

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Blofield & Flegg R.D.C.

Contributors

Blofield and Flegg (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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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 1967

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1967

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.P.

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.
(to 30th September)

B. D. WILDMAN, M.A.P.H.I.
(from 13th November)

Senior Clerk :

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

Junior Clerk :

Miss M. E. BLAKE

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 1967. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 41,130 compared with 39,180 last year. There were 612 live births and 557 deaths, giving a natural increase of 55. There was thus a movement into the district of 2,005 people.

No reasonable doubt now exists about the importance of cigarette smoking as the major cause of lung cancer. It is not always realised that the habit causes an increased risk of death from heart disease.

In an article specially written for W.H.O. Professor D.D. Reid, Director of the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine points out that middle-aged men smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day are about 20 times as likely to die from lung cancer as their non-smoking contemporaries and about twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease. On the other hand, in middle-aged men in developed countries this form of heart disease is the commonest cause of death (depending on the country, several times more common than lung cancer). For this reason, even a relatively small increase in hazard from heart disease means that cigarette smoking can be held responsible for far more deaths from this cause than from lung cancer. Of 100 excess deaths from all causes observed among heavy smokers about 16 may be due to lung cancer but 50 might result from heart disease.

There is no very good evidence that temperamental qualities and the stresses of life are important causes of coronary heart disease. There is, however, much evidence to suggest that cigarette smoking has a quite independent influence on the course of the disease.

Of great significance from the viewpoint of prevention is the finding in a major American study that the risk falls when the habit is given up. A recent survey of the frequency of heart symptoms shows that they also eventually fall to near the level found in non-smokers.

On the other hand, the practice of inhaling the smoke seems to raise the frequency of both symptoms and death.

In all these studies, the apparent effect of cigarette smoking is most clearly seen among men under the age of 50. In general, the effect among women is less obvious. Another common feature of the surveys is the appreciably lower frequency of heart disease among those who habitually smoke either pipes or cigars. It is likely that deep inhalation is less common when tobacco is smoked in this way.

All this is not to suggest that heavy cigarette smoking is the only cause of coronary artery disease, but it is a preventable factor. Other preventable factors are lack of exercise and obesity. The link with the last is the question of diet. A diet containing carbohydrates, that is sugar and starch is liable to lead to obesity (as well as having other ill effects such as damage to the teeth) and there is a good deal of evidence that excess sugar has a specific effect on the existence of coronary thrombosis. This fact may be more important than an excess of animal fat in the diet, which at one time was thought to be particularly dangerous, but about which there is now some doubt.

Much of the work of Public Health Departments is dedicated to the care of the young and in this there is little doubt that we have had a good deal of success. The care of the elderly is also important and a great deal is already done for them. Sometimes the emphasis on care to be provided, may obscure the fact that for some people who have reached the arbitrary "age of retirement" what they need more than anything else is something to do to make them feel wanted and of value. They may not constitute a very high proportion - some may have other interests which keep them well occupied and others may want only rest after toil - but I have met a sufficient number of those who want work to realise that for them it is an important and sometimes unsatisfied need. It may be that their number has been under estimated.

Much work has been done to provide mains drainage but sewers are still urgently needed in the District. Many houses are going up without them, necessitating drainage into the subsoil. This has never been advisable, certainly not in the present century. More sewage was moved by cesspool emptiers than in 1966, in fact the phenomenal total of $11\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, which then had to be disposed of somehow. "A hole in the garden" is not really adequate to deal with the modern usage of water by a large household fond of bathing.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and the staff of the Department, for, in one case, their continued interest and in the other case for their support and help throughout the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.R. Holtby,

Medical Officer of Health.

In the Medical Officer's introductory letter, page (b), paragraph 3, line 5 should read:

A diet containing excess carbohydrates,

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 1967 as 41,130 giving a population density of approximately .55 per acre.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	74,531
Population (Registrar-General mid-June estimate)	41,130
No. of Inhabited Houses (1967) according to Ratebook	15,087
Rateable Value	£1,191,162
Estimated Net Produce of ld. Rate	£4,800

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	284	287	571
Illegitimate	21	20	41
Total	305	307	612

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

Blofield and Flegg R.D.	Crude Birth Rate	14.9.
	Standard Birth Rate	17.47.
England and Wales	Standard Birth Rate	17.2.

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	4	2	6

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

Blofield and Flegg R.D.	9.65.
England and Wales	14.8.
Total live and still births	618

INFANT MORTALITY (Death of infants under one year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	6	3	9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -

Blofield and Flegg R.D.	14.56
England and Wales	18.3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -

Blofield and Flegg R.D.	Legitimate	10.5
	Illegitimate	-

Infant Mortality - Neo Natal (first four weeks)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) - 14.56.

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) - 13.07.

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths of infants under one week of age) - 24.2.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 6.69.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths associated with pregnancy, childbirth or abortion - 1

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births - 1.52

Deaths (all causes -	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	269	288	557

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population -

Blofield and Flegg R.D.	Crude Death Rate	13.5
	Standard Death Rate	9.45
England and Wales	Standard Death Rate	11.2

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births 1.61

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	England and Wales	Blofield & Flogg R.D. (Standard Rates)
<u>Births:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
Live Births	17.2	17.47
Still Births	14.8	9.65

<u>Deaths:</u>		
All causes (excluding Still Births)	11.2	9.45
<u>Infant Mortality:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>	
All causes under 1 year	18.3	14.56
Perinatal mortality	25.4	24.2
Neo-Natal mortality rate	12.5	14.56

Deaths from Cancer and Total Deaths

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of deaths from Cancer	87	92	76	86	68	89
No. of deaths all causes	546	633	519	599	556	557
% of total deaths due to Cancer	16.0	14.5	12.7	14.4	12.2	16.0

Cancer Deaths during last 6 years

Male				Female		
Year	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1967	269	17	27	288	4	41
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

Deaths from Coronary Disease - Angina

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of deaths from Coronary disease	69	93	73	112	76	87
No. of deaths all causes	546	633	519	599	556	557
% of total deaths due to Coronary disease	12.6	14.7	14.1	18.7	13.6	15.6

Deaths from Coronary disease during last 6 years

Male			Female	
Year	Total Deaths	Coronary-Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary-Angina
1967	269	46	288	41
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

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	2	1	3
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	6	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	4	21
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	24	22	46
15. Leukaemia Aleukaemia	4	1	5
16. Diabetes	-	6	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	36	72
18. Coronary disease, angina	46	41	87
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	9	14
20. Other heart disease	44	64	108
21. Other circulatory disease	9	7	16
22. Influenza	4	1	5
23. Pneumonia	18	43	61
24. Bronchitis	11	4	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	14	34
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
34. All other accidents	8	9	17
35. Suicide	3	4	7
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	269	288	557

NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING YEAR 1967
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 4 weeks	6	3	9
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-
1 - 4	2	-	2
5 - 14	3	2	5
15 - 24	5	-	5
25 - 34	6	2	8
35 - 44	1	4	5
45 - 54	18	12	30
55 - 64	34	30	65
65 - 74	81	61	142
75 and over	112	174	286
	269	288	557

INFANT MORTALITY (Under One Year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Asphyxia. Occlusion of the air passage by bedclothes	1	-	1
Prematurity	3	1	4
Prematurity. Respiratory distress syndrome	-	1	1
Prematurity. Accidental haemorrhage	-	1	1
Asphyxia. Inhalation of meconium	1	-	1
Multiple congenital abnormalities	1	-	1
	6	3	9

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1967 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE
PAST FIVE YEARS

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Live Birth Rate (standardised)</u> <u>per 1,000 population</u>					
England and Wales	18.2	18.4	18.00	17.7	17.2
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	14.27	15.91	16.78	17.89	17.47
<u>Still Birth Rate 1,000 total</u> <u>(live and still) births</u>					
England and Wales	17.3	16.3	15.70	15.4	14.8
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	15.9	18.73	15.51	6.27	9.65
<u>Death Rate (standardised)</u> <u>per 1,000 population</u>					
England and Wales	12.2	11.3	11.50	11.7	11.2
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	10.91	9.58	9.99	8.88	9.45
<u>Infant Mortality Rate per</u> <u>1,000 Live Births</u>					
England and Wales	21.1	20.0	19.00	19.0	18.3
Blofield and Flegg R.D.	20.2	15.72	15.76	12.64	14.56

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 Services 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 28801). 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.
Gt. Plumstead	Village Hall	Third Wednesday 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.
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 enuretics.

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 Meals-On-Wheels Service is established at Acle (includes Upton), Brundall (includes Blofield, Burlingham, Lingwood and Strumpshaw), Caister-on-Sea and Thorpe (includes Gt. Plumstead and Postwick).

This valuable service, provided by the W.R.V.S., assures our 'elder brethren' of at least one or two good meals a week in addition to the weekly visit. In Caister-on-Sea the service is provided by Toc H.

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.

National Assistance (1948) Act, Section 47.

There were no cases where action had to be taken.

SECTION 'C'
WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies

The demand for water from the Strumpshaw headworks increased with the growth in population and a total of 108.25 million gallons was supplied during 1967. 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	441	1,134
Ashby-with-Oby	5	14
Beighton	109	328
Blofield	633	1,644
Brundall	696	1,901
Burlingham	376	1,174
Cantley	215	604
Freethorpe	165	474
Halvergate	108	302
Hemblington	80	207
Martham	453	1,277
Reedham	284	818
Repps	130	303
South Walsham	203	598
Strumpshaw	153	478
Thurne	41	103
Upton	153	399
Woodbastwick	44	153

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

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

During the year there has been a further reduction in the use of drinking water drawn from shallow wells.

With the ever increasing amount of chemicals used as fertilisers and the use of cesspool and similar drainage installations where disposal is to the sub-soil, it is more than ever necessary to ensure that a satisfactory supply of drinking water in pipes is available for all residents within the district.

During the year, 45 samples were taken from shallow wells for chemical and bacteriological examination, and of these, 15 were certified to be unfit for consumption and appropriate action was taken in each of these cases.

Sewerage

The majority of owners within the parishes of Brundall and Blofield, have made a connection to the sewer and as the remaining cesspool installations become unsatisfactory, connections are applied for.

The pail closet service was withdrawn from the parishes of Brundall and Blofield during the year, and there are no pail closets in use within these parishes, other than those in the isolated parts not served by the sewer.

At the close of 1967, the Coastal Sewerage Scheme to serve the parishes of Winterton-on-Sea, Hemsby, Ormesby and Caister-on-Sea was nearing completion and will be in use during the 1968 holiday season. The completion of this sewer will be a big step forward in the development of this section of the district. This, coupled with the publication of the Coastal Development Plan, will open up areas for development hitherto unavailable. This sewerage scheme will also make it possible for residents in the older type of houses to modernise and make use of the grant provision of the Housing Acts.

The schemes for the parishes of Cantley and South Walsham have been completed and the demand for the cesspool emptiers has been reduced accordingly in those parishes, while work in connection with the installation of the main drainage scheme for the parish of Martham has commenced, and it is expected that this will be completed during the latter part of 1968. This development is going to be a considerable relief to residents of this parish who, in many instances, have had extreme difficulty in finding a satisfactory method for the disposal of waste water.

Sewerage (Cont'd)

A main drainage scheme for the parish of Acle was submitted to the Ministry for approval. This is no less urgent and necessary than for the other parishes for which sewerage has recently been provided. The request for the services of the cesspool emptiers are many and frequent, and unavoidable nuisances do occur from time to time. Permission to commence this scheme is long overdue and it is confidently expected that authority to commence work will be given very shortly.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Wet Refuse

The weekly collection from pail closets in the remaining unsewered parishes continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. The problem of disposal is, however, ever present and was no less difficult than hitherto. It has been stated many times before that the nature of this material gives rise to complaints from residents in locations where tipping takes place. 1,110 loads (approximately 942,500 gallons) were collected by seven men using two vehicles full time, and one part time. This is a lesser quantity than collected in 1966 principally due to the installation of the sewer for the parishes of Brundall and Blotfield. Fortunately, with the continued construction of sewers in the district, the problem of collection and disposal of wet refuse is a diminishing one, but nevertheless it will be with us for many years to come.

Dry Refuse

The service of a regular once weekly collection from all properties capable of approach by a made-up roadway was operated with unbroken regularity throughout the year. The volume of refuse continues to increase year by year due to increase of population, and also the demand from the public who expect collection of anything that is to be disposed of, including items of furniture and general household goods, some of which are quite bulky, and more recently, garden refuse.

The purchase by the Council in 1966 of a compaction type of vehicle has proved invaluable. It must be borne in mind that vehicles with mechanical packing devices are more costly to purchase and operate but they do, however, enable the work to be carried out in a more satisfactory manner. An order has been placed for a second such vehicle and delivery will take place during 1968.

30 men were employed during the year and 12 vehicles were in use for the dry refuse service, and a total of 14,000 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of. The bulk of the refuse from the parish of Thorpe continues to be dealt with by direct incineration at the Council's incinerator at Great Plumstead, but from elsewhere refuse was dealt with at the four controlled tips operated by the Council.

Dry Refuse (Cont'd)

The tips at Buckenham, Acle, Martham and Caister-on-Sea were all in use throughout the year. With the exception of Martham, the tips were kept under control, but at Martham, difficulties due to the nature of the land and absence of covering material gave rise to unsatisfactory conditions on occasions. The necessity for mechanical equipment for consolidating and covering the refuse disposed of on this tip is very definite.

The amount of litter deposited at lay-bys was a constant source of trouble and irrespective of the frequency of collection, paper and other refuse was frequently found scattered over the lay-bys and grass verges close thereto, presenting an unsightly appearance.

Collection of refuse produced by users of boats was carried out very frequently during the summer months from the established collection points along the banks of the rivers and broads, and the quantity collected showed a marked increase over the 1966 figure. Having in mind the many hundreds of boats in use and thousands of holidaymakers in the area, it is not surprising that a small amount of indiscriminate dumping of domestic refuse was found to have taken place along the river banks. Efforts were made to clear at least some of this at the end of the season.

During the year, further discussions took place between the interested Authorities relative to the various aspects of the pollution of the broads and rivers. This is a complex problem and progress is slow.

I must refer again to the unsightly appearance of the beaches and their approaches and in certain parts of the coastal area where litter is deposited by holidaymakers.

Cesspools

Once again I have to report that the demand for the service for the removal of the sewage from cesspools and similar installations was excessive. On occasions cesspools were overflowing for several days before they could be given attention. It was expected that the installation of the sewer at Brundall and Blofield would reduce the demand for the cesspool service but this had not proved to be so, and during the year, using 4 - 1,000 gallon and 2 - 1,500 gallon tankers, an equivalent of 11,500 one thousand gallon tanker loads of sewage were removed, making a total of 11,500,000 gallons compared with 10,988,000 in 1966.

Cesspools (Cont'd)

Difficulties of disposal became acute and steps were taken to obtain an additional point for disposal in the parish of Moulton, but to date this has proved unsuccessful and tipping is continuing at Thorpe, Buckenham, Rollesby, Somerton and Caister-on-Sea. Longer journeys for the purposes of disposal were necessary throughout the year, adding to the overall cost of the service. The position concerning disposal was acute and it became necessary to adopt an immediate temporary measure pending a more positive and long term solution. It will be noted that the quantity disposed of during 1967 was considerably more than in 1966. The longer journeys added to the difficulties of trying to deal satisfactorily with an extremely important and necessary service.

Public Conveniences

During 1967 no additional public conveniences were erected. The 12 blocks which are situated at Thorpe, Ranworth, Acle, Thurne, Martham, Winterton, Hemsby (2), Scratby, California and Caister-on-Sea (2) were used extensively by the public, and a small amount of damage due to vandalism occurred at Acle, Hemsby and Thorpe. During the year it was decided to replace the worn out timber structure at Scratby by a modern block, and it is expected this will be available during the latter half of 1968. Those at Hemsby beach and Caister beach are also old and obsolete and replacement in the not too distant future must be considered. It is again necessary to emphasise the need for conveniences at other much frequented spots, e.g., Reedham riverside, where during the summer months large numbers of trippers are present at all times and also, to a lesser extent, at Acle Bridge, Stokesby and Brundall.

Moveable Dwellings

With one or two exceptions the caravan sites were operated satisfactorily and in accordance with the Council's conditions. It was necessary, however, to approach the owner of two sites on a number of occasions concerning the condition of the sanitary blocks. Drainage problems have existed for years but with the coming into use of the sewer, it is reasonable to require an improvement. The problem of touring caravans continued during the season of 1967 and caravans were found parked on lay-bys, roadside verges and unlicensed land as in previous years. The gypsy type are also evident throughout the season, and having been moved from one location, they were found to be stationed in another. This is a problem throughout the country for which new legislation has recently been introduced.

During early August a count revealed there were 4,512 caravans in the district housing an estimated population of 13,500 persons. This was slightly higher than the figure for 1966.

Tent Sites

The position concerning tent sites was almost identical to that of 1966. During the latter part of July and throughout August, 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 at two sites at Caister-on-Sea and one at Fleggburgh. A number of complaints were received concerning the standard of facilities provided and as pointed out in a previous report, the visiting campers do not understand the very limited control given to local authorities to deal with this problem. Legislation more in keeping with the position as existing at present is long overdue. A count of tents in use during the first week in August gave a figure of 1,343, an estimated population of 4,000. This is an increase over the figures for 1966.

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. 23 samples were taken from these pools during the season, 7 of which were reported as being unsatisfactory after examination at the Public Health Laboratories. The owners were very co-operative and in every case the position was rectified within a matter of hours.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

The Council's two rodent operators were busy throughout 1967 surveying and dealing with infestations at dwellings and other premises within the district. 10,692 visits were made during the year, 9,160 of them to dwelling houses. There were no reports of major infestation and there is every indication that the degree of infestation within the District is kept to a minimum.

Meat Inspection

During 1967 the one slaughterhouse in the district operated without complaint, and there was a further increase in the amount of slaughtering above the figures for 1966. As stated in a previous report the operator of these premises is most co-operative, but the protracted hours of slaughter absorbs a large amount of the time of one inspector. During the year proposals were submitted for enlarging the slaughterhouse and installing mechanical equipment for dealing with pigs. This will be in operation during 1968 and will increase still further the amount of slaughtering. Figures given under Section E of this report give details of inspections, condemnations, etc. 100% inspection was achieved throughout the year and the quality of the meat can correctly be described as very good.

Milk

There were 59 registered distributors operating during the year. A few complaints were received concerning alleged contamination, and these were referred to the Norfolk County Council, Food and Drugs Department for attention.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The total number of premises registered at the 31st December, 1967 was 237. 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	31	19
Retail Shops	8	157	124
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	Nil	1	1
Catering Establishments and canteens	Nil	45	31
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	3	1
Total	10	237	176

Food and Drugs

A total of 282 premises are registered as required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 12 for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food and 270 for the storage and sale of ice cream. 70 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 60 were certified as 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 co-operation.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

During the year it was necessary to take informal action in relation to a few of the premises falling to be dealt with under these Regulations. Generally, however the food premises within the District were maintained at a good standard.

It has been suggested by the Minister of Health that information concerning certain Clauses of the Regulations be given in this Report. Clause 16 relates to hand washing facilities, etc., and Clause 19 to facilities for washing food and equipment.

The position at the end of 1967 in relation to these matters is as given below.

Type of premises	No.	No. complying with Reg.16.	No. to which Reg.19 applies	No. complying with Reg.19.
Bakers	3	3	3	3
Butchers	24	24	24	24
Cafes, hotels restaurants etc.	66	65	66	66
Confectioners	15	15	3	3
Grocers (inc. greengrocers)	149	146	141	140
Fish (wet, fried)	17	17	17	17
Licenced premises clubs.	76	76	76	76
Food manufacture	4	4	4	4
Poultry processing	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	355	351	335	334

Poultry Inspection

The only poultry processing premises within the District are situated at Reedham and these have been established and in operation for many years. Recently considerable modernisation and reconstruction has taken place and a good standard of hygiene is maintained.

One employee of the firm, with years of experience is made responsible for inspecting all the products of the plant. Any doubtful carcasses are retained for further inspection by a food inspector.

Poultry Inspection (Cont'd)

In addition to the 33,550 poultry referred to in the following table, between 10,000 and 12,000 pheasants, plus other assorted game, e.g. guinea fowl, grouse, woodcock, etc., are processed annually.

(1)	Number of processing plants	1
(2)	Total number of birds processed during the year	33,550
(3)	Types of birds processed - (turkeys, ducks, geese, hens - broilers - capons)	
(4)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for consumption	1.63%
(5)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for consumption	1 ton, 4cwts.

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	1,027
Others	16
Prefabs	25
	<hr/>
	1,967

At the end of the year outstanding applications for Council house accommodation numbered 556.

There were 42 dwellings under construction at the end of the year, 16 being in Cantley and 26 in South Walsham.

As a result of action under the Housing Act, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 33 properties, and Closing Orders in respect of 2.

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 1967

	<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)	2,838	238	50	3,225	5,749	-
Number inspected	2,838	238	50	3,225	5,749	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	2	9	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	478	42	13	141	451	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.8	17.6	26.0	4.4	8.0	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	25	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.42	-	-	-	.4	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 'F'

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

234 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 320 in 1966.

Scarlet Fever

39 cases were notified compared with 15 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

36 cases were notified compared with 31 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 12 cases compared with 16 last year.

Dysentery (Sonae)

There were 4 cases compared with 25 last year.

Infective Jaundice

6 cases were notified compared with 3 cases last year, and 5 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 for the second 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 was 1 case of this complaint notified during the year compared with 3 last year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

2 cases were notified, which is one more than last year.

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

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Scarlet Fever	45	17	13	15	39
Measles	514	159	668	320	234
Whooping Cough	28	40	7	31	36
Pneumonia	26	20	8	16	12
Infective Jaundice	2	6	5	3	6
Erysipelas	2	4	3	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	9	2	15	25	4
Food Poisoning	1	13	5	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	1	1	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	2	-	2	-
TOTALS	628	265	725	416	334

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This was offered to all 13 year old school children. 74% parents gave their consent, 19% refused consent and 7% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	-	1,268
number tested	-	934
number positive	-	54
Tuberculin Index	-	6%
number vaccinated	-	793

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1967

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

TUBERCULOSIS - NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER AT END OF 1966

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	111	103	214
Non-Pulmonary	6	11	17
	117	114	231

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

		<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Pulmonary	M	5	4	1	8	2
	F	4	3	4	10	-
Non-Pulmonary	M	-	2	-	1	-
	F	4	1	3	1	-
		13	10	8	20	2

IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

The following tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1967:-

<u>Type of vaccine</u>	<u>Year of Birth</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1960-1963</u>	<u>Others under 16</u>	

Table 1 - Completed Primary Courses

Triple (DTP)	406	422	24	1	92	-	945
Diph/Tet.	2	4	-	1	36	14	57
Tetanus	4	2	-	-	16	56	78
Whooping Cough	10	16	-	-	-	-	26
Polio (Oral)	346	425	34	23	46	14	888

Table 2 - Reinforcing doses

Triple (DTP)	8	129	201	28	97	9	472
Diph/Tet.	2	4	33	3	333	224	599
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Tetanus	4	-	1	-	61	235	301
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Polio (Oral)	6	45	43	14	345	31	484

SMALLPOX

<u>Age at date of vacen.</u>	<u>0-3 mths.</u>	<u>3-6 mths</u>	<u>6-9 mths</u>	<u>9-12 mths</u>	<u>1yr</u>	<u>2-4 yrs</u>	<u>5-15 yrs.</u>
Primary	5	16	31	44	313	80	15
Re-Vaccination					1	5	22

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

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

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspect- ions</u>	<u>Number of written notices</u>	<u>Number of Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(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	96	61	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	11	-	-	-
TOTALS	119	61	-	-

- (2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
Want of Cleanliness(S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S7)					
(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 113 AND 134)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>Section 133</u>		<u>Section 134</u>	
	<u>No. of outworks in August list required by Section 133</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in premises</u>
Wearing - (Making etc. (Cleaning and Apparel (Washing Brush Making	33	-	-	-
Cosagues, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-
TOTALS	36	-	-	-

