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NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
including the report of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the  
YEAR 1964

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MEMBERS OF THE NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

As at 31st December, 1964

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VICE-CHAIRMAN	Mr. E. W. Harmer	*
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+ Member of the Public Health Committee.

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SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR;

G. O. March, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR/ASST. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR;

A. E. Nicholson, L.M.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp. (w.e.f. 14/9/64)

As at 31st December, 1964

CHAIRMAN

Mr. E. P. Backstrom

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Mr. E. W. Harner

Mr. R. C. Fiske

Mr. C. G. Hiperson

Mr. C. G. Hoyte

Mr. J. T. E. Jones

Mr. J. G. Laws

Mr. H. Ianford

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Mr. D. V. Hexton

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+ Member of the Public Health Committee.

\* Ex-Officio member of the Public Health Committee.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Dr. G. R. Holby, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.H.

SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

G. O. March, M.R.S.E., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

A. E. Nicholson, L.M.R.S.H., Cert. Health Insp. (W.S.I. 14/9/64)

NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,  
New Road,  
North Walsham,  
Norfolk.

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

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1964. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 5,140 compared with 5,050 last year. There were 73 live births and 70 deaths giving a natural increase of 3. There was therefore a movement into the district of 87 people.

Drowning accidents on the Broads and in the sea occur every year, and although the proportion of such **tragedies** to death and injury on the roads is small, the answer to the problem seems in one way much simpler. I know of no case where a person has been drowned in our inland waters while wearing a buoyancy aid. In the sea or for long immersion a reputable life jacket is essential.

For several years the District Medical Officers of Health have been concerned with this problem of drowning, and one of their achievements was the selection of a suitable diagrammatic representation of the expired air or "kiss of life" method of artificial respiration. The Boat Hire firms were very ready to agree to exhibit a card showing this on their boats. They printed copies at their own expense, and they are now in all or practically all the hire boats in a position where they will receive regular scrutiny.

It is not suggested that a diagram replaces practice on a model, which should be carried out by as many people as possible, but in an emergency a good diagram is better than nothing.

The efforts of the District Medical Officers of Health were supplemented in 1964 by the formation of the Norfolk and Suffolk Water Safety Association, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Norwich, and the Chairmanship of Dr. J. R. Murdock Medical Officer of Health of Norwich. Miss J. Eva, Health Education Officer for Norwich, and I were appointed joint Secretary/Treasurers. The five Vice-Presidents are the Chairmen of the Health Committees of Norfolk; Norwich, Yarmouth, East Suffolk, and Ipswich.

NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The Committee consists of the five Directors of Education of the areas concerned, two representatives, one each from the British Red Cross Society and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, a representative of the Royal Life Saving Association, a representative of the Amateur Swimming Association, a representative of the Boat Owners, a representative of the Police, and a representative of the Rural District Councils Association.

The Committee was given power to co-opt, and the following organisations have been represented:-

British Sub Aqua Club: Canoe Association: Norwich Rowing Association: Anglers Association: private boat owners: Norfolk School Sailing Association: and the Coast Guards.

The Committee has considered a number of items, including publicity for, and availability of, buoyancy aids for boat hirers, the improvement of facilities to learn to swim, safety factors on boats, demonstration to members of the public of artificial respiration and investigation of fatal accidents.

It is still under discussion whether or not boats should continue to discharge crude sewage into the Broads and rivers, but certain points may be made here:-

First bathing in the water or using it for any culinary purpose should be discouraged. Who knows whether or not a typhoid carrier is in a nearby boat which has just pulled its chain? Second the pollution of the water is very much greater at mooring points and narrow channels than in the open rivers. Third if the present time honoured method of sewage disposal is to cease, some suitable and practicable method must first be made available. This is very much easier said than done, but without doubt it is the trend for inland waters in other parts of the civilized world.

I should like to draw your attention again to the dangers of drinking unpasteurised milk. It is sometimes thought that tuberculin testing of herds and pasteurisation of milk are equally effective in rendering milk safe. This may be so as far as tuberculosis is concerned but tuberculin tested milk may and quite frequently does contain the germ causing infectious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man. This is a very debilitating complaint of long duration. It is still legal to sell untreated milk (so long as it is from tuberculin tested herds) and some people seem to regard it as something superior (like fresh farm eggs).

Nothing could be further from the truth. The danger of contracting undulant fever is quite considerable when drinking any milk which has not been pasteurised, sterilized, or boiled.

The need for houses in the area is perhaps best reflected in the applications for Council house accommodation. The number of applicants on the 'town list' is 106, whilst there are 14 applicants on the 'engaged persons' list and 61 applicants for Old Persons Bungalows.

There are also 161 sub-standard houses still in occupation so that it is readily seen that the provision of new dwellings must be speedily continued.

The completion of the flatted accommodation for old people is a progressive step, particularly as the flats are situated near the centre of the town. This central area redevelopment will eventually remove the many old, dilapidated dwellings and present a 'new look' but unfortunately this type of development encounters many hold-ups with a consequent delay in the provision of new accommodation.

Because of our usually less crowded roads (with the exception of the main roads to the coast in the holiday season) we are less afflicted by road accidents than some parts of the country, but accidents do occur, and one sees many acts of folly or misjudgement, which might lead to accidents. When one sees for example motor cyclists without crash helmets one wonders if a visit to an accident unit of a hospital, or at least some theoretical knowledge of the effects of head and other injuries, should be obligatory before a driving licence is granted. In other parts of the country there seems to be considerable ignorance about "motor way" procedure, e.g. the use of the deceleration zones. I have no doubts about the relation between alcoholism and road safety, and some knowledge of the effect of alcohol on reaction time and performance, might also be required for "the test".

Coronary artery disease and lung cancer are again not problems peculiar to the district, but cardiovascular disease and cancer remain the chief causes of death here. Moderation in the consumption of animal fat and sugar, and regular exercise, are still recommended to prevent "coronaries" and there has been nothing to refute the connection between heavy and prolonged cigarette smoking, and lung cancer.

Vaccination against tuberculosis with "BCG" vaccine has been carried out in Norfolk for 5 years on children aged 13 years (a vulnerable age) and the measure has been shown to be both useful and harmless. Some parents are still refusing this vaccination for their children however. I hope that when the next programme is carried out in the autumn of 1965, we shall have a very high percentage of acceptances.

The dental hygiene of children is I think slowly improving, but I still see too many youngsters who clean their teeth only periodically, or only in the morning before breakfast. This is not a sensible time to do it as food is going to be eaten afterwards, and will undo the good work. Last thing at night is the most important time, and then again after breakfast.



I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year, and my appreciation of the work of the staff of the department including the clerical staff who have always shown themselves eager to contribute to the care of the public health.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. HOLTBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1965.

4,256  
5,140  
1,948

Area in Acres  
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)  
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - 4,256 acres. The Urban District consists of the town of North Walsham with a surrounding district entirely rural in character which includes two small hamlets, namely Spa Common and White Horse Common. The main industries of the town are a large Canning Factory, various Light Engineering Works, a Plastics Factory and a Laundry. Educational facilities consist of The Paston Grammar School and The Girls High School together with a Secondary Modern School, Junior School and two Primary Infants Schools.

The town is probably one of the most conveniently situated market towns in Norfolk and by virtue of its fine position it is extremely healthy. The subsoil is of sand and gravel and the town receives the bracing air from the sea which is also close at hand.

POPULATION. The Registrar General has estimated the population for mid-year 1964 to be 5,140.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of inhabited houses in the District was 1,948 (which included 553 Council Houses), the rateable value being £165,515. The sum represented by a penny rate was £655.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	
Pre-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	4,256	
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	5,140	
No. of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Book	1,948	
Rateable Value of all premises	£165,515	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£655	
	<u>North Walsham</u>	<u>England and</u>
	<u>U.D.C.</u>	<u>Wales</u>
Live births	73	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.33	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	10.9	
Still births	2	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	26.6	16.3
Total live and still births	75	
Infant deaths	1	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	13.7	20.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	13.7	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate	NIL	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	27.4	
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	13.7	
Pre-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	40.0	
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	NIL	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	NIL	

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANT MORTALITY RATE

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</u>		<u>NORTH WALSHAM</u>
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>U.D.C.</u>
Live births (per 1,000 population)		18.4	16.33
Still births (per 1,000 total births)		16.3	26.6
<u>DEATHS</u>			
Deaths (per 1,000 population)		11.3	10.6
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)		20.9	13.7

Incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during last five years

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Scarlet Fever	7	2	1	7	1
Measles	2	235	2	68	117
Whooping Cough	1	-	19	2	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-
Infective Jaundice	7	1	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	-	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>121</u>

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infection and parasitic disease	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus	3	3	6
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	2	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	8	15
18. Coronary disease - angina	12	3	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart diseases	2	3	5
21. Other circulatory diseases	4	1	5
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	5	8
24. Bronchitis	-	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformation	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	2	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total all causes			70

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths from Cancer	16	10	12	13	11	18	12
No. of deaths - all causes	73	76	60	81	60	77	70
% of total deaths due to cancer	22.0	13.2	20.0	16.0	18.3	23.4	17.1

Cancer Deaths During Last Six Years

Year	MALE			FEMALE		
	Total Deaths All Causes	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths All Causes	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1964	36	3	1	34	3	5
1963	40	4	7	37	1	6
1962	32	4	6	28	-	1
1961	33	2	3	48	2	6
1960	28	-	3	32	-	9
1959	36	1	2	40	-	7

Deaths from Coronary Disease - Angina

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease.	18	6	13	7	11	15
No. of deaths - all causes.	76	60	81	60	77	70
% of total deaths due to Coronary disease.	23.7	10.0	16.0	11.6	14.3	21.4

Deaths from Coronary Disease During Last Six Years

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary - Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary - Angina
1964	36	12	34	3
1963	40	7	37	4
1962	32	4	28	3
1961	33	9	48	4
1960	28	5	32	1
1959	36	8	40	10

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1964

AND PREVIOUS YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth rate per 1,000 population</u>		<u>Death rate per 1,000 population</u>		<u>Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 population.</u>	
	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>N. Walsham U.D.C.</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>N. Walsham U.D.C.</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>N. Walsham U.D.C.</u>
1954	15.4	14.55	11.3	12.70	25.5	NIL
1955	15.0	12.53	11.7	10.44	24.9	16.7
1956	15.7	11.04	11.7	11.06	23.8	NIL
1957	16.1	14.61	11.5	10.44	23.0	14.3
1958	16.4	13.12	11.7	15.2	22.5	47.6
1959	16.5	16.1	11.6	15.9	22.0	39.0
1960	17.1	14.3	11.5	12.5	21.7	NIL
1961	17.4	13.6	12.0	16.2	21.6	NIL
1962	18.0	13.7	11.9	12.0	21.4	NIL
1963	18.2	12.9	12.2	13.3	20.9	46.0
1964	18.4	16.33	11.3	10.6	20.9	13.7

Deaths from Coronary Disease during last Six Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Coronary - Angina</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>	<u>Coronary - Angina</u>
1964	36	12	27	10
1963	40	15	37	14
1962	35	12	28	11
1961	33	11	24	9
1960	28	9	21	8
1959	36	12	24	9

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

North Walsham Urban District is included with Smallburgh Rural District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of Norfolk County Council for the purpose of carrying out the duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946. These include the care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Health Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Local Health Services under Part 111

Home Nursing, Midwifery, and Health Visiting

These are attended by two District Nurses and one Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centre - George Edwards Memorial Hall,  
North Walsham (second Thursday each month)

A centre is established at the North Walsham Secondary Modern School for:-

Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 sessions weekly
Speech Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 session weekly

General Welfare Services are under the supervision of the Norfolk County Council's Local Welfare Officer, Mr. D. R. Ingham, (succeeded on 22/1/65 by Mr. E. G. Hubbard), whose office established in the North Walsham Council Offices, is attended daily. The Welfare Officer deals with admissions of aged persons to County Homes and Hostels and admission to Mental Hospitals, M.D. Hospitals etc.

HOME HELP SERVICE. The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer is able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.



AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The maintenance of an adequate ambulance service is the liability of the Norfolk County Council. This duty is discharged through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society on substantially the same lines as those operating before the 5th July, 1948.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. These are carried out by the General Medical 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 ACT, 1948 (Section 47) (Removal to suitable Premises of persons in need of Care and Attention)  
No action was necessary during the year.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1948

Local Health Services under Part III

Home Nursing, Midwifery, and Health Visiting

These are attended by two District Nurses and one Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centre - George Edwards Memorial Hall,  
North Walsham (second Thursday each month)

A centre is established at the North Walsham Secondary Modern School for

Dental Clinic ... 4 sessions weekly  
Speech Clinic ... 1 session weekly

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HOME HELP SERVICE. The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer is able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

ANNUAL REPORT 1964

Report of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

To: The Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to present my report for the year ending 1964. The development of the town, whilst on a relatively small scale, has continued at a steady pace. A new engineering firm who came to North Walsham in recent years have extended their works and there is a steady demand for houses.

This development and the demand for more and better public services has increased the work in all departments of the Council and unfortunately due to staff changes there were times when it was difficult to keep the various services functioning. For this reason we have concentrated on routine and essential work and some duties including improvement schemes have not received the attention which I would have liked to have given them. An example is the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, where it has not been possible to carry out routine inspections although the registration of premises has been dealt with.

The sanitary services in the town have all been maintained during the year and details will be seen under the various headings of this Report.

Plans were commenced for the provision of a new ring main from the reservoir to the town and it was anticipated that work would commence during 1965. This scheme will obviate complaints of lack of pressure to the west end of the town and at the same time apparatus will be installed to record flow through the new and existing delivery mains. Details of progress to date are given in the report on the subject of water supply.

Result	No. of Samples Taken	Supply from Southwold R.D.C.
Satisfactory	19	Treated Water in supply
Satisfactory	9	Raw Water
Satisfactory	9	Walsingham Link Main
Satisfactory	4	

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity except that poor pressure has been experienced in certain high parts of the town at times of maximum draw off. No restriction on the use of hose-pipes etc. were imposed during the year.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Source - All main water is pumped from underground workings in chalk deposits at the Southern end of the town. It is passed through Candy Filters for the removal of iron and chlorination is carried out giving a residual of 0.2 parts per million. The water is then stored in two towers before distribution. Isolated properties in the outlying parts of the area are supplied by wells.

This supply is augmented when necessary by the link water mains from Felmingham and a 3" diameter watermain from the Smallburgh Rural District serves approximately twelve properties in the Little London Area.

### Water Supplied During the Year:

Own sources, underground	.165978	million	gallons	day
Bulk supplies taken (a) Felmingham Main	.024479	"	"	"
(b) Smallburgh R.D.C.	.000092	"	"	"
Total supplied, all sources	.190549	"	"	"
Metered supplies given	.045181	"	"	"
Unmetered " " "	.145368	"	"	"

During the year, water mains were laid for housing development at Spenser Avenue, and extensions to mains were completed at Aylsham Road and Oak Road. Plans were commenced for the provision of a new ring main from the headworks to Mundesley Road and it was anticipated that work would commence during 1965. This scheme will obviate complaints of lack of pressure to the west end of the town and at the same time apparatus will be installed to record flows through the new and existing delivery mains.

Samples of water were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as follows:-

	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
Treated Water in supply	19	Satisfactory.
Raw Water	9	Satisfactory.
Felmingham Link Main	9	Satisfactory.
Supply from Smallburgh R.D.C.	4	Satisfactory.

The water supply of the areas has been satisfactory in quality and in quantity except that poor pressure has been experienced in certain high parts of the town at times of maximum draw off. No restriction on the use of hose-pipes etc. were imposed during the year.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05	Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03	Total:	290
Nitrate Nitrogen	NIL	Carbonate (temporary)	220
Nitrite Nitrogen	NIL	Non carbonate (permanent)	70
Chlorine as Chlorides	52	Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	220
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr. 27° C)		Free carbon dioxide	19
Fluorine	0.35	Total solids (at 180°C)	420
Reaction: Faintly alkaline	pH 7.5	Iron (total)	1.0
Taste: Satisfactory		Metals in solution	NIL

'The water is of very good organic quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The analytical figures are very similar to those obtained in the previous (1963) analysis. The total hardness of the water is approximately 20° Clark of which 15° is temporary. The reaction is well on the alkaline side of neutrality and the free carbon dioxide is low so that the water would not be expected to have any serious corrosive action on metals. Metallic contamination is absent apart from a trace of iron for which treatment is given. The fluorine content is about normal for East Anglian waters and well below the maximum generally regarded as safe for dental health.'

Total hardness	approx. 20° Clark of which 15° is temporary.
Plumbo-solvent action	None
No. of dwellings supplied (direct to houses)	1,768
Estimated No. of population	5,140
No. of dwellings supplied by standpipe	60 (Revised Est.)
Estimated No. of population supplied by standpipe	180 " "
Total quantity of water supplied during 1964	70,230,000 gallons.
Daily average of water supplied	192,137 " "
Quantity of water supplied to Norfolk:	
Canneries Limited	10,466,000 "
Average daily consumption per head of population	31.85 "

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS - at the time of preparing this report, the extensive work of reconstruction was in the final stages and anticipated completion is July 1965. This £120,000 project will be capable of dealing with a normal dry weather flow of 380,000 gallons per day made up as follows -

	<u>Gallons per day</u>
Domestic sewage (6,000 x 30)	180,000
Cannery waste	150,000
Laundry waste	50,000
	<hr/>
	380,000
	<hr/>

The 'normal' D.W.F. will obtain for nine months of the year and a 'maximum' D.W.F. for the remaining three months will allow for an additional 50,000 gallons of Cannery waste giving a total of 430,000 gallons per day.

Sewage will reach the new treatment works part by gravity and part pumped, when it will pass through grit channels to comminutors and thence into three sedimentation tanks. The effluent from these tanks will then pass through five filter beds and primary and secondary humus tanks before discharge into the stream. This effluent at any stage can be recirculated and given additional treatment as required. All sludge is pumped to primary cold digestion tanks, then to secondary digestion and finally to sludge drying beds.

With works of this nature, it will be necessary to experiment with operating conditions for some time to obtain optimum results and these again will have to be adjusted at different seasons of the year to cope with the varying incoming sewage.

The pumping equipment is all electrically driven and controlled through automatic electronic panels and it will be necessary to have a senior attendant who is capable of running the works to obtain efficient operation and maintenance.

During 1964, various problems regarding the removal of dried sludge were encountered from (1) handling and (2) disposal. It is now most necessary to consider the acquisition of some form of plant, whereby the clearing of drying beds can be speedily carried out. Disposal of dried sludge involved the transporting and spreading on agricultural land and this could only be carried out at seasonal times convenient to farmers.

NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION - a weekly collection was maintained by contract serving scattered properties at Spa Common and White Horse Common where it would be most difficult to provide a sewerage scheme.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949  
Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1964

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses).	(3) All Other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) (3)	(5) Agricultur
1. No of properties in L.A's. district	7	1857	353	2217	42
2. Total No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification	-	41	2	43	-
No. of properties found to be infested by:-					
Common Rat: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	36	2	38	-
House Mouse: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	2	-	2	-
3. Total No. of properties in- spected in the course of Survey under the Act	4	18	2	24	-
No. of properties found to be in- fested by:-					
Common Rat: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	9	-	11	-
House Mouse: Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total No. of properties other wise inspected (e.g.when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	67	15	85	-
5. No. of infested properties (in Sect.2, 3 and 4 treated by the L.A.	5	47	2	54	-
6. No. of 'block control' schemes carried out.	1	-	-	-	-

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE - collection of household refuse was made throughout the year by means of an 8/10 cu.yd. Bedford side loader vehicle and a crew of 3 loaders and one chargehand loader/driver. This vehicle which has been in use since 1957 began to deteriorate in the bodywork and it was decided that provision should be made for the acquisition of a replacement. After demonstration of various types, it has been agreed to make provision in the 1965/66 estimates for a new vehicle of larger capacity.

The review of trade refuse charges was considered following a detailed survey of the trade premises and it was agreed that the new charges be based on a unit cost, the unit being a 2½ cu. ft. B.S.S. dustbin. With effect from the commencement of the new Financial Year charges will be:-

- First bin - no charge
- Bins 1 - 4 @ 10d. per bin
- Bins 5 - 8 @ 6d. per bin
- Bin 9 onwards @ 3d. per bin

The question of further tipping area arose late in the year due to the completion of the Skeyton Tip, although the Worstead Tip was still available for disposal of refuse. At the time of preparing this report, a site has now been acquired, planning consent obtained and preparations for access etc. are well under way. This will involve a longer haul and a new access road will have to be constructed but the new tip should be capable of dealing with the refuse from the town for many years.

Costs of Collection & Disposal of Refuse (for year ending 31/3/65)

<u>NETT COST OF COLLECTION &amp; DISPOSAL</u>	<u>METHOD OF COLLECTION.</u>	<u>METHOD OF DISPOSAL</u>	<u>NO.OF PROPERTIES</u>	<u>COST PER PROPERTY.</u>
£3,588	1 No. 8/10 cu. yd. Bedford Side Loader - 3 collectors and 1 driver/loader	Controlled tipping.	1948	£1.48

<u>NETT COST OF COLLECTION &amp; DISPOSAL</u>	<u>NO. OF POPULATION</u>	<u>COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION</u>
£3,588	5,140	13.96/-

CEMETERY, PARK ETC. - the two cemeteries and Chapel were satisfactorily maintained during the year and the closed churchyard, with its well cut lawns and extensive rose beds (all maintained by the Council) provided the perfect setting for the Parish Church.

The number of internments in the cemetery during the year was 41.

The Memorial Park and Garden were diligently maintained together with tennis courts, football, hockey and cricket pitches. A further tennis court surround was renewed and preparations made at the back end of the year for the levelling of the hockey pitch.



## HOUSING.

One of the most important and time consuming duties of the Department during the year was associated with housing and its many aspects, ranging from new development to old unfit properties.

New private development (and indeed Council housing development) continued unabated during 1964 and the time spent on new development from the outline planning stages, through the constructional stages to final completion involved many visits to ensure compliance with planning and byelaw regulations. A total of 197 new planning and/or byelaw applications were dealt with during the year during which time 49 houses were completed and 40 were under construction at the end of the year.

Grants (both Standard and Discretionary) were applied for and information and advice were readily made available.

Repairs to the 553 local authority owned houses were dealt with by direct labour except for electrical and joinery repairs carried out by contract and each notification of defect was visited prior to detailed instructions being issued.

Housing Act procedure for dealing with unfit houses was continued and a further area of the Dog Yard Clearance Area was demolished.

The Council's policy of Closing Order procedure where tenants of unfit property are rehoused was continued, although as these properties are often situated in future proposed Clearance Areas, the owners are reluctant to lose income prior to Clearance Area procedure, and in one case, an appeal to County Court was pending at the end of the year.

New Council housing development continued during the year with the completion of the Bradfield Road Scheme and the commencement of the Hall Lane (South Side) Redevelopment Scheme. Details are as follows:-

New Houses provided during the year:-

(a) By Local Authority	-	7
(b) By Other Persons	-	42
		49
Total		49

At the end of the year the number of houses under construction were as follows:-

(a) By Local Authority	-	14
(b) By Other Persons	-	26
		40
Total		40

Improvement of houses, both private and Council-owned continued. The scheme of improvements to 44 Council owned bungalows was completed late in the year which provided internal W.C., bath and hot water systems to each unit of accommodation. Further such schemes are proposed to other pre-war houses and to this end a detailed survey of Buxton Villas (which were erected about 1920) was carried out.

Applications for both discretionary and standard improvement grants were as follows:-

No. of applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants	- 3
No. of applications approved	3
No. of application refused	NIL
Average cost per grant	£163
Total No. since inception of scheme	50
No. of applications for Standard Improvement Grants	11
No. paid during the year	9
No. of facilities provided:-	
Fixed baths or showers	6
Wash basins	7
Hot water supplies	9
Water closets	6
Food storage facilities	1

House Loans - surveys were made of 15 properties and the Council approved 13 applications totalling £21,445 for Housing Act Advances for loans for the purchase of houses and bungalows.

Development Sites - The Grange Court private development site was finalised during the year, all 18 dwellings being completed. A further site off Happisburgh Road (to be known as Spenser Avenue) received planning consent, the first phase of road and sewer works was completed. This will have a total capacity of 39 building plots and at the end of the year, two dwellings were completed, seven were under construction and other plots had been purchased.

Slum Clearance & Future Housing Development:

The list of unfit houses was reviewed and at December there were a total of 161 houses classed as unfit. Of these, 81 were suitable for 'individual unfit' action and 80 were so placed as to be dealt with under Clearance Area procedure. The proposed Vicarage Street Clearance Area will account for many unfit properties in the centre of the town and at the same time it is hoped that a certain amount of housing could be accommodated in the resultant redevelopment.

The Council's consultant architects were engaged in preparation of layouts for the Dog Yard Redevelopment but a certain amount of delay in this work was caused due to discussions with the County Council on the future road pattern plan in the town.

A further scheme for four houses off Recreation Road was well in hand and a commencement of the work was expected early in 1965.

No. of applications approved	No. of applications refused	Average cost per grant
1	1	£100
2	2	£150
3	3	£200
4	4	£250
5	5	£300
6	6	£350
7	7	£400
8	8	£450
9	9	£500
10	10	£550
11	11	£600
12	12	£650
13	13	£700
14	14	£750
15	15	£800
16	16	£850
17	17	£900
18	18	£950
19	19	£1000
20	20	£1050
21	21	£1100
22	22	£1150
23	23	£1200
24	24	£1250
25	25	£1300
26	26	£1350
27	27	£1400
28	28	£1450
29	29	£1500
30	30	£1550
31	31	£1600
32	32	£1650
33	33	£1700
34	34	£1750
35	35	£1800
36	36	£1850
37	37	£1900
38	38	£1950
39	39	£2000
40	40	£2050
41	41	£2100
42	42	£2150
43	43	£2200
44	44	£2250
45	45	£2300
46	46	£2350
47	47	£2400
48	48	£2450
49	49	£2500
50	50	£2550
51	51	£2600
52	52	£2650
53	53	£2700
54	54	£2750
55	55	£2800
56	56	£2850
57	57	£2900
58	58	£2950
59	59	£3000
60	60	£3050
61	61	£3100
62	62	£3150
63	63	£3200
64	64	£3250
65	65	£3300
66	66	£3350
67	67	£3400
68	68	£3450
69	69	£3500
70	70	£3550
71	71	£3600
72	72	£3650
73	73	£3700
74	74	£3750
75	75	£3800
76	76	£3850
77	77	£3900
78	78	£3950
79	79	£4000
80	80	£4050
81	81	£4100
82	82	£4150
83	83	£4200
84	84	£4250
85	85	£4300
86	86	£4350
87	87	£4400
88	88	£4450
89	89	£4500
90	90	£4550
91	91	£4600
92	92	£4650
93	93	£4700
94	94	£4750
95	95	£4800
96	96	£4850
97	97	£4900
98	98	£4950
99	99	£5000
100	100	£5050

House loans - surveys were made of 12 properties and the Council approved 12 applications totalling £51,445 for Housing Act advances for loans for the purchase of houses and mortgages.

Development Sites - The Grange Court private development site was finalised during the year, all 18 dwellings being completed. A further site off Hapthorough Road (to be known as Spenser Avenue) received planning consent. The first phase of road and sewer works was completed. This will have a total capacity of 29 dwelling plots and at the end of the year, two dwellings were completed, seven were under construction and other plots had been purchased.

Slum Clearance & Future Housing Development:

The list of unfit houses was reviewed and at December there were a total of 107 houses classed as unfit. Of these, 87 were suitable for individual 'unfit' action and 20 were to be dealt with under Clearance Area procedure. The proposed Village Street Clearance Area will account for many unfit properties in the centre of the town and at the same time it is hoped that a certain amount of housing could be accommodated in the resultant redevelopment.

## INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES - due to lack of staff for several months during the year, the routine visits to food premises could not be maintained and inspections were only carried out when a visit was made for other purposes. Posters and literature relating to clean food handling and the prevention of contamination by flies, dirt etc., were made available.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were as follows:-

Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream	20
Premises registered for the preparation & manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	10

The following unsound food was dealt with and destroyed:-

984 tins - tomato puree	
2 tins - ox tongue 12 lbs.	
1 tin - pressed tongue 3 lbs.	
1 tin - pressed ham 4 lbs.	
1 tin - jellied veal 6 lbs.	
2 tins - chopped pork 8 lbs.	
8 tins - pineapple chunks 8 lbs.	
1 tin - corned beef 6 lbs.	
1 part forequarter beef $23\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
1 part hindquarter beef $18\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	
1 leg of lamb $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
1 roast leg of pork $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
14 tins miscellaneous foods $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
149 packets miscellaneous frozen foods	) due to broken deep freeze
102 blocks of ice cream	) cabinet.

ICE CREAM - 15 samples of ice cream, cream lollies and water lollies were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory and were reported upon as satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION - there is one privately owned slaughterhouse within the district and this was satisfactorily conducted throughout the year. A regular meat inspection service was maintained to give a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered.

It will be readily seen that the Tuberculin Attestation Scheme has now had a full effect in so far as no signs of tuberculosis have been observed during post-mortem inspections for two years.

Only one case of cysticercus bovis was encountered during the year this being a somewhat degenerated cyst in the masseter muscle of a bullock.

A complete carcass and all offal of a sheep and a pig were condemned due to being dead on arrival at the slaughterhouse.

The following statistics as required by the Ministry, give details of inspections etc. during the year:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected & Condemned in

Whole or in part during 1964

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>COWS</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&amp;</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	153	-	-	100	241	-
Number inspected	153	-	-	100	241	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	33	-	-	-	29	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & cysticerci	21.6	-	-	1.0	12.4	-
<u>Tuberculosis Only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughtermen - two licences were issued during the year under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 to slaughter or stun food animals (excluding horses).						

B. C. G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 74% parents gave their consent, 18% refused consent and 8% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	-	979
number tested	-	652
number positive	-	38
Tuberculin Index	-	6.0
Number vaccinated	-	580

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1,000 population

Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1,000 population.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1964

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	1 *	1	-
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	-	1	1	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

\* Moved into district.

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT  
31st December, 1964.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
31st Dec. 1964	11	10	3	1	14	11
31st Dec. 1963	13	11	3	4	16	15
31st Dec. 1962	14	10	3	4	17	14
31st Dec. 1961	12	9	3	4	15	13
31st Dec. 1960	11	2	9	4	20	6
31st Dec. 1959	11	2	9	4	20	6

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

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

YEAR	Primary Injections				Booster Injections		TOTALS
	Under 1	%	Age 1-4	Ages 5-14	Under 5	Ages 5-14	
1964	197	24	409	139	96	819	1660
1963	170	22	434	194	37	474	1309
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1168
1961	580	77.6	113	309	49	1700	2751
1960	463	67	175	238	37	1046	1959

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

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

YEAR	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of live births registered	692	748	744	763	871
No. of Vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	445	475	620	210	377
Percentage Vaccinated	64%	63.5%	83%	29.5%	43.0%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area No. 1 since the scheme commenced. Table 'A' shows the numbers immunised with Salk Vaccine (by injection) and Table 'B' those given Sabin vaccine (oral) which became generally available in 1962.

Table 'A' Salk.

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

Table 'B' Sabin

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd after 2 Salk)		Booster (4th)	
	0-15	15+	Total	0-15	15+	5-12yrs.	Total
1964	654	46	700	24	-	394	418
1963	703	166	869	110	52	553	715
1962	615	1249	1864	733	522	298	1553

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health,  
(including inspections made by the Public Health  
Inspector).

PREMISES	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	15	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	25	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	4	-	-
	55	44	-	-



2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecution were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Outworkers - there are no outworkers registered within the district.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises (1)	No. of Premises Registered During the Year. (2)	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of Year (3)	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year. (4)
Offices	25	25	6
Retail Shops	58	58	15
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments Open to the Public, Canteens	3	3	3
Fuel Storage Depots	3	3	1

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 25

Table C - Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace:

Class of Workplace (1)	No. of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	98
Retail Shops	245
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	-
Catering Establishments Open to the Public	12
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	7
Total	362
Total Males	141
Total Females	221

Table D - Exemptions

Part 1	- Space (Sec.5) (2)	- NIL
Part 11	- Temperature (Sec. 6)	- NIL
Part 111	- Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	- NIL
Part 1V	- Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	- NIL

Table E - Prosecutions - NIL

Table F - Inspectors - 2 (part-time and in conjunction with other duties).

Class of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Inspectors employed in registered premises as follows:	Total No. of registered premises
Class of Premises	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total			
Total			
Total			



