

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, East Dereham U.D.C.

Contributors

East Dereham (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1968

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1968

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

of the

East Dereham Urban District Council

of

EAST DEREHAM

Norfolk

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Lydia McMurdo, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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EAST DEREHAM URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1968.

East Dereham Urban District occupies approximately the geographic centre of Norfolk and consists of some 5,313 acres. The main industries are clock making, furniture making and engineering.

The Housing programme continues to be satisfactory though housing requirements always outstrip the supply. Any housing programme must be continually under review for the needs of a community change and housing design and layout must change. The greatest use must be made of the available space so that the needs of all members of the family can be met. The combined family entertainment is a thing of the past. Teenagers with tape recorders and transistors do not mix with parents more placid pursuits, hence the need for separate rooms for teenage tumult and parental peaceful pleasures. In the present financial climate of course, such planning is impossible, and the immediate aim of slum clearance and provision of accommodation for the elderly must take preference.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	5,313 acres.
Estimated mid 1968 population.	8,280
Estimated " 1967 "	8,080
Rateable value April 1st, 1968.	£310,996
Estimated product of Penny Rate 1968.	£1,230

For the third successive year, there has been an increase of 200 in the population of the area.

There were 141 live births of which 10 were illegitimate compared with 4 in 1967. This is 7.09% of the total births, twice the 1967 percentage, when the figure was 3.1% but still below that of 1966 - 8.93%.

The birth rate of 18.05 is above that of England and Wales, and is also above that of last year being the highest for 4 years.

There were 115 deaths giving a natural increase (births-deaths) of 26 hence 174 new residents took up their abode in Dereham. There was 1 infant death - a baby who died of congenital abnormality 1 hour after birth. This gives an infant death rate of 7.09 per 1,000 live births; this also gives a perinatal mortality rate of 7.09 per 1,000 total births. There were no still births, and once more it is pleasing to note there were no maternal deaths.

The death rate of 11.39 is lower than that for England and Wales (11.9). Only 5 deaths occurred below the age of 55 and 57.38% of deaths occurred in the over 75 years age group.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND</u> <u>WALES</u>
Live Births.	141	129	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	18.05	16.96	16.90
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.	7.09%	3.1%	
Still births.	0	1	
Total still and live births.	141	130	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	2	
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births.	7.09	15.5	18.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Legitimate live births.	7.09	16	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.	-	-	
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 wks. per 1,000 live births)	7.09	-	12.30
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	7.09	-	10.50
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births.	7.09	8	25.00
Maternal Mortality.	-	-	
Deaths all ages.	115	107	
Death rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population.	11.39	10.56	11.9

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus.	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast.	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus.	-	2	2
Leukaemia.	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	6	6	12
Diabetes Mellitus.	1	-	1
Anaemias.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Blood etc.	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease.	1	2	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease.	15	7	22
Other Forms of Heart Disease.	4	9	13
Cerebrovascular Disease.	9	13	22
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	-	3	3
Influenza.	2	4	6
Pneumonia.	1	6	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema.	3	-	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer.	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver.	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System.	-	2	2
Congenital Anomalies.	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	2	-	2
	<u>56</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>115</u>

Of the total 115 deaths, 110 deaths (95.65%) occurred over the age of 55 years. In the 55-64 years age group, there were 13 deaths (11.31%); ages 65-74 years there were 31 deaths (26.96%) and in the over 75 years age group, there were 66 deaths (57.38%). In other words only 18 deaths occurred under the age of 65 years. There were no deaths between the ages of 15 and 35 years - when fast cars and motor cycles lure their drivers to destruction. There were in fact 2 motor vehicle accidents, one in the 55 year group and the other in the 65 year age group - both pedestrians.

Malignant Disease.

Cancer caused 23 deaths (20% of all deaths). Of these 23 deaths, there were 3 from lung cancer (i.e. 13% of cancer deaths were due to lung cancer), but this disease only caused 2.5% of all deaths in Dereham.

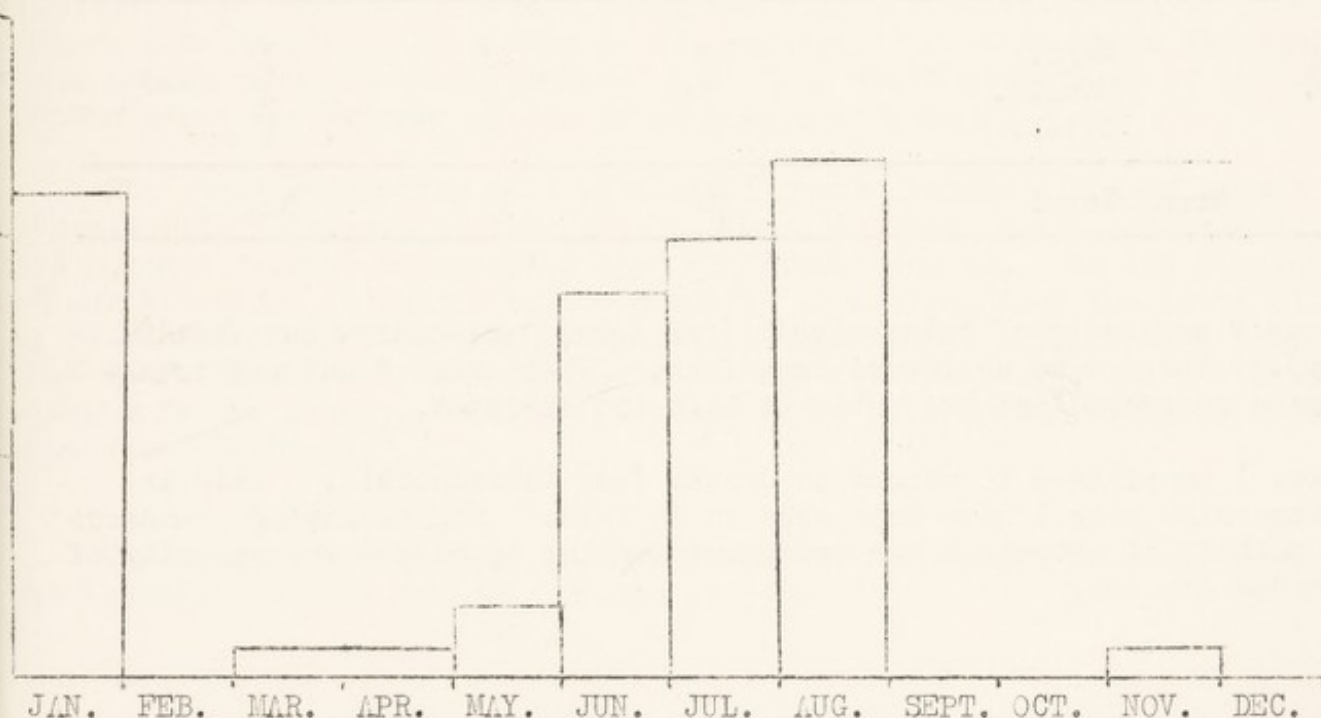
Coronary Heart Disease

There were 22 deaths due to this disease, 4 in the 55 - 64 age group; 6 in the 65-74 age group; and 12 in the over 75 years age group. Hence 19.13% of deaths were due to coronary heart disease. This is a slight increase on 1967 and small figures can be misleading, but it may be worth noting that there were no deaths from this disease in the 55 - 64 years old age group in 1967 whereas there were 4 in 1968.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	<u>1968.</u>	<u>1967.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
Measles.	91	85	126	175
Acute Pneumonia.	17	16	1	1
Whooping Cough.	4	46	18	1
Scarlet Fever.	3	5	4	1
Erysipelas.	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning.	1	1	-	-

The following graph shows the incidence of measles in 1968. Reference is made to vaccination against this infection under the heading "Immunisation Schemes."



Whooping Cough.

There were four cases of whooping cough - none of whom had been immunised. One case at 39 days was too young to have had immunisation; there were no records of immunisation in two cases and the fourth case occurred in a toddler who as a baby had had a reaction to the whooping cough fraction of the triple vaccine and had thereafter only received diphtheria/tetanus vaccine and was not immunised against whooping cough. This again demonstrates the importance of immunisation.

Acute Pneumonia.

Seven of these cases occurred as a terminal illness in the elderly.

Food Poisoning.

This was an isolated case, the causal organism of which was not traced, the diagnosis being made on clinical grounds.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

		<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Male.	12	16	15
	Female.	10	9	10
	Total.	22	25	25
		<hr/>		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Male.	3	3	3
	Female.	5	5	4
	Total.	8	8	7
		<hr/>		
Grand Total		30	33	32

There were 2 new cases of tuberculosis (one female pulmonary, one female non-pulmonary). There were no inward transfers. There were 2 outward transfers. One case recovered and two patients left the district.

Once more, I am pleased to report no deaths from tuberculosis. This is the fourth successive year I have been able to do this. Higher living standards and improved methods of detection and treatment combine to reduce the severity of this once dreaded disease.

Protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination is offered by the Norfolk County Council in the School Health Service to children in the 13 year old age group. The introduction of antibiotics in the treatment of tuberculosis in 1948, the better measures of detection and control have reduced the incidence of this disease but there is still the danger of the elderly patient with the cough. The over 50 years age group are specially urged to take advantage of a chest X-ray when the mobile unit visits the area.

The following table shows the work done in 1968 in the preventive field.

B.C.G. Vaccinations.

Number of Children eligible.	241
Number of acceptances.	213
No. of Children Heaf tested.	194
No. of tests read.	179
No. of tests positive.	23
Tuberculin index.	12.85%

The tuberculin index is the percentage positive readings of the total readings.

IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

In October 1968, the immunisation schedule was changed. Primary immunisation with the Triple Antigen (whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus) and Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine is commenced on the third or fourth month of life, the second dose is given two months later, and the third dose given six months later. This scheme gives adequate protection so that the "booster" dose of antigen 13 months after the primary course is no longer necessary.

The reinforcing dose of diphtheria/tetanus antigen given at ages 5 and 10 years boosts the level of immunity. School leavers in the penultimate term are given a further reinforcing dose of tetanus toxoid. In the present state of our knowledge it cannot be too strongly emphasised that the level of immunity by reinforcing doses of tetanus toxoid be maintained. There have been claims that these five yearly reinforcing doses are not necessary, but until such statements are proven, boosting of immunity by reinforcing doses of antigen should be continued.

The ensuing tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1968.

A.C.M.O.

Type of vaccine	Course.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961-1964	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	12
	Reinforcing	-	1	5	4	4	2	-	16
Diphtheria/Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	13	4	-	17
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	92	131	-	223
Diphtheria.	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	18
Tetanus.	Primary	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	9
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	1	63	5	69

G.P's

Type of vaccine	Course.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961-1964	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	39	56	1	-	1	-	-	97
	Reinforcing	-	17	23	5	4	1	-	50
Diphtheria/Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	8
Diphtheria.	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus.	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	12

POLIOMYELITIS A.C.M.O.

Type of vaccine.	Course.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961-1964	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
Sabin oral vaccine	Primary	3	8	1	-	10	3	-	25
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	94	13	-	107

POLIOMYELITIS G.P's

Age of Child	Course.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961- 1964	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
Primary	Primary	37	58	1	-	1	-	-	97
Reinforcing	Reinforcing	-	9	8	1	11	2	-	31

SMALLPOX A.C.M.O.

Age when vaccinated	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-16 yrs	Over 16	Total
Primary Vacc.	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	17
Reinforcing Vacc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	17

SMALLPOX G.P's

Age when vaccinated	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-16 yrs	Over 16	Total
Primary Vacc.	11	1	-	-	27	22	14	-	75
Reinforcing Vacc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	11	1	-	-	27	22	16	-	77

MEASLES A.C.M.O.

Measles.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961- 1964.	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
	1	2	4	12	46	-	-	65

MEASLES G.P's

Measles.	1968.	1967.	1966.	1965.	1961- 1964	Others Under 16	Over 16	Total
	-	7	8	11	14	1	-	41

The immunisation figures are about the same level as 1967 (109 compared with 102 in 1967). The poliomyelitis vaccination figure of 122 is below that of 1967 (134) and 1966 (149). Smallpox vaccination figures (92 vaccinations) are slightly better than 1967 and 1966 when the figure was 81.

Once again the need for primary vaccination in infancy is stressed. A low level of immunity to smallpox in an area is dangerous in these days of foreign travel.

The measles immunisation campaign from May onwards had a good acceptance rate. Immunisation was first offered to the age group of greatest risk of attack i.e. 5-7 years of age. The small number of inoculations given was in fact practically 100% acceptance and gives good evidence of the incidence of measles in the population. The majority of 5-7 year old children had already had measles. Immunisation is now offered to all children on the age of 1 year. The effect of these immunisation measures on the incidence of measles in 1969 will be interesting to note.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE AND HANDICAPPED PUPILS REGULATIONS 1953.

Provision is made under the Education Act 1944 for all school children to have three medical inspections during their school years; on entry, at approximately ten years of age prior to leaving the junior school, and in the penultimate year of school attendance. In practice this means that the School Medical Officer visits each school annually to carry out these routine inspections.

In the School Health Service Norfolk County Council provide routine screening test of hearing of all six year old children. It is estimated that in England and Wales, one child in every 1,000 is profoundly deaf, these children are more readily detected but it is the minor degrees of hearing loss which can account for failure to profit fully from educational instruction; these can be picked up by screening and the cause of the hearing loss investigated and treated by the general practitioner and consultant where necessary.

Vision screening is also a routine procedure.

All handicapped pupils have regular medical inspection, usually annually and special provision is made for mentally handicapped pupils.

The School Dental service provides inspection and treatment for all school children.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1948.

Under this Act the following services are provided by Norfolk County Council.

- S.22. The care including dental care, of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age not attending school. This section also includes the provision of Child Health Clinics. Such a clinic is held on the first and third Friday of each month from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. at the Health Office, High Street.

A Medical Officer attends on the third Friday. Ante-natal relaxation classes are also held on these premises.

- S.23. Domiciliary Midwives.

- S.24. Health Visitors.

- S.25. Home Nurses.

- S.28. Care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness, short term care of mental illness.

There were 22 persons registered as subnormal. Of these, 8 attend a Junior Training Centre, 3 attend an Adult Training Centre, and 3 attend the Social Club held weekly at the Health Office. Two persons are in full employment.

Two persons were admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital for short-term care.

- S.29. Home Help Service.

The community owes a great debt to this noble body of women who regardless of weather daily minister to our aged and infirm, so that they may remain in their own homes. These good ladies prevent the breakdown of the geriatric service. In 1968 40 cases were assisted continuously, nearly twice as many as in 1967, of these 36 were aged and infirm. There were two blind cases and 2 maternity cases.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1958.

Under this Act there were 25 admissions to Hospital (19 informally and 6 compulsorily.) Mental Health After-Care cases visited during 1968 were 14.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

15 elderly persons were admitted to Homes for the Elderly in 1968. This is 7 more than in 1967. The Home Help Service providing care for the elderly in their own homes reduces the number requiring institutional care.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The meals-on-wheels service continued to operate, but helpers are very scarce. The service fills a great need. It is all too easy for the elderly person to rely on tea and bread and butter. It is such an effort to prepare a proper meal. Many surveys have shown that a lot of elderly people suffer from mild or more severe degrees of malnutrition. Pensions do not buy the best cuts of meat and fresh fruit. So the Meals on Wheels is a valuable service.

HOUSING

Council House Developments

Moorgate Estate

Stage III of the second phase development of 30 dwellings has been completed and 2 dwellings of stage IV which is for 27 dwellings were also completed, the final stage which is for 4 houses, 1 flat and 1 shop was started and is expected to be completed in May 1969.

Banyard Place

10th May 1968 saw the completion of the above development which comprises 14 ground floor and 14 first floor flatlets, central heating and domestic hot water being provided by an oil fired boiler unit, and after one year's occupation, tenants reaction to living in this type of accommodation and comments in general are favourable, although one or two tenants miss an open fire but controlled temperature and the labour saving qualities of central heating is appreciated, the installation of shower units in place of baths has also been a success.

Jubilee Avenue

Work started on 28th October 1968 on Stage one of the construction of roads and sewers at Jubilee Avenue, but weather and site conditions have delayed the completion of this contract.

Tenders have been accepted for Stage I Building which is for the construction of 18 Old Persons Bungalows and Boiler House.

Littlefields Development

The Layout Plan for housing development at Littlefields comprising 54 - 3 bedroom, 5 person houses and 54 - 2 bedroom, 3 person bungalows has been approved and work is in progress on the preparation of working drawings for the 1st stage development of 20 - 5 person houses which are expected to be completed by February, 1970.

Pre-Fabricated Bungalows

The last of the pre-fabricated bungalows at the Grove, Littlefields was demolished and the Site cleared during 1968.

Flat Conversions

2 Duplex Flats at Sandy Lane have been converted into a 5 person, 3 bedroom house.

Private Development

The number of dwellings completed in 1968 by private enterprise was as follows:-

4 bedrooms or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 bedrooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2 bedrooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

The number of dwellings under construction was 171.

Council House Development

The number of Council dwellings completed in 1968 was as follows:-

2 bedroom, 3 person bungalows	..	..	..	..	12
1 bedroom, 2 person flatlets	..	..	..	..	28

The number of dwellings under construction was 32.

Improvement Grants

Work was completed on 17 private dwellings for which Standard Grants had been approved and the following amenities have been provided.

Baths	..	..	..	..	..	14
W.C.'s	..	..	..	..	..	16
Hot water installations	..	..	..	..	..	16
Wash basins	..	..	..	..	..	16
Larders	..	..	..	..	..	6

The amount of Grants paid in respect of these works was in the sum of £2,619.

WATER SUPPLY

The average daily consumption was 391,000 gallons compared with 355,327 in the previous year. The Total Yearly Consumption was 142, 716,000. This includes 46,646,000 from the Bradenham bulk supply.

No restrictions on the use of hose pipes or garden supplies were adopted during the year.

Own Source	96,070,000
Bulk Supply	<u>46,646,000</u>
TOTAL YEARLY CONSUMPTION	<u>142,716,000</u>
Increase over preceding year	12,666,000
1958/59 Total Yearly Consumption.	63,475,000
Total Yearly Domestic used.	118,201,000
Total Yearly Industrial.	24,515,000
Number of metered supplies.	187
Average Daily Consumption.	391,000
Average Gallons per head per day (less industrial)	39
Number of houses with Town Water.	3,178
Estimated Population Served.	8,190

New Connections and Supplies

122 new connections and supplies have been added to the distribution system during the year.

Mains and Extensions

590 yards of 4" P.V.C. water mains and 970 yards of 3" P.V.C. water mains have been installed on three new estates in the district.

Headworks

The average gallons per head per day has risen from 35 gallons to 39 gallons during the year. This figure of 39 gallons per head is just below the national average of 40 gallons per head.

The highest daily demand ever recorded occurred on 1st. June, 1968 when 411,000 gallons was used from our own headworks and 139,000 gallons used from the bulk supply, giving a daily demand of 550,000 gallons.

Number of samples taken

Bacteriological	5	-	all highly satisfactory.
Chemical	2	-	Dereham and Bradenham (copies attached).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The advantages of increasing the capacity of the Works by using the storm tanks as secondary sedimentation tanks and land irrigation, both described in detail in previous reports, has now been lost because of increased development. Continuous heavy rain during the year added to the problem, made sludge drying impossible and, in general, the need for a new Works, very real and urgent.

Stage I of the new Disposal Works commenced in September and is expected to be completed in early 1971.

Night soil is collected from two dozen substandard properties in the town area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Domestic refuse is collected weekly in the built-up area of the town and fortnightly in the country.

The refuse tip will cope with the towns need beyond the year 2,000.

During the year, the Council mechanised its road and footpath sweeping. The scavenging standard achieved is far in excess of normal public health requirements which may well improve the level in other respects.

CLEAN AIR

Occasional emissions of dark smoke occur which necessitate investigation, but these constitute little more than a momentary problem.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

There are six caravans licenced to stand in private gardens and one site of six caravans.

MILK SUPPLY

Apart from an isolated infringement which was resolved informally, a high standard of service was maintained.

ICE CREAM ETC.

Reports on samples taken confirmed that proper procedures in preparation, handling and sale are being observed.

FOOD, HYGIENE & GENERAL

Hygienic standards in the handling and sale of food continue to be generally high. A particularly pleasing aspect is an increasing trend towards the largely voluntary improvement of facilities 'behind the scenes', reflecting the growing awareness within the retail food trade of their obligations to offer and encourage high standards of hygiene.

THE FOLLOWING TINNED AND OTHER FOODS WERE VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

80 lbs.	meat and meat products.
67 "	fish and fish products.
11 "	sausages and allied products.
6 "	poultry.
246 "	vegetables.
544 "	fruit and fruit juices.
2 "	pastry.
3 Nos.	Sponge cakes.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.	jelly tablets.

MEAT INSPECTION

Standards in butchers' shops continue to reflect the emphasis on improvements in facilities and all aspects of meat handling.

AGRICULTURAL WORK

Gang labour did not operate in the district during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

A figure of 110 registered premises represents a reduction of sixteen on the number liable for registration last year.

Informal action secured compliance with statutory requirements.

PEST CONTROL

Virtually full-time operations against pests, including a concentrated winter campaign to exterminate rats and mice, have proved necessary in the last few years. The co-operation of property owners and particularly farmers is appreciated.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Eleven families were rehoused from unfit properties during the year. These properties, together with five others which were vacated, will not be relet.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for 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.	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	11	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	32	11	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found Remedied		Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M. Inspector		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted.
	Found Remedied		Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act
Section 133 (1) (c)

There are two outworkers making wearing apparel.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all members of staff of the Local Health Office and the District Council for their help in producing this Report and all members of Council for their continued support.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

Lydia McMurdo
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD LTD

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Tel. No. 24555.

Cert. No. V.3076

16th December, 1968.

Lab. No. 6908/W

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 26th November, 1968 from East Dereham U.D.C.

Marked Town supply - tap in Waterworks Grounds.

Appearance when received clear.

Nature of Deposit nil.

Colour nil. Odour Nil

Reaction - Faintly alkaline. pH 7.4 Taste Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Hardness as CaCO_3	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	Total	295
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.2	Carbonate (temporary)	240
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	55
Chloride as Cl.	28	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	240
Permanganate Value (4 hr., $27^\circ\text{C}.$)	0.26	Free carbon dioxide	20
Fluoride	0.6	Total solids (at $180^\circ\text{C}.$)	370
		Iron (total)	0.4
		Metals in solution	Nil

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS Cert. No. U 1147

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hours at 37°C	nil
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable Number per 100 ml.	2
E. Coli Type 1 (faecal) Probable Number per 100 ml.	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The Total Hardness is about 17° Clark, 14° of which is temporary. The iron content of the water is negligible and other metals are absent. The water has been partially softened and its reaction is alkaline, though no more than normal in a softened water. The sample had thrown down a slight deposit of chalk when received. This is in no way prejudicial to health and in our opinion, this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

For Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

(signed) E. C. Wood.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD LTD

Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

Certificate No. U.1146.

Lab. No. 5991/W

26th July, 1968.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received 15th July, 1968 from East Dereham U.D.C.

Marked - Bulk supply from Bradenham Source - 52 Commercial Rd., Dereham.

Appearance when received - Clear, trace white deposit.

Nature of Deposit - Chalk, trace of iron.

Colour - nil

Odour - nil

Reaction - Alkaline. pH - 8.75 Taste - Satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01	Hardness as CaCO_3	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02	Total	240
Nitrate nitrogen	0.01	Carbonate (temporary)	200
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	40
Chloride as Cl.	28	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	200
Permanganate Value (4hr)	0.38	Free carbon dioxide	-
		Total solids (at 180°C.)	315
		Iron (total)	0.04
		Metals in solution	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis as a whole is very satisfactory. The sample was bright and clear and remained so on standing. In our opinion this water is very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

For Lincolne Sutton and Wood Ltd.

(signed) Eric C. Wood.

