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**BLOFIELD & FLEGG  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
including the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector  
for the  
**YEAR 1966**





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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1966

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### *Medical Officer of Health :*

DR. G. R. HOLTBY, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

### *Senior Public Health Inspector :*

A. G. LAKE, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

### *Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector :*

H. R. C. STRANGE, M.A.P.H.I.

### *Additional Inspectors :*

G. H. ALLISON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. M. FLETCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### *Senior Clerk :*

Mr. B. A. J. MUNRO A.R.S.H.

### *Junior Clerk :*

Miss M. J. MALLET  
(*to 21st November*)

Miss J. DURRANT  
(*from the 21st November*)





Council Offices,  
Acle, Norwich,  
NOR 61Z.

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1966. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 39,180 compared with 37,740 last year. There were 633 live births and 556 deaths giving a natural increase of 77. There was therefore a movement into the district of 1,517 people.

The Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births plus deaths in the first week of life), are favourable when compared with those for England and Wales as a whole and are indications that the district can be considered a healthy one.

The water play grounds - sea and fresh water - are wonderful natural assests of the District. It is tragic that each year they should be the scene of drownings usually of holiday makers, but sometimes of local people. On the Broads nearly all the victims come from motor cruisers and none have been wearing life jackets at the time.

In the sea there are other factors which require study and I have been given information about some of them. Sudden changes of depth may be treacherous, but while a falling tide may not necessarily be dangerous, an incoming one is not always safe. Water coming in to the centre of a bay for example, may be flowing out to sea at the edge of the bay in a fast but narrow channel. A bather caught in such a "drain" should not fight against it, but swim across it parallel to the shore until out of the current.

Swimming is a wonderful sport and may be life saving. The Norfolk and Suffolk Water Safety Association is doing all it can to encourage people to learn to swim. I cannot, however, recommend people to swim in the Broads. Many people have done so without ill-effect,, but there is a risk, even if a small one, of contracting enteric fever. There is no such risk in sea water or in properly chlorinated swimming baths.

Litter on the magnificent coastal beaches of the District may not be a danger to health except perhaps when it includes broken glass, but it is certainly an eye-sore. Ideally people should take their litter home with them, and some people do so, but unfortunately many do not. It would seem to be necessary for Local Authorities to provide receptacles at much frequented points, though no doubt some people will still just drop containers and throw paper on the ground. I have seen people do this including some who ought to know better.



In my work as School Medical Officer I see a large number of children. At present a considerable number of children are heavier and stouter than they should be for perfect health and full enjoyment of school and leisure activities. A useful indication of obesity, sometimes more helpful than the weight, is the presence of excess fat on the abdomen and thighs. If people eat excessively large meals, they will probably put on weight, although some children seem to be able to eat enormous quantities of food without putting on weight. Many others, however, must limit certain articles in the diet.

Protein foods for example meat, fish, cheese, eggs, etc., are body and muscle building, and do not usually make people overweight. Sugar, starch and animal fats, however, do lead to fat being deposited. In practice if sugar and starch are strictly limited, then fat intake will also be automatically reduced, because the body requires sugar in order to digest fat.

Parents sometimes say "I do not like to cut his sugar down any more lest he need it for energy". It is a fallacy to suppose that energy is only supplied by sugar and other forms of carbohydrates. Protein foods also supply energy as well as being body building. When considering how to "reduce" sweets and chocolates, cakes and biscuits, and sugar in tea and other drinks spring immediately to mind as articles which should be "cut down" and perhaps "cut out". They also tend to produce dental decay.

For those with a very "sweet tooth" several artificial sweetening agents, such as saccharine are available as small tablets or a liquid, but parents might well consider that childhood is the time to acquire the true taste of tea without any sweetening.

Many children and adults enjoy drinks made from fruit "squashes". These often contain sugar, but fortunately "low sugar" or "low calorie" squashes are now available at about the same price and are equally sweet because flavoured synthetically.

Some canned fruits are in heavy syrup. These and sweet jams, etc., must be taken in strict moderation.

Some people get very hungry in the early stages of dieting, though less so later on. For such people and for compulsive "nibblers", raw tomatoes and small pieces of cheese (without bread or biscuits) are useful low calorie appetite reducers.

Successful dieting is helped by regular weighing. Without weighing there is sometimes a tendency to wishful thinking about the effect of the diet. Weighing should be regular, every week or so, and preferably in the same clothes.

Information about infectious diseases and advice on immunisation are given under Section 'F' of this report.



The sections on Environmental conditions have been contributed by Mr. A. G. Lake, Senior Public Health Inspector, and both he and I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support, and the staff of the Department for their help in the preparation of this Report and throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. HOLTBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1967.

#### TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres ...	70,331
Population (Registration General mid-June estimate) ...	39,180
No. of Inhabited Houses (1966) according to Census	14,739
Rateable Value ...	£1,119,723
Estimated Net Product of M. 1966 ...	28,000



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## SECTION A

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area - (in acres) 74,531. There are 33 parishes within the area which has its administrative centre at Acle. The major portion of the District is rural in character, Agriculture and Dairy Farming being the main industry. The District is a very popular summer resort catering for many thousands of visitors during the holiday season, the numbers increasing each year; it includes a large area of the Broads and many miles of pleasant inland waterways. Some of the best beaches in the country are to be found on its eight miles of coastline which extends from the boundary of Great Yarmouth northwards to Horsey.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1966 as 39,180 giving a population density of approximately .52 per acre.

### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres ... ..	74,531
Population (Registrar-General mid-June estimate) ...	39,180
No. of Inhabited Houses (1966) according to Ratebook	14,239
Rateable Value ... ..	£1,119,223
Estimated Net Produce of ld. Rate ... ..	£4,600



## LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	309	284	593
Illegitimate	15	25	40
Total	<u>324</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>633</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population -

Blofield & Flegg R.D.	Crude Birth Rate	16.12
	Standard Birth Rate	17.89
England and Wales	Standard Birth Rate	17.7

## STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

Blofield & Flegg R.D.	6.27
England and Wales	15.4
Total live and still births	637

## INFANT MORTALITY (Death of infants under one year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	1	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -

Blofield & Flegg R.D.	12.64
England and Wales	19.00

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -

Blofield & Flegg R.D.	Legitimate	11.80
	Illegitimate	25.00

### Infant Mortality - Neo Natal (first four weeks)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) - 9.47

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) - 9.47

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths of infants under one week of age - 18.83

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 6.32

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths associated with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion - 1

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births - None

Deaths (all causes) -	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	255	301	556

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population -

Blofield & Flegg R.D. -	Crude Death Rate	14.11
	Standard Death Rate	8.88
England and Wales	Standard Death Rate	11.7

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births - 1.57



# BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	England and Wales	Blofield & Flegg R.D. (Standard Rates)
<u>Births:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
Live Births	17.7	17.89
Still Births	15.4	6.9
<u>Deaths:</u>		
All causes (excluding Still Births)	11.7	8.88
<u>Infant Mortality:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>	
All causes under 1 year	19.0	15.76
Perinatal mortality	26.3	18.83
Neo-Natal mortality rate	12.9	9.47
Deaths from Cancer and Total Deaths		

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of deaths from Cancer	79	87	92	76	86	68
No. of deaths all causes	546	546	633	519	599	556
% of total deaths due to Cancer	14.5	16.0	14.5	12.7	14.4	12.2

## Cancer Deaths during last 6 years

Male				Female		
Year	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1966	255	19	20	301	-	29
1965	300	18	33	299	2	33
1964	235	11	33	284	3	29
1963	287	8	27	346	-	57
1962	257	16	28	289	2	41
1961	254	10	30	292	2	37

## Deaths from Coronary Disease - Angina

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of deaths from Coronary disease	84	69	93	73	112	76
No. of deaths all causes	546	546	633	519	599	556
% of total deaths due to Coronary disease	15.4	12.6	14.7	14.1	18.7	13.6

## Deaths from Coronary disease during last 6 years

Male			Female	
Year	Total Deaths	Coronary-Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary - Angina
1966	255	40	301	36
1965	300	75	299	37
1964	235	44	284	29
1963	287	56	346	37
1962	257	46	289	23
1961	254	48	292	36



# INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	5	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	19	-	19
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	19	21	40
15. Leukaemia Aleukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	25	55
18. Coronary disease, angina	40	36	76
19. Hypertension with heart disease	6	3	9
20. Other heart disease	56	93	149
21. Other circulatory disease	10	13	23
22. Influenza	3	2	5
23. Pneumonia	14	49	63
24. Bronchitis	15	4	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	3	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	3	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	20	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
34. All other accidents	8	11	19
35. Suicide	4	-	4
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	255	301	556



NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING YEAR 1966  
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 4 weeks	5	1	6
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	-	2
1 - 4	2	2	4
5 - 14	1	1	2
15 - 24	6	4	10
25 - 34	7	3	10
35 - 44	4	4	8
45 - 54	17	4	21
55 - 64	31	24	55
65 - 74	65	52	117
75 and over	115	206	321
	<u>255</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>556</u>

INFANT MORTALITY (Under One Year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Congenital heart disease	1		1
Pulmonary atelactasis	1		1
Acute epiglottitis	1		1
Acute bronchiolitis	1		1
Multiple congenital abnormalities		1	1
Prematurity	1		1
Prematurity Placenta previae (maternal)	1		1
Shock and electrolyte imbalance			
Peritonitis. Perforation of intestinal tract.	1		1

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1966 AND PREVIOUS  
YEARS COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>Live Birth Rate (standardised)</u> <u>per 1,000 population</u>					
England and Wales	18.00	18.2	18.4	18.00	17.7
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	14.53	14.27	15.91	16.78	17.89
<u>Still Birth Rate 1,000 total</u> <u>(live and still) births</u>					
England and Wales	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.70	15.4
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	17.09	15.9	18.73	15.51	6.27
<u>Death Rate (standardised)</u> <u>per 1,000 population</u>					
England and Wales	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.50	11.7
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	10.65	10.91	9.58	9.99	8.88
<u>Infant Mortality Rate per</u> <u>1,000 Live Births</u>					
England and Wales	21.4	21.1	20.0	19.00	19.0
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	14.95	20.2	15.72	15.76	12.64



## SECTION 'B'

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

Blofield and Flegg Rural District is included with Smallburgh Rural District and North Walsham Urban District to form No.1 Area of the Norfolk County Council, for the purposes of carrying out the duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Service Act. These include the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, Domestic Help Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services along with the School Health Service in the area are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts comprising Area No.1, referred to above (Tel. Norwich 22288). There are four Health Visitors and eight District Nurses with centres at the following places:-

Acle	Unionist Hall.	Second Thursday each month.
Blofield	Margaret Harker Hall.	Last Thursday each month.
Blofield Corner	Village Hall.	Second Thursday each month.
Brundall	Memorial Hall.	Last Thursday each month.
Caister	Parish Hall.	Second and last Wednesday each month. (Doctor attends last Wednesday).
Cantley	Village Hall.	Third Tuesday each month.
Fleggburgh	Village Hall.	First Friday each month.
Halvergate	Church Room.	Second Friday each month.
Hemsby	The Institute.	Third Thursday each month.
Lingwood	Recreation Hall.	Third Thursday each month.
Martham	Church Room.	Second Thursday each month.
Ormesby	Church Hall.	Second Friday each month.
Reedham	Church Hall.	First Thursday each month.
South Walsham	Village Hall.	Second Tuesday each month.
Thorpe (1)	Roxley.	Last Thursday each month.
Thorpe (2)	Shakespeare Memorial Baptist Church Hall Wittard Road.	Every Tuesday (Doctor attends third and last Tuesday).

Doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

#### Other Treatment Centres

Treatment Centres are held weekly as follows:-

	<u>Acle</u> <u>V.P.</u> <u>School</u>	<u>Caister</u> <u>Parish</u> <u>Hall</u>	<u>Norwich</u> <u>Aspland</u> <u>Road</u>	<u>Thorpe Hillside</u> <u>Avenue C.P.</u> <u>School</u>
Child Guidance Clinics	-	-	1 *	-
Dental Clinics	4	-	1	6
Speech Clinics	-	1	3	-

\* Plus two sessions monthly for emuretics.



### General Welfare

General Welfare services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered in the district by the Local Welfare Officers of the County Council. These services include the provisions of Home Helps in cases of old age, sickness and maternity etc., and it was possible to provide Home Help in almost every Parish of the district for necessitous cases.

Old People's Clubs have been established in the majority of Parishes in the district and there is no doubt that even an occasional afternoon meeting takes a great deal of monotony and loneliness out of old age.

The Local Welfare Officers have a contact point at Caister-on-Sea for the convenience of the public in that area and have acted in close co-operation with the Public Health and Housing Departments of the Council.

### Ambulance Service

This service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society as Agents of the County Council.

### Vaccination and Immunisation

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by General Practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

### Laboratory Facilities

Facilities for Laboratory investigation are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich, who are the suppliers of lymph for vaccination.

### National Assistance (1948) Act, Section 47

One case.



SECTION 'C'  
WATER SUPPLY.

Mains Supplies

The demand for water from the Strumpshaw headworks increased with the growth in population and a total of  $95\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons was supplied during 1966. Periodic bacteriological and chemical analyses were taken throughout the year, all of which proved satisfactory.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of dwellings connected</u>	<u>Population supplied</u>
Acle	405	1,008
Ashby-with-Oby	5	14
Beighton	106	318
Blofield	609	1,560
Brundall	646	1,726
Burlingham	317	967
Cantley	188	510
Froethorpe	158	450
Halvergate	102	281
Hemblington	78	200
Martham	415	1,144
Roodham	277	794
Repps	128	297
South Walsham	169	479
Strumpshaw	142	443
Thurno	41	103
Upton	138	354
Woodbastwick	43	150

39 Holiday Chalets connected Martham Riverside	} Not included in above figures.
52 Holiday Chalets connected Repps Riverside	

Analyses of Water from Headworks

Chemical analyses of both the raw water and the water after passing through the iron removal plant were taken and these showed the organic quality of the water to be good and the iron removal plant to be operating satisfactorily. The water is not expected to have any plumbo-solvent action, its reaction being on the alkaline side of neutrality.

The water is known to have a fluoride content of 0.45 parts per million.



## Water Supply Cont'd.

### Private Supplies

The number of wells in use for obtaining water for drinking purposes continues to decrease but there remain many which have to date upon examination proved to yield water of satisfactory quality, but the fact remains, however, that many of these are situated several yards distant from the dwellings concerned and the only means of obtaining water is by the laborious process of the use of bucket and windlass or pump which in 1966 should not be accepted as a readily available water supply. During the year 55 samples were taken from shallow wells for chemical and bacteriological examination. Of these 36 were certified to be unfit for consumption and appropriate action was taken in each of these cases.

### Sewerage

There remain a number of properties within the parishes of Brundall and Blofield which continue to drain to cesspools although they are within a few yards of the sewer. Removal of sewage from cesspools and similar installations to which they drain has to be undertaken very occasionally in most cases but more frequently in others. It should be unnecessary to provide this service when the use of the tankers is very urgently required elsewhere and the disposal of the liquid therefrom (referred to elsewhere in this report) presents such a problem.

The pail closet service is being withdrawn from Brundall and Blofield during 1967 by which time practically all such closets within these parishes will have been converted to water closets.

Rapid and satisfactory progress was made during 1966 in connection with the work of constructing a coastal parishes sewerage scheme and it is confidently expected that the sewer will be completed by late 1967. During 1966 work in connection with the installation of sewers for the parishes of South Walsham and Cantley was commenced and these are expected to be completed by the end of 1967. This additional sewered area will also ease the demand on the cesspool emptying service. During the year proposals were prepared for a sewerage scheme for the parish of Martham. This is no less urgent and necessary than those schemes already undertaken and it is absolutely vital that no time is lost in bringing these proposals to fruition. The present position concerning drainage from the many properties recently erected in Martham is extremely unsatisfactory. Nuisances do exist and there is no satisfactory method of abatement other than the provision of a main drainage scheme.



## Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The weekly collection from pail closets in all other unsewered parishes continues to operate satisfactorily. The problem of disposal is ever present and becomes more difficult each succeeding year and longer journeys to disposal points were again necessary during 1966. The objectionable nature of the material gives rise to complaints from residents in areas where tipping takes place. 1,155 loads (approximately 982,000 gallons) were collected by 9 men using 3 vehicles. This is a lesser quantity than collected in 1965 principally due to the installation of the sewer for the parishes of Brundall and Blofield but also to improvements at many properties with the aid of a housing improvement grant.

I am again pleased to record that a once weekly collection of dry refuse from all properties within the district was operated with unbroken regularity during the year 1966. The amount collected showed a further increase but tonnage does not truly indicate the position. The refuse collected is of a bulky nature rather than heavy and the use of a compaction vehicle has distinct advantages in certain circumstances. A vehicle of this type has been purchased and will be in use in the coastal area during 1967. Relatively bulky articles to be collected such as radio and television sets, washing machines etc., continue to increase in number, as do smaller items of unwanted furniture all of which affect the service to a certain extent. I am again able to report that apart from one or two instances no difficulty has been experienced concerning dumped, scrapped cars. I would again refer to the abuse of the layby litter bins. These are frequently found to be filled with bulky articles left by passing motorists within minutes of being emptied. A more serious problem however is the position in the coastal parishes where litter is deposited by visitors on the roadways, beaches and other open spaces giving rise to very unsatisfactory conditions. There is a definite need for a better arrangement for dealing with this problem than exists at present.

30 men were employed during the year and 11 vehicles were in use for the dry refuse service and a total of 11,880 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of. The bulk of the refuse for the parish of Thorpe continues to be dealt with by direct incineration at the Council's incinerator at Great Plumstead but from elsewhere refuse is dealt with at the 4 controlled tips maintained by the Council. The additional land purchased at Caister was in use throughout the year. A crawler tractor has been purchased for use at Caister tip and this has made it possible to maintain this tip in very satisfactory order, but it must be admitted that this has not been achieved at the other tips where a mechanical means of levelling and consolidating is not available at all times and I regret having to report that nuisances usually associated with refuse tips ineffectively controlled i.e. smell, flies, rats, crickets, blown paper etc., and fire did occur and complaints were received.



## Collection and Disposal of Refuse Cont'd.

Collection of refuse from the many established collection points along the banks of rivers and broads was carried out very frequently during the summer months and a further increase in quantity was noted. A few complaints were received concerning indiscriminate dumping in places inaccessible by road and in co-operation with the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Yacht Owner's Association a periodical sweep of the banks is being undertaken. During the year representatives of Councils and other interested bodies again met on a number of occasions to discuss the question of the various aspects of the pollution of the rivers and broads. It is anticipated that progress towards a solution of this very difficult problem will again continue during 1967.

## Cesspools

Unlike the pail closet service, the number of calls for the cesspool service did not diminish and the problems created and the difficulties met with in coping with the demand made upon the service were very real. During 1966 it was necessary to use the vehicles almost continuously and often it was found impossible without the possibility of creating serious nuisances, to take the vehicles out of service for normal maintenance purposes. The ever present health hazard arising from the cesspool/septic tank method of drainage cannot be ignored. In spite of the installation of the sewer in the coastal area, development has been very rapid during the last few years in almost all parishes and there are many hundreds more cesspools requiring attention at new and improved properties and even where costly sewage disposal plants have been installed the use of the Council's cesspool emptiers are frequently required to clear blockages, take over during electricity break-downs, remove sludge and in other ways are on occasions the only means of maintaining effective drainage. To avoid serious trouble in the future and breakdown of the service it becomes more than ever necessary to press on with the construction of sewers in the larger parishes, and just as important, is the need to provide at these sewage works means for the reception and treatment of cesspool contents in a hygienic and satisfactory manner. However active the Council may be concerning the provision of main drainage certain parts of the district will remain without this facility for some years to come and cesspool emptiers will continue in use with the consequent need for facilities for the disposal of the liquid. The difficulties experienced at present in connection with the disposal of such a large volume of concentrated sewage are serious and additional points for disposal are urgently required. A location sufficiently far removed from dwellings is almost impossible to find and the continued development which is taking place makes the position worse. Allowing for the population covered by existing sewers and those at present under construction there will remain a population of approximately 10,000 in unsewered parishes to be catered for by cesspool emptiers and a percentage will continue to use pail closets. A total of 10,988 loads



### Cesspools Cont'd.

of sewage were removed from cesspools and similar installations at a charge of 15s. 0d., per load for the first load and 7s. 6d., per load thereafter on any one occasion. Five, one thousand gallon emptiers and one fifteen hundred gallon emptier were in use throughout the year and were working long hours of overtime and in spite of a wet season it was possible to give the service with the minimum of delay. A reference must once again be made of the unsatisfactory system of disposal of such a large volume of sewage i.e. 10,988,000 gallons. It will be noted that the quantity of sewage removed in 1966 was more than in 1965. Long journeys were frequently necessary for the purpose of disposal. Disposal points at Thorpe, Buckenham, Rollosby, Winterton and Caister-on-Sea were in use throughout the year. A number of complaints were received concerning the disposal of cesspool contents into the Caister sewerage system.

### Public Conveniences

There are within the district 12 blocks of public conveniences situated as follows. Thorpe, Ranworth, Acle, Thurne, Martham, Winterton, Hemsby (2), Scratby, California and Caister-on-Sea (2). It is again necessary to emphasize the urgent need for conveniences at other points within the district particularly at Reedham riverside where during the summer months large numbers of the public are present at all times and to a lesser extent at Stokesby and Brundall. As mentioned in the 1965 report large numbers of persons are always present in the vicinity of Acle bridge and I must again bring to the notice of the Council the obsolete and insanitary condition of the conveniences in use at Scratby, Hemsby Beach and Caister Beach.

### Moveable Dwellings

I am again able to report that during the year the caravan sites within the district were operated reasonably well and in accordance with the Council's standard conditions. These follow very closely those recommended by the Ministry. The problem of touring caravans was none the less during 1966 than it was in 1965 and many caravans were parked on laybys, roadside verges and unlicensed land for short periods during the peak weeks and considerable pressure was brought to bear on site operators, by owners of touring caravans, to increase the density on their sites. During early August there was a total of 4,435 caravans in the district housing an approximate population of 13,300. This was slightly lower than during the corresponding period in 1965.



## Tent Sites

The position concerning tent sites was almost identical with that of 1965. During the latter part of July and throughout August, as in previous years, hundreds of tents and a few other types of temporary accommodation, i.e. vans of various descriptions adapted for sleeping purposes, were in use principally on land on two sites at Caister-on-Sea and one at Fleggburgh. Unfortunately the season was again wet which made conditions on the sites, particularly the marshland at Caister-on-Sea, very unsatisfactory. A number of complaints were received and as pointed out in a previous report the visiting public do not understand the very limited control given to local authorities to deal with this problem. Legislation giving a greater measure of control is required. A count of tents in use during the first week in August gave a figure of 1,156, an estimated population of 3,500. This is a considerable drop compared with the figure for 1965 probably due to the very wet season.

## Swimming Pools

Excluding swimming pools situated at schools controlled by the Norfolk Education Committee there are 9 pools in use within the district during the summer months. These are situated at holiday camps, caravan sites, hotels and private schools. 35 samples were taken from these pools during the season all of which were found upon examination to be of satisfactory quality.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

The Council's 2 rodent operators were actively engaged during 1966 surveying and dealing with infestations at dwellings and other premises within the district. 9,396 premises were treated for the destruction of rats and mice. Of these 8,412 were dwelling houses.

## Meat Inspection

In February 1966 the one slaughterhouse in use within the district changed hands and considerable improvements and alterations followed. The amount of slaughtering that has taken place during 1966 increased four-fold over the figures for 1965. Although the operator of these premises is most cooperative, the somewhat protracted hours of slaughtering does mean longer hours of attendance by an inspector with the consequent loss of available time for other general duties. Figures given in the table under Section "E" of this report give details of carcasses inspected and the amount of meat affected by disease or other conditions rendering it unfit for human consumption. I am able to report that 100% inspection was maintained throughout the year.



## Milk

There were 45 registered distributors operating during the year. A few complaints were received concerning alleged contamination. These were referred to the Norfolk County Council Food and Drugs Department.

## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

During the year it has been possible to review the position concerning premises within the district covered by the provisions of the Act. Of the total of 496 applications for registration received since the introduction of the Act, 269 were found upon examination to relate to premises outside the scope of the Act. The total number registered at the 31st December 1966 being 227. No applications were received for exemptions under any heading of the Act or Regulations. Fortunately only one accident was reported and this was referred to Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate. The following table gives information concerning the number and type of premises registered.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Registered During the Year</u>	<u>Total at End of Year</u>	<u>No. Receiving a General Inspection</u>
Offices	2	29	18
Retail Shops	1	149	135
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Nil	1	1
Catering Establishments and canteens	2	45	19
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	3	1
Total	<u>5</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>174</u>

## Food and Drugs

A total of 272 premises are registered as required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 11 for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food and 261 for the storage and sale of ice cream. 79 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 63 were certified Grade 1. In the case of the remainder certified below Grade 1, informal action was taken, following which a Grade 1 sample was obtained in each case. The one ice cream factory continued to operate in a very satisfactory manner throughout the year. A small quantity of canned and other unfit food stuffs were dealt with. Suspected infringements of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act were referred to the Food and Drugs Inspector, Norfolk County Council from whom as always, we received the utmost cooperation.

# Summary of Inspections

Bakehouses	10	Posts	203
Drainage	269	Public and other	
Houses	745	conveniences	274
Moveable Dwellings	504	Slaughterhouses and	
Nuisances	123	Meat Inspection	368
Outworkers	13	Special and misc. visits	687
Piggeries	4	Food preparation and	
Public Cleansing	1,847	Handling premises	299



SECTION 'D'

HOUSING

Council Houses

The following is a list of houses erected by the Council:-

Under the Housing Acts

Pre-War	899
Post-War	1,087 (including 50 prefabricated)
Others	15
	<hr/>
	2,001
	<hr/>

At the end of the year outstanding applications for Council house accommodation numbered 588.

There were 27 dwellings under construction at the end of the year, 23 being in Brundall and 4 in Repps.

As a result of action under the Housing Act, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 21 properties, Closing Orders in respect of 3 and 1 Undertaking. It will be noted that Orders were made in respect of 24 dwellings during 1966.

During the year a number of properties have been repaired to a good standard as a result of informal action. This has been achieved principally, by consultation with owners when applying for an Improvement Grant.

SECTION 'E'

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART  
DURING 1966

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	2,006	140	57	2,618	3,719	-
Number inspected	2,006	140	57	2,618	3,719	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	3	1	1	6	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	460	40	28	101	379	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.1	30.7	50.9	3.8	10.38	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	82	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.9	-	-	-	2.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION 'F'

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### Measles

320 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 668 in 1965. A vaccine against this condition is not yet available in this Area as there are some disadvantages in the vaccine so far produced.

#### Scarlet Fever

15 cases were notified compared with 13 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

#### Whooping Cough

31 cases were notified compared with 7 last year. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation. In our Infant Welfare Clinics we commence immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus at about three months, giving second and third injections at four and five months respectively. Poliomyelitis vaccine is now given by mouth at the same time as these injections.

Smallpox vaccination is best carried out in the second year of life and is conveniently performed between one year and 18-months, so as to be followed by a "booster" "triple" injection which should be performed between 18-months and 2 years. This triple booster injection is very important and its omission may be responsible for the child getting an attack of whooping cough which, though not so serious as without any injection, can nevertheless be troublesome.

#### Pneumonia

There were 16 cases compared with 8 last year.

#### Dysentery (Sonne)

There were 25 cases compared with 15 last year.

### Infective Jaundice

3 cases were notified compared with 5 cases last year, and 6 the year before. This is very satisfactory, as the complaint can be a most debilitating one, and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

### Erysipelas

No cases were notified compared with 3 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made above apply to this condition also.

### Food Poisoning

There were 3 cases of this complaint notified during the year compared with 5 last year.

### Enteric Pyrexia

1 case was notified, which is the same as last year.



INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCL. TB) DURING LAST  
FIVE YEARS

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Scarlet Fever	6	45	17	13	15
Measles	55	514	159	668	320
Whooping Cough	16	28	40	7	31
Pneumonia	31	26	20	8	16
Infective Jaundice	11	2	6	5	3
Erysipelas	4	2	4	3	-
Dysentery (Sonno)	13	9	2	15	25
Food Poisoning	7	1	13	5	3
Fuerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS	<u>145</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>416</u>

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This was offered to all 13 year old school children. 72% parents gave their consent, 22% refused consent and 6% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	-	874
number tested	-	575
number positive	-	57
Tuberculin Index	-	10.0
numbered vaccinated	-	470

# TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1966

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 5 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
5 to 14 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
15 to 24 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
25 to 44 years	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
45 to 64 years	2	-	-	-	1	1	4
65 years and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	10	-	-	1	1	20

# TUBERCULOSIS - NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1966

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	108	103	211
Non-Pulmonary	6	11	17
	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>228</u>

# DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS (Excluding Inward Transfers from other Districts)

		<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Pulmonary	M	8	5	4	1	8
	F	33	4	3	4	10
Non-Pulmonary	M	2	-	2	-	1
	F	1	4	1	3	1
		<u>44</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>



### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in Area No.1.

Year	Under 1	Primary Injections			Booster Injections		TOTALS
		%	1 - 4	5 - 14	Under 5	5 - 14	
1966	315	34	515	61	264	1166	2321
1965	284	33.5	635	23	239	1079	2260
1964	197	24	409	139	96	819	1660
1963	170	22	434	194	37	474	1309
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1168

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children under 5 years of age during the last five years in Area No.1.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of live births registered	744	763	871	847	934
No. of Vaccinations recorded (0 - 4 years)	620	210	377	472	481
Percentage Vaccinated	83%	27.5%	43%	54%	51%

### VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 1 since the scheme commenced. Table 'A' shows the numbers immunised with Salk Vaccine (by injection) and Table 'B' those given Sabin Vaccine (oral) which became generally available in 1962.

Table 'A' Salk

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd)		Booster (4th)	Total
	0 - 15	15+	Total	0 - 15	15+	5 - 12 yrs	
1966	15	-	15	2	-	-	2
1965	26	-	26	-	-	-	-
1964	24	-	24	5	1	-	6
1963	3	3	6	12	17	1	30
1962	201	134	335	456	1147	13	1616
1961	1112	1570	2682	835	1130	3526	5491
1960	786	1201	1987	1400	2102	-	3502
1959	1759	2311	4070	5793	1231	-	7024
1958	6665	225	6890	1707	-	-	1707
1957	1166	-	1166	-	-	-	-
1956	167	-	167	-	-	-	-

# VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS CONT'D.

Table 'B' Sabin

Year	Primary		TOTAL	Booster (3rd after 2 Salk)		Booster (4th)	
	0 - 15	15+		0 - 15	15+	5 - 12 yrs.	TOTAL
1966	982	15	997	-	32	469	501
1965	883	17	900	-	8	562	570
1964	654	46	700	24	-	394	418
1963	703	166	869	110	52	553	715
1962	615	1249	1864	733	522	298	1553



# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## Part I of the Act

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

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities.	93	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding Outworkers premises).	11	-	-	-
TOTALS	116	14	-	-

- (2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.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	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK - (SECTIONS 133 AND 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134	
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133	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
Wearing - (making etc. (Cleaning and Apparel (Washing	28	-	-	-
Brush Making	-	-	-	-
Cosagues, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings etc.	4	-	-	-
TOTALS	32	-	-	-









