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**MITFORD & LAUNDITCH
R.D.C.**

ANNUAL REPORTS


of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

1967



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COUNCIL OFFICES

THE GUILDHALL

EAST DEREHAM

NORFOLK.

INDEX

Medical Officer of Health Section

General Statistics	-	5
Vital Statistics	-	6
Causes of Death	-	7
Lung Cancer	-	7
Infectious Diseases	-	8
Immunisation Schedules	-	11
Poliomyelitis	-	12
Smallpox Vaccination	-	13
Tuberculosis	-	14
B.C.G. Vaccinations	-	15
School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1953	-	15
National Health Service Act 1946	-	16
Housing	-	21
Factories Act, 1937 & 1948	-	22

Senior Public Health Inspector's Section

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	-	26
Public Water Supplies	-	32
Water Statistics	-	33
Water Samples	-	40
Cleansing Scheme	-	42
Housing and Public Health Acts	-	45
Slum Clearance Programme	-	46
Improvement Grants	-	48
Improvements to Council Houses	-	50
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1961	-	52
Food Premises	-	52
Meat Inspection	-	53
Poultry Inspection	-	53
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	-	57
Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act 1963	-	58
Petroleum Acts	-	59

MITFORD AND LAUNDITCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1967

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1967. The Rural District of Mitford & Launditch comprising some 47 parishes covers 102,371 acres in mid Norfolk. The main industry is agriculture; there are also three poultry processing establishments and four slaughterhouses.

As shown under General Statistics, the population has decreased by 140. It is not apparent whether this exodus is due to the search for more lucrative employment - less working hours for more money - for farm stock have no knowledge of "a forty-hour week", animals need to be tended 7 days a week; or are the younger generation setting up homes in areas of "all mod. cons.?" If this be so, more of our villages will die. While it is appreciated that it is uneconomic to provide a piped water supply and mains drainage for every dwelling in the area, many more properties could have these amenities if Government Departments and Planning Departments appreciated the problems of nightsoil collection and disposal. The majority of our villages are in urgent need of modern sewage disposal units; the septic tank will never be a satisfactory substitute for a sewer. Mains drainage is a "modern amenity" not a luxury.

Sit John Harington invented the water closet in the reign of Elizabeth I. Two centuries later a drainage system of pipes and cesspools became fairly common in country houses. In the twentieth century in the reign of the second Elizabeth, there should surely be something better than septic tanks and sewer ditches.

The slum clearance programme unfortunately seems to make little headway. As each year goes by more old houses become unfit, become uneconomic to repair. Owners with increasing years and decreasing income are unable to maintain their premises and so the vicious circle continues. Those cottages which are rented when improved, merit an increased rent, but can the tenants afford it? The elderly be they tenants or owners, are very loathe to leave their dilapidated, damp, dark dwelling - it is their home, and this situation becomes increasingly difficult. It is so simple from a distant desk to deliberate on slum clearance, and rehousing of the elderly, improvement of old property - it is a very different matter dealing with people in their homes.

It is gratifying to know that there are more schemes for the housing of the elderly and when these residents do take up their abode in their new homes, there is unstinting praise of the excellent facilities provided by the Council.

General Statistics

Area in acres	102,371 acres.
Estimated mid year population 1967	17,730
Estimated mid year population 1966	17,870
Rateable value at 1st April, 1967	£315,829
Estimated product of Penny Rate	£1,264

The estimated mid year population for 1967 was 17,730. This is a decrease of 140 from the previous year. There were 222 births and 209 deaths giving a natural increase of 13. Hence the decreased population means 140 people left the district. Of the 222 births, 13 were illegitimate, that is 5.85% of the total live births. This is again less than the previous year and it is to be hoped that the downward trend continues. The birth rate, 13.87, is below the rate for England and Wales (17.2) and is approximately the same as in 1966.

There were 7 deaths under 1 year of age. Of these, 6 deaths were under the age of 4 weeks and of these 6 deaths, 5 occurred within the first week of life. Four of these 5 deaths were due to prematurity, the fifth being due to neonatal pneumonia. The sixth death under the age of 1 month was due to congenital malformation, as was that of the seventh infant at the age of 9 months. It is noteworthy, that of these seven infant deaths, four were due to prematurity, and two to congenital abnormality, a very different picture to 30 years ago, when there were 15 deaths of infants under 1 year of age out of a total of 260 live births giving an infant death rate of 57.69.

It becomes increasingly difficult to prevent these tragedies, but they do mainly occur in those categories which in the light of our present knowledge can be designated "unavoidable."

<u>Vital Statistics</u>	1967	1966	1965	England & Wales
Live Births	222	220	271	832,000
Birthrate per 1000 population (adjusted)	13.87	13.67	17	17.2
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	5.85%	7.2%	9.22%	
Still Births	1	1	1	12,500
Total Live and Still Births	223	221	272	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7	1	5	15,267
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total Infant Deaths per 1000 live births	32.0	4.54	18.45	18.3
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	26.94	4.90	20.32	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	76.93	0	0	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	26.94	0	14.76	12.5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	22.43	0	14.76	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total births)	27.0	4.52	18.39	25.4
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0	
Deaths all ages	209	229	238	542,519
Death rate (adjusted) per 1000 population	8.85	9.73	9.56	11.2

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	1	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	0	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	5	12
Diabetes	2	-	2
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	13	22	35
Coronary Disease, Angina	24	13	37
Other Heart Disease	11	25	36
Other Circulatory Disease	2	5	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	3	4
Pneumonia	6	10	16
Bronchitis	8	2	10
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	2	2
Other defined and Ill defined diseases	6	11	17
All other Accidents.	5	-	5
Suicide	1	-	1
	104	105	209

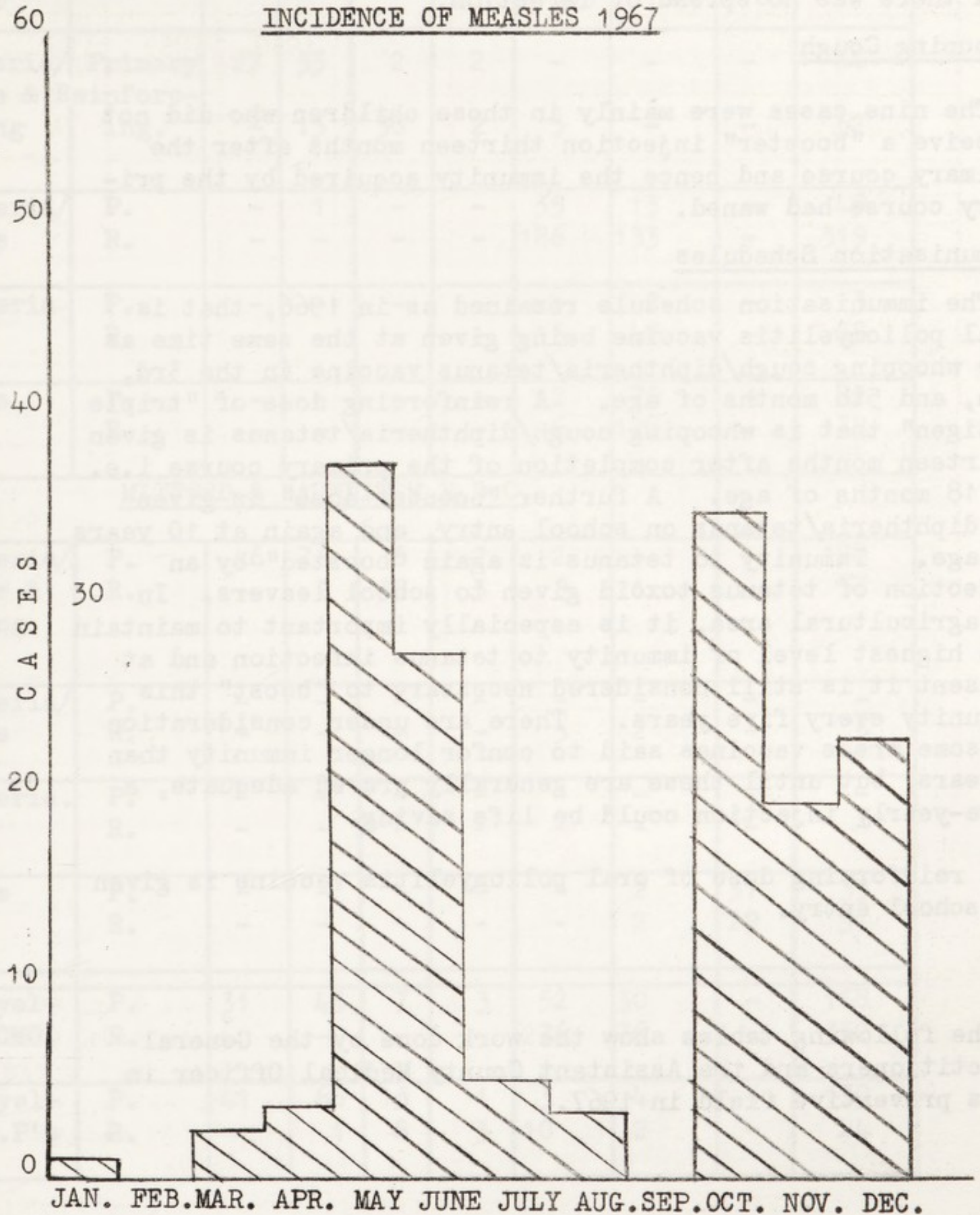
There were 10 deaths, all males, from lung cancer, that is, one third of all cancer deaths were due to lung cancer. 15.7% of all deaths were due to cancer, while coronary heart disease accounted for 17.6% of all deaths. Again this latter condition appears to affect mainly the over 75 years of age (21 deaths). There were ten deaths under the age of 45 years and of these 7 occurred under the age of one year. Hence between the ages of 1 year and 45 years there were 3 deaths. Between 45 years and 54 years there were 12 deaths and in the following ten years 33 deaths. So that between the ages of 1 year and 54 years only 15 deaths occurred - that is 7.1% of all deaths. An interesting reflection on the good health of the District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES				
	1967	1966	1965	1964
Scarlet Fever	-	1	7	24
Scarletina	-	5	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-
Measles	152	279	410	103
Whooping Cough	9	28	5	24
Pneumonia	2	1	2	-
Dysentery	-	1	5	3
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1
Infectious Hepatitis	3	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1

Measles

1967 was a year singularly free from infectious disease with the exception of measles which epidemic reached its peak in May as is shown in the following histogram. As is usual, the maximum incidence occurred in the 5 years to 9 years age group. Several pilot schemes for the vaccination of the pre-school child against this disease have been tried in various parts of England and Wales during recent years, and it is anticipated that a suitable vaccine will shortly be available.

INCIDENCE OF MEASLES 1967



Infectious Hepatitis

The three cases of infectious hepatitis were in one area and there was no spread of infection.

Whooping Cough

The nine cases were mainly in those children who did not receive a "booster" injection thirteen months after the primary course and hence the immunity acquired by the primary course had waned.

Immunisation Schedules

The immunisation schedule remained as in 1966, that is oral poliomyelitis vaccine being given at the same time as the whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus vaccine in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th months of age. A reinforcing dose of "triple antigen" that is whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus is given thirteen months after completion of the primary course i.e. at 18 months of age. A further "booster dose" is given of diphtheria/tetanus on school entry, and again at 10 years of age. Immunity to tetanus is again "boosted" by an injection of tetanus toxoid given to school leavers. In an agricultural area, it is especially important to maintain the highest level of immunity to tetanus infection and at present it is still considered necessary to "boost" this immunity every five years. There are under consideration in some areas vaccines said to confer longer immunity than 5 years, but until these are generally proved adequate, a five-yearly injection could be life saving.

A reinforcing dose of oral poliomyelitis vaccine is given on school entry.

The following tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in this preventive field in 1967.

Category	Course	1967	1966	1965	1964	1959-1963	Under 16	Over 16	Total
Diphtheria/ Corynebacterium & Streptococcus Group A	Primary	27	33	2	2	-	-	-	64
	Reinforcing.	-	15	30	2	5	-	-	52
Diphtheria/ Corynebacterium	P.	-	1	-	-	35	13	-	49
	R.	-	-	-	-	186	133	-	319
Diphtheria	P.	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
	R.	-	-	-	-	15	40	-	55
Corynebacterium	P.	-	-	-	-	12	70	-	82
	R.	-	-	-	-	6	128	-	134
<u>MITFORD & LAUNDITCH R.D.C.</u>									
Diphtheria/ Corynebacterium & Streptococcus Group A	P.	46	70	8	2	2	-	-	128
	R.	-	9	35	3	9	1	-	57
Diphtheria/ Corynebacterium	P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R.	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5
Diphtheria	P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corynebacterium	P.	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	33
	R.	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	31
Diphtheria - Streptococcus ACMO.	P.	31	45	7	3	52	30	-	168
	R.	-	-	-	-	276	76	-	352
Diphtheria - Streptococcus G.P's	P.	41	66	15	1	3	4	-	130
	R.	-	1	8	3	10	2	-	24

The number of primary courses of whooping cough/diphtheria/tetanus (192) is lower than 1966 (232), "booster" injections are approximately the same 102 (1966) 109 (1967). More than three times the number of primary courses of tetanus injections were completed in 1967 (115) against 37 in 1966. This is gratifying.

Poliomyelitis vaccination figures are one more than in 1966 - 298 compared with 297 in 1966.

SMALLPOX A.C.M.O. MITFORD & LAUNDITCH R.D.C.

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1959-1963		Under 16	Over 16	Total
Primary Vac.	-	-	1	-	55	35	-	-	91
Re. Vac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	55	35	-	-	91
<u>SMALLPOX G.P's</u>									
Primary Vac.	12	-	1	2	49	12	16	-	92
Re. Vac.	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	-	26
	12	-	1	2	49	15	39	-	118

Hence the figures are a little more pleasing but still not high enough 183 compared with 142 in 1966. It must be emphasised again the importance of vaccination in the second year of life. There are those who do not consider this procedure necessary, but while International Regulations require a current vaccination certificate for those travelling in areas where smallpox is endemic, and until there are proved curative measures for sufferers from smallpox, vaccination must be regarded as essential, and the minimal disturbance is caused in the second year of life.

Tuberculosis Register

		1967	1966	1965
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Male	23	24	27
	Female	14	14	14
	Total	37	38	41
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Male	12	13	14
	Female	21	23	23
	Total	33	36	37
Grand Total		70	74	78

There were two new cases of tuberculosis, one pulmonary (male aged 69) and one non-pulmonary (female aged 70). Five cases recovered during the year, one case left the district, and there were no inward transfers so the seventy cases on the register are as the above table.

I am happy to record yet again there were no deaths from this disease, but the age group of the two new cases again emphasises the danger from the undiscovered case in the elderly.

B.C.G. Vaccinations

Number of children eligible	46
Number of acceptances	37
Number of children heard tested	32
Number of tests read	26
Number of tests positive	4
Tuberculin index	15.38

Norfolk County Council offer protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination of the thirteen year old age group. The above table shows the number of children so protected in 1967.

School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations
1953

In accordance with these Regulations, routine medical inspections are carried out on all school children - on school entry; in the tenth year, and in the penultimate year of school attendance. Handicapped pupils are seen annually, and every effort is made to ensure that such pupils obtain the maximum benefit from the educational facilities provided. It will be seen that each school is visited at least once per year by the School Medical Officer. In the event of the Head Teacher or a parent being concerned about any child, special examinations can be made.

A routine screening test of vision and hearing is carried out on all six year old children. It is most important that small degrees of hearing loss or minor visual defects be detected early so that remedial treatment can be arranged to prevent any interference with normal development and educational progress.

Dental inspection and treatment is provided for all children of school age.

Under sections 22-25, the following services are provided by the Local Authority.

S.22.

The care, including dental care, of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age not attending primary schools. This care of young children includes the provision of child welfare clinics. Clinics are held at the following villages on the days stated. A Medical Officer attends at the time stated for the purpose of routine examination of well babies, vaccination and immunisation. The routine inspection of the apparently well baby by personnel specially trained in developmental paediatrics is of great importance in the early detection of the slight deviation from normal. Thus may a serious handicap be prevented by the institution of treatment.

Any such deviations are referred to the general practitioner for treatment. It is regrettable that in so many of our villages the premises in which the clinic is held are very far from ideal. More Health Education could be done where films could be shown, and much valuable help could be given to the harassed over-anxious mother if there were more privacy for the mother to discuss her problems with the Medical Officer. There is a great need in Rural Areas for improvement of Clinic premises where valuable preventive work can be done.

Village

Hockering	Village Hall	1st Tuesday in the month
Gt. Dunham	Rectory	1st Thursday " " "
Litcham	Methodist Chapel	1st Thursday " " "
North Elmham	War Memorial	2nd Tuesday " " "
	Institute	(No Medical Officer)
Mattishall	Church Hall	2nd Tuesday in the month
Shipdham	Church Hall	2nd Thursday " " "
		(No Medical Officer)
Whissonsett	Village Hall	3rd Tuesday in the month

The Health Visitor is in attendance at each Clinic from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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 defectives. There were 73 persons registered as mentally subnormal. Of these those of the younger age group attend the Junior Training Centre in Norwich, special transport being provided. The cost of fares by public transport is borne by the Local Authority for those who attend the Norwich Adult Training Centre. Other members of this group attend a weekly Social Club in Dereham.

Short term care was provided at Risbridge Home, Suffolk for two subnormal persons to enable the other members of their respective families to have a holiday.

The provision of services to enable other members of the family to have a holiday or even one day per week freedom from the anxiety of a mentally handicapped person needs to be increased considerably.

S.29 Home Help Service

During the year 65 cases were assisted continuously. Of these three were blind persons and sixty one were sick, aged or infirm. A debt is owed by the Community to the good ladies who work in the Home Help Service. They perform their duties with extraordinary cheerfulness - duties which include cleaning some incredibly dirty premises, duties where the capriciousness of some elderly persons demand a super abundance of tact and patience. But for the unceasing efforts of this group of workers who give far more than they receive, the geriatric units of our Hospital Service would be completely overwhelmed. There is a great need for extension of this service, more workers are needed, night sitters-in, home visitors etc.

Mental Health Act 1958

Thirty-one patients were admitted to Mental Hospital during the year. Of this number, 13 were admitted under compulsory provisions and the remainder as informal patients.

National Assistance Act 1948

In this Act provision is made for the care of the Elderly. During 1967, 27 aged persons were admitted to County Council Homes; some of these were for a temporary period to enable their relatives to have a holiday.

Provision is also made under S.47 of the above Act for the removal to suitable premises of those persons who being aged, infirm or physically handicapped, are living in insanitary conditions, and are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

One such Order was made under this Section.

Voluntary Services

Old People's Clubs flourish in the villages. There are some seventeen clubs in the area where the elderly meet and play bingo or listen to a lecture or have tea and a chat. This social intercourse is probably the highlight of the week.

The Rougham Meals-on-Wheels service continues its good work.

Housing

As previously stated, slum clearance progresses slowly. Slums can only be demolished when the dwellers can be rehoused. Eighteen Council dwellings were completed, thirty more were under construction. The financial climate spread its chilling effect and the housing programme suffered.

Private enterprise was responsible for the building of 122 dwellings nearly twice the number completed in 1966, and there were 327 applications under the Building Regulations.

The Factories Act 1937 & 1948

Part I

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of written notices	Occupiers prose- cuted.
Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	8	18	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	23	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Author- ity.	-	-	-	-
Total	55	41	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	1

OUTWORK

Nature	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices	Prosecution
Making of boxes or other receptacles	12	-	-	-	-	-

Finally, I would like to thank all members of the Staff of Rural District Council and of the Health Office without whose help this report would not have been produced, and also the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their patience and continued support.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

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

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Public sewers are available in the built up areas of North Elmham, Litcham, Hockering and Shipdham.

It is the policy of the Council to allow householders on the line of any main sewer a reasonable time after it becomes operational to connect to same. After a date decided by the Council, the free weekly nightsoil collection and twice yearly Septic Tank emptying services are withdrawn. These services had been withdrawn in previous years from North Elmham, Litcham and Hockering. The Shipdham scheme became operational on the 28th February, 1966 and the services referred to above were withdrawn on 28th February, 1967.

Householders can, however, still receive these services on a pre-payment basis in any of the above villages.

Upper Tud Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
(Mattishall, Mattishall Burgh, East Tuddenham, Yaxham
including Clint Green).

This scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1965 and the public enquiry was held on 19th July, 1966. Following Ministry approval, work was scheduled to start in January, 1968.

The scheme allowed for the installation of an Oxigest Model 'R' sewage disposal plant instead of a conventional plant.

The Oxigest plant is a comparatively new type of unit which operates on either the extended aeration or contact stabilisation principle. It is anticipated that a considerable financial saving will be made by the installation of one of these units as compared to the price of a conventional sewage disposal works.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Middle Wensum Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
(Swanton Morley including Woodgate, Lyng, Elsing (Mill
Street and Fusty Weed) Bawdeswell).

The scheme was due to be submitted in outline to the Ministry early in 1968 allowing for the construction of a conventional works on the bank of the River Wensum.

White Mill Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme
(Beetley, Gressenhall, Wendling and Scarning).

It is proposed to drain these villages into the sewage disposal plant of the East Dereham Urban District Council. Provision is being made for these villages in the proposed reconstruction scheme prepared by the Urban District Council. It is anticipated that the scheme will go to tender in 1968.

As far as this Council is concerned, details are awaited from the planning authority giving information on development envelopes for Scarning and Wendling and revised proposals for Beetley. The lack of main drainage in the area severely restricts the building of new dwellings - both Council and Private. This is emphasised by the large number of planning applications to build dwellings received for those localities where sewers are operational or contemplated. In addition, existing properties also need this facility.

Bintree Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

As stated in last year's Annual Report, a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme is being prepared by St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council to serve Foulsham. As Bintree is adjacent to Foulsham, St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council were approached with a view to making provision for Bintree in the Foulsham Scheme. Agreement in principle was reached between the two Authorities. It is anticipated that work will commence on the Foulsham Sewer in 1968, and therefore as far as Bintree is concerned. It will be for this Council to make a further approach to St. Faiths and Aylsham Rural District Council as and when the provision of main drainage for Bintree falls due in the selected order of priorities previously determined by the Council.

Guist Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

The design of this scheme was begun during the year. This scheme covers part of Guist Village which will drain by gravity to a new treatment works to the River Wensum.

Scarning Sewer Maintenance.

During the winter months, the overland section of Scarning sewer has to be flushed in an effort to ensure a free flow of drainage.

Every effort is made to persuade householders and owners of properties served by any sewer to connect, and to this end, the Council are prepared to give Improvement Grants for the installation of modern amenities, or alternatively grants are given for the conversion of pail closets into water closets.

At the end of the year, the position with regard to connections was as follows:-

	<u>North Elmham</u>	<u>Litcham</u>	<u>Hockering</u>	<u>Shipdham</u>
Private properties connected	215	98	55	264
Council properties connected	79	70	48	135
Total properties connected	296	168	101	399
Properties existing when scheme designed (a)	24 ¹	211	91	309
Properties for which scheme designed (b)	309	290	109	415
Percentage connected in relation to design	98%	65%	98%	98%
Number which will be connected when all approved private and Council development completed.	380	215	162	514
Percentage of design relative to approved development.	130%	78%	150%	125%
Applications for closet conversions	-	10	1	14
Closets converted	-	3	1	-

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

In general, the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are far from adequate. This is made evident by the fact that the main drainage systems at Elmham, Hockering and Shipdham are already working to maximum capacity.

When all the properties for which planning applications have been approved are connected to the sewers, Elmham will be 30% overloaded, Hockering will be 50% overloaded, and Shipdham will be 25% overloaded. Bearing in mind that the first scheme at Elmham only became operational in 1963, it is in my opinion abundantly clear that the potential development of other areas in the district is being greatly restricted owing to the non-availability of main drainage, and in my opinion, every priority should be given to providing these facilities immediately. Meantime, consideration will undoubtedly have to be given to extending the sewage disposal works in the three villages which will soon be overloaded.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

A tabulated summary of the villages supplied with mains water is appended, together with the relevant details applicable in each case as set out under the various headings. Those villages marked with an *, have as their source of supply, an individual bore in each village, with the exception of Beetley where the bore supplies water for all the villages in the Central Parishes Scheme. As far as the remainder are concerned, water is purchased in bulk from adjoining Local Authorities.

During the year, the following contracts were in progress:-

Central Parishes Scheme.

(Beetley, East Bilney, Brisley, Gressenhall, Hoe, Horningtoft, Longham and Stanfield).

It was anticipated that the scheme would become fully operational early in 1968. A supply of raw water was made available in late 1967 to parts of Gressenhall and Beetley.

All householders on the line of any new main are offered a free connection providing application is made within six months of completion of main laying.

WATER STATISTICS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PREMISES WITH MAIN AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NO. OF CONNEC- TIONS</u>	<u>ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION</u>	<u>% CONNECTED</u>	<u>GALLONS PUMPED</u>
DUNHAMS	176	160	515	91	-
HOCKERING *	108	95	305	88	1,700,000
ROUGHAM *	68	68	221	100	854,328
WHISSONSETT *	152	137	441	90	2,582,362
ELMHAM *	315	280	901	89	6,786,420
LITCHAM *	224	185	595	85	4,642,060
COLKIRK *	171	153	492	89	2,456,667
MILEHAM *	118	104	334	88	3,459,062
SWANTON MORLEY *	230	203	653	88	5,263,571
BEESTON *	113	93	297	82	8,400,000
WEASENHAM *	141	129	416	91	3,100,000
TITTLESHALL *	101	98	316	97	1,053,461
HARDINGHAM (PART OF)	67	60	193	89	-
SPARHAM	80	74	238	92	-
<u>MATTISHALL SCHEME</u>					
MATTISHALL	389	360	1,159	92	9,575,310
E. TUDDENHAM *	98	95	305	97	-
<u>LYNG SCHEME</u>					
LYNG)	128	114	367	89	-
ELSING) *	71	59	157	83	-

KEY - G.P.H. - GALLON PER HEAD E - ESTIMATED * - PART ESTIMATED

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>GALLONS CHASED</u>	<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>AVERAGE G.P.H. PER DAY</u>	<u>AVERAGE GALLONS PER DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF METERS</u>	<u>GALLONS BY METER</u>
69,710	2,369,710	12.60	6,492	15	1,673,000
-	1,700,000	15.26	4,567	7	512,000
-	854,328	10.58	2,340	5	128,000E
-	2,582,362	16.04	7,074	9	1,148,000
-	6,786,420	20.63	18,592	19	1,134,000
-	4,642,060	21.37	12,717	10	855,000
-	456,667	13.67	6,730	4	133,000
-	3,459,062	28.37	9,476	15	1,534,000
-	5,263,571	22.08	14,420	17	1,368,000
-	8,400,000E	77.48	23,013	20	7,438,000
-	3,100,000	20.41	8,493	7	844,000E
-	1,053,461	9.13	2,886	8	234,000
577,840E	2,577,840E	36.59	7,062	13	1,824,000
658,545E	1,658,545	19.08	4,543	5	522,000
-	9,575,310	17.91	26,233	22	1,394,000
-	-	-	-	7	588,000
-	3,361,825	17.57	9,210	-	-
-	-	-	-	7	354,000
-	-	-	-	7	419,000

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PREMISES WITH MAIN AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NO. OF CONNEC- TIONS</u>	<u>ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION</u>	<u>% CONNECTED</u>	<u>GALLONS- PUMPED</u>
<u>SOUTHERN PARISHES SCHEME</u>					
<u>NORTHERN ROUTE</u>	-	-	-	-	-
WENDLING	95	84	270	88	-
SCARNING	176	165	530	93	-
FRANSHAM (GREAT)	73	49	157	73	-
FRANSHAM (LITTLE)	76	75	241	99	-
<u>SOUTHERN ROUTE</u>	-	-	-	-	-
SHIPDHAM	484	437	1,342	90	-
CRANWORTH	101	97	318	96	-
WHINBURGH/ WESTFIELD	84	77	247	91	-
YAXHAM	177	162	521	91	-
GARVESTONE	162	137	441	84	-
HARDINGHAM (PART)	19	17	54	90	-

KEY - G.P.H. - GALLON PER HEAD. E. - ESTIMATED
 * PART ESTIMATED

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>GALLONS PURCHASED</u>	<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>AVERAGE G.P.H. PER DAY</u>	<u>AVERAGE GALLONS PER DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF METERS</u>	<u>GALLONS BY METER</u>
47,400	9,047,400	20.69	24,787	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	902,000
-	-	-	-	18	1,283,000
-	-	-	-	22	1,745,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
16,000	10,387,000	18.00	28,457	-	-
94,620	9,794,620	19.99	26,834	40	2,647,000
-	-	-	-	13	1,092,000
-	-	-	Westfield	2	88,000
-	-	-	Whinburgh	6	45,000
-	-	-	-	18	724,000
-	-	-	-	18	332,000
-	-	-	-	-	-

U.S.D.C.
 FOR EAST DISTRICT
 INCLUDING QUANTITY
 TOTAL PURCHASED
 EAST DISTRICT U.S.D.C.
 GALLONS PURCHASED OR TO

E. - ESTIMATED * PART ESTIMATED.

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PREMISES WITH MAIN AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NO. OF CONNEC- TIONS</u>	<u>ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION</u>	<u>% CONNECTED</u>	<u>GALL PUMP</u>
<u>NORTH EASTERN PARISHES SCHEME</u>					
BAWDESWELL	139	134	431	96	-
BINTREE & TWYFORD	102	75	241	65	-
FOXLEY	74	68	219	92	-
GUIST	83	71	228	85	-
BILLINGFORD	83	69	222	83	-
<u>CENTRAL PARISHES SCHEME</u>					
BETLEY *	161	124	399	77	53,235
BRISLEY	43	41	132	95	-
GRESSENHALL	231	168	540	72	-
HORNINGTOFT	46	35	112	76	-
LONGHAM	54	40	128	74	-
STANFIELD	31	-	-	-	-
E. BILNEY	30	15	48	50	-
HOE	10	10	32	100	-
TOTAL					
GALLONS PASSED ON TO EAST DEREHAM U.D.C.					
TOTAL PURCHASED INCLUDING QUANTITY FOR EAST DEREHAM U.D.C.					

- G.P.H. - GALLON PER HEAD. E. - ESTIMATED.
 THESE TOTALS DO NOT INCLUDE CENTRAL PARISHES
 PART ESTIMATED.

WATER STATISTICS (CONTINUED)

<u>GALLONS PURCHASED</u>	<u>GALLONS USED</u>	<u>AVERAGE G.P.H. PER DAY</u>	<u>AVERAGE GALLONS PER DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF METERS</u>	<u>GALLONS BY METER</u>
6,340	5,886,340	12.02	16,120	-	-
-	-	-	-	11	307,000
-	-	-	-	9	488,000
-	-	-	-	4	645,000
-	-	-	-	5	82,000
-	-	-	-	5	20,000
-	-	-	-	9	82,000
-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	13	908,000
-	-	-	-	3	22,000
-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	1	-
50,455x	94,956,522x	19.47x	260,154x	404	33,584,000
29,000x					
50,455x					

The effective removal of iron from water is illustrated by the fact that the iron content at Whissonsett is now 0.1 million, whereas prior to treatment it was 5.4 parts.

TREATMENT

The treatment carried out to the various schemes is as follows:-

- Southern Parishes - softened, filtered, chlorinated and deironed.
- North Eastern - deironed, filtered, and chlorinated.

With regard to individual village schemes, iron removal and filtration plants are installed in eight villages.

Households without a mains supply derive their domestic water from wells and bores.

Little or no lead piping is used for domestic water supplies and problems of plumbo-solvent action do not therefore arise.

Whissonsett	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mattahall	0.1	0.1	0.1
Milham	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wessenden	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beetley	0.1	0.1	0.1

One part per million is the appropriate level for the prevention of dental decay, and as will be observed from the above figures each supply falls far short of the figure.

WATER SAMPLES

PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Forty-eight bacteriological samples were taken from mains supplies, all of which were satisfactory, were obtained from village water mains in current use.

In addition, one sample was submitted for chemical analysis by the Public Analyst, who reported the bore to be satisfactory. The fluoride content in parts per million of the various waters sampled is as follows:-

North Elmham	0.1	-	Lyng	0.1
Fransham	0.15	-	Shipdham	0.3

In the previous years, the fluoride content of the waters analysed was as follows:-

Beeston	0.10	-	Rougham	Nil
Colkirk	0.05	-	Shipdham	0.3
Fransham	0.15	-	Swanton Morley	0.25
Litcham	0.05	-	Tittleshall	0.05
Lyng	0.05	-	Whissonsett	0.16
Colkirk	0.1	-	Mattishall	0.1
North Elmham	0.1	-	Mileham	0.08
Hockering	0.1	-	Weasenham	Nil
Beetley	Nil	-		

One part per million is the appropriate level for the prevention of dental decay, and as will be observed from the above figures each supply falls far short of the figure.

The effectiveness of the iron removal plants is illustrated by the fact that the iron content at Whissonsett is now 0.16 parts per million, whereas prior to treatment it was 3.4 parts.

The water from Beetley Bore which is the source of the Central Parishes supply contains 0.24 parts per million in its raw state but after treatment contains 0.05 parts per million.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES

It was not necessary to make any emergency arrangements due to the failure of private wells. During the year 44 samples were taken, which were classified as follows:-

Wells	-	12 satisfactory
	-	20 unsatisfactory
	-	0 suspicious
Bores	-	11 satisfactory
	-	1 unsatisfactory

CLEANSING SCHEME

The Council operates a fortnightly house refuse collection, a weekly night soil collection and two free septic tank emptyings per financial year are also available in those localities which are not served by any public sewer. Properties on the line of any public sewer which have not connected to same can still, however, receive nightsoil servicing or septic tank emptying on a pre-payment basis.

The vehicle fleet consists of four cesspool emptying machines. (At the beginning of the year under review two were used for nightsoil collection, one for septic tank emptying and the remaining one for servicing village sewers and housing site works). During the year however, it was possible to reduce the number of night soil rounds to two, owing to the increasing connections to the public sewers available. In addition there are three refuse collection vehicles (two being in constant use and one kept as a replacement in case of a breakdown or the temporary withdrawal of a vehicle for servicing and repair). The spare vehicle is in use for 3 days per 10 day round on account of the increase in the number of bins per property.

Two refuse disposal tips are used by this Council and are maintained and levelled by means of a tractor with a bulldozer blade and rear hydraulic bucket attachment. Maintenance of all vehicles is carried out by direct labour at the Council Depot at Rushmeadow Road, Scarning.

Dustbins

On 31st December, 1967, there were 1,182 Council dwellings in occupation all of which were provided with a dustbin, as part of their tenancy agreement. In addition a hire scheme for private dwellings is available at an annual rental of 6/- per bin. During the year under review, 23 were issued making a total of 374.

For the third consecutive year septic tank emptying decreased slightly to 1,858 as compared with 1,867 for the previous year. From 1949 to 1959 cleansing was done by contract, but since the 1st June, 1959, it has been carried out by direct labour. The continual gradual decrease in the number of septic tank emptyings each year is attributable in my opinion to the availability of main drainage in North Elmham, Litcham, Shipdham and Hockering.

The number of Septic Tanks emptied each year since cleansing has been operated by direct labour is as follows:-

1959	1,538
1960	1,697
1961	2,005
1962	2,124
1963	2,279
1964	2,054
1965	1,950
1966	1,867
1967	1,858

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Number of complaints investigated	... 24
Number of inspections and re-inspections	... 31
Number of Moveable Dwellings inspected	... 57
Informal requests to carry out work of repair etc.	... 14
Work completed as result of above	... 13
Statutory Notices served	... 0
Number of houses considered incapable of being made fit at a reasonable expense	... 58
Demolition Orders made	... 14
Closing Orders made	... 4
Undertakings not to relet accepted	... 2

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Number of houses scheduled in the Council's return to the Ministry in 1955	... 689
Number of houses added since that date	... 166
Revised Total	<u>855</u>
Number of houses removed from programme (Schemes of repair and renovation).	... 60
Number of houses to be dealt with officially	... 795
Number of houses dealt with to 31st December, 1966	... 528
Number of houses dealt with in 1967	... 58
Total dealt with to 31st December, 1967	... 586
Number of houses on programme at 31st December, 1967	... <u>209</u>

The following is a summary of action taken since the Slum Clearance report in 1955.

Families rehoused by Council	... 168
Families awaiting rehousing in condemned dwellings	... 82
Families who have found own accommodation	... 54
Elderly families to be left undisturbed	... 15
Vacant at time of official action	... 172
Council Houses in course of construction at end of year	... 30
Number of houses actually demolished since 1955	... 201
Number of Closing Orders made since 1955	... 81
Number of Undertakings accepted since 1955	... 72

	Proposed	Installed
<u>Bolton Bathrooms</u>	87	50
<u>Bolton Tank</u>	147	90
<u>Bolton in cold water</u>	92	60

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Preliminary visits and consultation (both schemes)	161
<u>Standard Grants</u>	
Total dwellings for which grant approved to date	422
Owner/occupied dwellings for which grant approved to date	272
Total dwellings for which grant approved in 1967	72
Total dwellings work completed to date	312
Total dwellings work completed to date - owner/occupied	200
Total dwellings work completed on 1967	86
Value of Grants approved to date	£76,356 7s. 6
Value of Grants approved in 1967	£15,462 5s. 3

Summary of Items

	Bath	Shower	Basin	Hot Water	W.C.	Food Store
Proposed	349	-	365	363	387	258
Installed	287	1	292	295	318	180
	<u>Building Bathroom</u>	<u>Septic Tank</u>	<u>Bringing in cold water</u>			
Proposed	83	147	92			
Installed	50	90	60			

IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

Discretionary Grants

Total dwellings for which grant approved to date		324
Owner/occupied dwellings for which grant approved to date		74
Total dwellings for which grant approved during 1967		11
Total dwellings work completed		277
Total dwellings work completed - owner/occupied		75
Total dwellings work completed 1967		8
Value of grants approved to date	£82,748. 16s. 7d	
Value of grants approved during 1967	£4,023 0s. 0d	

IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

These continued during the year and on the 31st December, 1967, the position was as follows:-

(A) Summary of present position

Number of Council houses originally lacking amenities	421
Substandard bungalow at Litcham	<u>1</u>
Total number of Council dwellings lacking amenities	<u>422</u>

Dwellings improved

1964

Sparham	8	
Wendling	8	
		16

1965

Litcham	23	
N. Elmham	14	
Westfield	4	41

1966

Yaxham	10	
Gt. Dunham	2	
Shipdham	54	
		66

1967

Hockering (Mattishall Rd.)	4	
Gressenhall	4	

8
131

Schemes in progress

Elsing Heath Road	8
Hockering Heath Road	12

20

Schemes in preparation

Lt. Dunham	8
Gt. Dunham	3
N. Elmham	
Broom Green	8
Foxley	6
Gateley	4

$\frac{29}{49}$

Total completed and work in progress	180
Properties remaining to be dealt with	242

On 31st December, 1967, a total of 1,182 Council dwellings were in occupation.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT

1961

The position in so far as the one remaining site in the area is concerned is still the same as reported last year.

During the year 36 individual licences were in force.

In the fruit picking season a problem arose due to an influx of over 50 caravans in the area to carry out fruit picking. The owners of the fruit farm concerned were interviewed and arrangements are in hand whereby a suitable site will be made available in ensuing years.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of food premises in the area.	... 153
Number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955	
(a) Ice Cream	... 59
(b) Sausages etc.	... 9
Number of inspections of registered food premises	... 68
Number of visits to other food premises	... 127

There are no producers in the district under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1947-1952.

During the year four cases of foreign bodies being found in food were reported to the office and these were dealt with on an informal basis.

MEAT INSPECTION

Last year's all time record kill was not exceeded this year - in fact the total number of animals that passed through the four slaughterhouses in this area was nearly 1000 less than in 1966. This reduction was not spread evenly over the different types of animals as 1,270 fewer pigs were slaughtered, there was a slight increase in the number of sheep and the cattle killed increased by 2.

It is pleasing to be able to report that slaughtering does not now take place at weekends at any of the slaughterhouses except on such occasions as bank holidays. It is appreciated by your inspectorate that slaughterhouse proprietors would be greatly inconvenienced if they did not kill then and every endeavour is made to co-operate by carrying out meat inspection within a reasonable time of slaughter.

The attention of management has been drawn to the requirement of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, whereby after the 1st November, 1968, the use of wiping cloths will be prohibited. At the largest slaughterhouse in this rural district experiments have progressed satisfactorily in the use of a spray as an alternative to wiping and it is hoped that before this deadline is reached next year sufficient experience will have been gained at the other three premises in the correct use of sprays so that deterioration of carcasses, due to wetting does not occur.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are still only three poultry processing establishments within this district and these have been visited occasionally as time has permitted - the staff situation at this office making it impossible to carry out a regular inspection service at such widely scattered premises. It is not now known what the throughput is but it is believed to be about the same as last year - approximately 176,800 birds.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Number killed and inspected	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
	2,758	2,922	4,281	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	422	63	252	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	15.4	2.3	6.0	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected with tuber- culosis	Nil	Nil	0.1	Nil

The examination of the following cases of animals killed and inspected will show that since 1935, the number of animals inspected has increased by 271.

ANIMALS INSPECTED

ANIMALS KILLED

	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Examination of the following table of animals killed and inspected will show that since 1956, the number of animals inspected has increased by 9274.

ANIMALS KILLED					ANIMALS INSPECTED				
Year	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total	Percentage inspected
1956	444	1307	485	9961	227	314	146	687	30.72
1957	550	1431	573	2554	345	739	380	1464	57.32
1958	523	1395	624	2542	395	1037	479	1911	75.18
1959	493	1254	743	2490	493	1223	686	2402	96.47
1960	1877	1630	2540	6047	1873	1618	2528	6020	99.55
1961	2354	2385	2656	7395	2354	2385	2656	7395	100
1962	2619	2717	2882	8218	2619	2717	2882	8218	100
1963	3254	4197	2970	10421	3254	4197	2970	10421	100
1964	2901	4347	3080	10328	2901	4347	3080	10328	100
1965	2600	4737	2561	9898	2600	4737	2561	9898	100
1966	2745	5551	2629	10925	2745	5551	2629	10925	100
1967	2747	4281	2922	9961	2747	4281	2922	9961	100

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Details of servicing carried out under the above act is set out below.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district

2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification

- b) Number infested by
 - (i) Rats
 - (ii) Mice

3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification

- b) Number infested by
 - (i) Rats
 - (ii) Mice

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ?

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
5,222	1,254
143	9
139	8
4	1
731	809
648	28
4	1
No	

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following is a tabulated summary of the work carried out under the above act during the year.

TOTALS			
Offices	1	16	4
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Retail Shops	17	65
	Wholesale shops warehouses	-	2
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	6
	Fuel storage depots	1	3
(a)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of regist- ered pre- mises receiving a general inspection during the year.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO
REGISTERED PREMISES - 58

PETROLEUM ACTS

2 new licences were issued and 123 renewal licences were made in connection with existing installations.

During the Autumn all licence holders whose installations had been in use for twenty or more years were informed that a renewal licence would not be issued until a satisfactory test certificate was submitted with their renewal application and appropriate fee.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1948

41 visits were made to Factories, and details of these and action taken in respect of these regulations are included at the end of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

Mains water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes and the cleansing scheme is administered by the Engineer and Surveyor. I would like to express my appreciation to the Engineer and Surveyor and members of his staff for the helpful co-operation in making available statistics as set out under these various headings.

I have the honour to be,
Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE DAVIES,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

