nil
Number of Informal Notices	4

HOUSING.

During the year 1 4-bedroom house, 23 3-bedroom houses, 5 2-bedroom houses, 7 bedsitter bungalows and 8 garages were completed.

At the end of the year the Council owned :

12	4-bedroom houses
506	3-bedroom houses
175	2-bedroom houses
42	2-bedroom bungalows
20	1-bedroom bungalows
7	bedsitter bungalows
36	2-bedroom flats
16	1-bedroom flats
16	bedsitter flats
10	prefabricated 2-bedroom bungalows
5	other houses purchased by the Council
2	shops
106	garages

Total 845 dwellings + 2 shops + 106 garages

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

PIGS:-

63 heads	Tuberculosis
12 sets of lungs	Pneumonia
11 plucks	Pneumonia
1 set of lungs	Abscessed
1 pluck	Abscessed
2 plucks	Pleurisy
9 plucks	Cirrhosis
25 livers	Cirrhosis
1 heart	Pericarditis
1 pluck	Endocarditis
2 carcasses and organs	Septicaemia
1 carcass and organs	Tuberculosis
1 carcass and organs	Pyæmia
2 carcasses and organs	Oedema
1 carcass and organs	Hydronephrosis & Uraemia
1 carcass and organs	Erysipelas
1 carcass and organs	Pleurisy & Peritonitis
1 carcass and organs	Generalised emaciation
2 livers	Physiological fatty change
4 kidneys	Cystic
2 flare fats	Peritonitis
71 lbs. carcass meat	Injuries
8 lbs. carcass meat	affected by mould
67 lbs. carcass meat	Tainted
118 lbs. carcass meat	Abscessed

SHEEP:-

1 carcass and organs	Septic metritis
----------------------------	-----------------

CATTLE:-

62 lbs. carcass meat	Bruising and injuries
71 lbs. carcass meat	Heat taint
1 liver	Cirrhosis
1 liver	Fascioliasis
1 set of lungs	Pneumonia
1 set of lungs	Abscessed

Total weight of meat condemned during the year amounted to 3687 lbs.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	113	18	63	1411	4759
Number inspected	113	18	63	1411	4759
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	1	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	8	-	1	-	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis....	7.1	-	1.6	0.07	1.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	63
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.....	-	-	-	-	1.3
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Pigs	Sheep	Calves	Cows	Excluding Cows	Excluding Cows
4752	1411	63	18	113	Number killed
4752	1411	63	18	113	Number inspected
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>					
10	1	-	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned.....
79	-	1	-	8	Carcases of which some part or organs were condemned.....
1.3	0.07	1.6	-	7.1	Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis....
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
-	-	-	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned.....
63	-	-	-	-	Carcases of which some part or organs were condemned.....
1.3	-	-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.....
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
-	-	-	-	-	Carcases of which some part or organs were condemned.....
-	-	-	-	-	Carcases submitted for treatment by vaccination
-	-	-	-	-	Carcases 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
Greengrocery	5
Sweets, confectionery	14
Dairies and pasteurising plants	2
Hotels with catering premises	2
Public houses and licensed club	14

82

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.

7	Butchers' shops
6	Butchers' manufacturing premises
4	Butcherment
13	Grocers' and general stores
12	Bakeries, confectioneries and factory canteens
3	Hot and cold food shops
2	Greenhouses
14	Grocers' manufacturing
2	Bakeries and manufacturing plants
2	Hotels with catering premises
14	Public houses and licensed clubs

For the most part there are the utmost co-operation from members of the food trades in securing compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

SECTION G

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 of the ACT

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 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.	46	100		
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4		
Total	55	109		

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

Part 1 of the Act

INTERPRETATION 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)	Particular Notices (4)	Prosecutions (5)
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2		
(2) Factories not in- cluded in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	45	100		
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- works, premises)	4	4		
Total	51	106		

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	1			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	5	5			

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

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which present-conditions were instituted
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness (2.1)	1			
Overcrowding (2.2)				
Unsanitary conditions (2.3)				
Temperature (2.4)				
Insufficient ventilation (2.5)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (2.6)				
Sanitary conveniences (2.7)				
(a) Inefficient (b) Unsanitary or defective (c) Not adequate for season	4			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)				
Total	5			

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK - Sections 110 and 111

Section 110				Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.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.	29	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION H

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

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

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



