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Contributors

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ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND OF THE
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

•
1968

ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

The

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

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

together with the

R E P O R T S

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B.J. Palmer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

and

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

R.H. Colver, C. Eng., A.M.I., Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.

1968

Cavendish House
28, St. Andrew Street,
Norwich
NOR 10J.

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Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspector under
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MISS L. HASTINGS

The
A N N N A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
NORFOLK
for the year ending 31st December, 1968

- - - - -

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

The Rural District of St. Faith's and Aylsham now covers 92,120 acres as from April 1st 1968. The industrial area adjacent to the County Borough of Norwich contains a cross section of British Industry, ranging from heavy engineering to the making of tins; wire netting, Christmas crackers and plastic containers.

In the more rural parts of the District, farming is the main industry, and associated with it are the processing of animal food, fertiliser manufacture and agricultural engineering. What is probably the largest Turkey breeding establishment in the country is situated at Gt. Witchingham. There are several other smaller turkey and poultry producing establishments in the area.

At Drayton, a large firm of builders and public works contractors has its headquarters. Prestressed concrete products and components for industrialised houses are produced at Lenwade. In the Broads area boat building is carried on, while at Aylsham a small factory produces radio components.

There are extensive gravel workings and some chalk pits are found in the area.

St. Faith's Crematorium serves a large area of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Thus it will be seen that St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District contributes, for its size, quite considerably to the needs of a modern population well beyond its boundaries, but the needs of much of the population within its boundaries are unmet. It is scandalous that schemes for providing mains drainage in areas of overflowing septic tanks due to a high water table, should be refused at Ministry level! Is this a subtle plan to prove the inadequacy of Rural Districts, another method of imposing a large impersonal administration on a long suffering public whose District Officers know the problems and the solutions but whose hands are

firmly tied by Governmental red tape. Efficient pruning of Government Departments would soon provide revenue for mains services in Rural Districts. The provision of mains water supply and mains drainage is not a privilege, it is a right in the year when Man is expected to land on the moon!

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. PATRICK AND AYLISH

HORWICH

for the year ending 31st December, 1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

The Rural District of St. Patrick and Aylish now covers 32,120 acres as from April 1st 1968. The industrial area adjacent to the County Borough of Horwich contains a gross section of British industry, ranging from heavy engineering to the making of film; wire netting, Christmas candles and plastic containers.

In the more rural parts of the District, farming is the main industry, and associated with it are the processing of animal food, fertilizer manufacture and horticultural engineering. What is probably the largest turkey breeding establishment in the country is situated at St. Wilfrid's. There are several other smaller turkey and poultry producing establishments in the area.

At Dighton, a large firm of builders and public works contractors has its headquarters. Prestressed concrete products and components for industrialised houses are produced at Lenwade. In the Banebo area boat building is carried on, while at Aylshan a small factory produces radio components.

There are extensive gravel workings and some chalk pits also found in the area.

St. Patrick's Grammar School serves a large area of Norfolk and Suffolk.

It will be seen that St. Patrick and Aylish Rural District contributes for its size, quite considerably to the needs of a modern population well beyond its boundaries, but the needs of each of the population within the boundaries are met. It is scandalous that schemes for providing mains drainage in areas of overhanging roofs due to a high water table, should be refused at Ministry level. In this a worthy plan to prove the independence of Rural Districts, another method of imposing a large impersonal administration on a long suffering people whose District Officers know the problems and the solutions but whose hands are

General Statistics

On April 1st 1968 by virtue of the Norwich Order 1968 (S.I. 1968 No. 69) parts of the parishes of Catton, Hellesdon, Horsham St. Faith, Newton St. Faith and Spixworth in the Rural District of St. Faith's & Aylsham, were transferred to the County Borough of Norwich.

The following statistics are given for the Rural District prior to April 1st 1968 (A) and the Rural District as constituted after the alteration on that date (B).

	A.	B.
Area in acres.	93,005	92,120
Population mid 1967 (Registrar General's Estimate)	54,150	52,830
Population mid 1968 (Registrar General's Estimate)	-	54,550
Rateable value 31st March 1968	£1,792,106	-
" " 1st April, 1968	-	£1,660,982
No. of hereditaments 31st March 1968	20,682	-
" " " 1st April 1968	-	20,524
Estimated Product of Penny Rate.		
1967-8	£6,946	
1968-9		£6,830

In order to calculate valid Birth and Death rates the figure of 54,840 population has been given by the Registrar General. This is a weighted average of the mid year population of the area as constituted before and after the change, and has been used solely for the purpose above stated.

The mid-year estimated population of 54,550 in the area as now constituted, shows an increase on that of 1967 - namely 1720.

There were 983 births of which 49 were illegitimate and there were 618 deaths. This gives a natural increase (births-deaths) 365. This means 1,355 new residents came to the area.

The number of illegitimate live births (4.98% of total live births) is the same as last year, but because of a slightly lower birth rate, there appears a slightly increased percentage. Over the last four years, the percentage has been 4.5%; 4.6%; 4.5%; and 4.7% in 1967, 1966, 1965 and 1964, respectively.

There were thirteen still births and five deaths under the age of 1 week, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 18.0. This as has been said previously, is a difficult figure to reduce. Increased antenatal care can mean an increased number of live births but this may also mean the birth of babies not truly capable of sustaining a separate existence and hence their early demise.

Once more I am pleased to report no maternal deaths.

The death rate is increased by 1% but with small figures and the alteration of the area, this is not significant.

There were 618 deaths in 1968. Of these 49.51% occurred in the over 75 years age group. 88.35% occurred over the age of 55 years. Of the 37 deaths under the age of 45 years, 9 occurred under 1 year of age, so in a population of 54,550, only 28 people died between the ages of 1 year and 45 years.

Of the causes of accidental death, there were 3 due to motor vehicles; there was one due to an overdose of sleeping tablets. It is most important that a patient taking sleeping tablets should not put the bottle on the bedside table - the tablet for the night should be placed there only. It is easy to wake from a light sleep and wonder if one has taken a tablet and to take one "just in case". Two suicides were due to hanging (females) and one suicide was due to an overdose of barbiturate tablets (male) and one due to carbon monoxide poisoning (male). It is sad that these people whose ages varied from 34 to 79 years should have found living so intolerable when there are so many services available to help. Depression with a feeling of being unwanted is terrible. It is such a pity everyone is so busy that no-one has any time to spare for the elderly person living alone. Surely there could be a little more concern about these lonely people so that they do not withdraw from society. In some areas there are voluntary groups who visit the lonely and the aged. More of these voluntary groups are urgently needed.

Malignant Disease

There were 125 deaths due to Cancer i.e. 20.2% of all deaths. Of these deaths 24% were due to Cancer of the lung i.e. 4.8% of all deaths were due to Cancer of the lung. The disease was 6.5 times commoner in men than women. In 1967 the ratio was 4 : 1.

Coronary Heart Disease

Coronary Heart Disease accounted for 21.5% of all deaths. This is an increase on 1967 but again because of small numbers may not be significant.

The following table shows the age/sex incidence of coronary heart disease, and carcinoma lung, the two diseases responsible for 41.7% of the deaths in 1968.

Deaths by Age and Sex of Coronary Heart Disease and Lung Cancer.

Disease.		Age in years.				
		35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Over 75
Coronary Heart Disease.	Male	1	5	19	20	29
	Female	-	-	2	16	41
Lung Cancer.	Male	-	2	8	13	3
	Female	-	1	-	3	-

Infectious Diseases

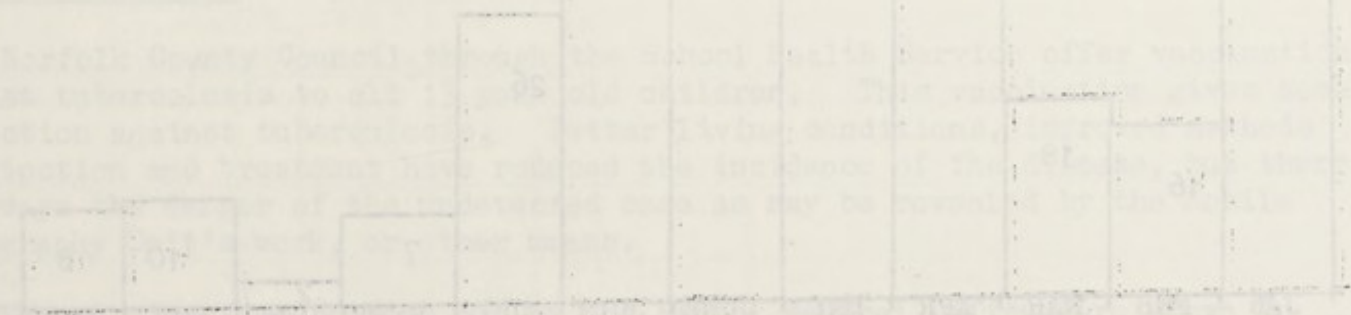
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Scarlet Fever.	14	29	14
Whooping Cough.	20	25	13
Measles.	429	549	265
Dysentery.	33	2	224
Meningo-Coccal infection.	-	1	2
Food Poisoning.	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	4	4
Puerperal Pyrexia.	1-	-	-
Poliomyelitis.	1	-	-
Pneumonia.	12	-	-
Jaundice.	11		

Poliomyelitis

This case was notified in retrospect. Fortunately full investigation produced no proof and it was assumed that the disease was in fact due to one of the viruses of which there are several giving symptoms similar to poliomyelitis.

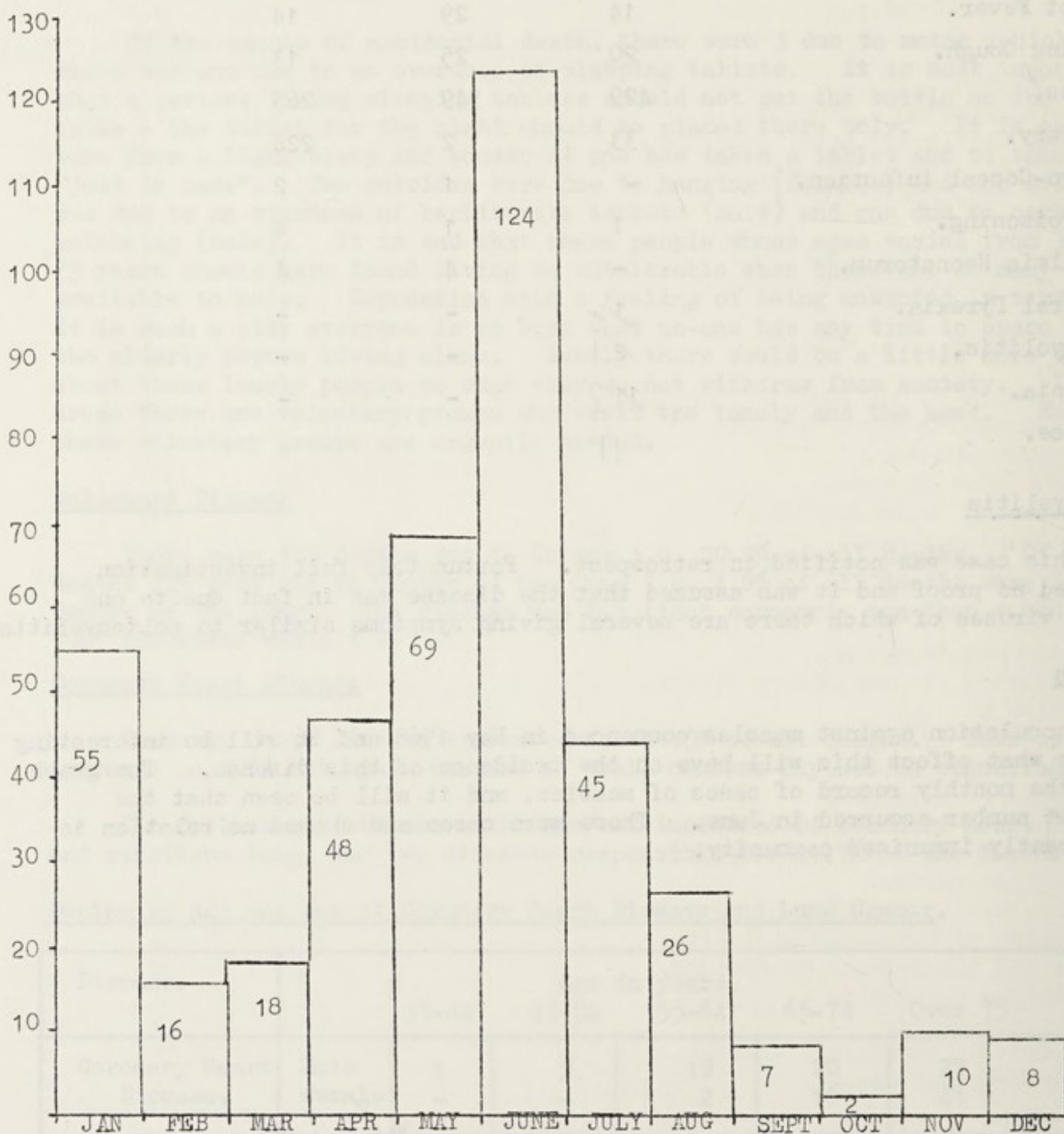
Measles

Inoculation against measles commenced in May 1968 and it will be interesting to note what effect this will have on the incidence of this disease. The graph shows the monthly record of cases of measles, and it will be seen that the greatest number occurred in June. These were cases and showed no relation to the recently immunised community.



MEASLES IN 1968

The exact figures are shown in ink



Whooping Cough

This disease is of much less clinical significance than twenty years ago and occurs mainly in those children who either are not immunised or those who did not receive a "booster" injection 13 months after the primary course. The death which occurred from this disease was in a baby under 4 weeks of age.

Infectious Jaundice

Jaundice has been notifiable in East Anglia since 1943.

In October 1968 The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Act made this condition notifiable in England & Wales.

The eleven cases which occurred were separate cases, there was no spread within any household, and no pattern of spread was evident. Three cases were in children aged 5, 7 and 10 years, all others were from age 20 to age 59 years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>1968</u>			<u>1967</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	104	89	193	104	86	190
Non- Pulmonary	16	33	49	16	34	50
	<u>120</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>240</u>

During 1968 there were 8 new cases notified (5 male pulmonary and 3 female pulmonary). There was one inward transfer (female Pulmonary). Seven cases were removed from the register during the year (1 male pulmonary, 1 female pulmonary and 1 female non-pulmonary recovered.) 3 male pulmonary cases died.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Norfolk County Council through the School Health Service offer vaccination against tuberculosis to all 13 year old children. This vaccination gives some protection against tuberculosis. Better living conditions, improved methods of detection and treatment have reduced the incidence of the disease, but there is always the danger of the undetected case as may be revealed by the Mobile Radiography Unit's work, or other means.

The vaccinations carried out by the School Medical Officer are shown in the following table.

Number of children eligible	479
Number of acceptances	404
Number of children heard tested	363
Number of tests read	337
Number of tests positive	42
Tuberculin index	12.46%
Number vaccinated	295

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

Immunisation Schemes

The immunisation schemes were altered as from October 1968. Primary immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus (triple antigen), is commenced in the fourth month, a second injection is given two months later, and the third injection six months later. This schedule deletes the necessity for a "booster" dose of antigen at 18 months of age while still maintaining the correct level of immunity. Poliomyelitis vaccine (oral) is given at the same time as the triple antigen. A reinforcing dose of diphtheria/tetanus antigen is given on school entry (i.e. at 5 years of age) and a further "booster" at 10 years of age. In the penultimate school term, a reinforcing dose of tetanus toxoid is given. It is still essential to keep a high level of immunity to tetanus by five yearly "booster" doses.

Immunisation against measles was commenced in May 1968. Beginning with the most vulnerable group the 5-7 years; as more vaccine became available, the immunisation was offered to all children. There was a good acceptance rate.

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

General Practitioners

Type of Vaccine	Course	Year of Birth					Others Under 16	Total
		1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-1964		
Diphtheria/ Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	335	419	29	6	11	2	802
	Reinforcing	-	199	221	33	112	3	568
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Primary	-	2	1	-	6	8	17
	Reinforcing	-	2	10	-	143	50	205
Tetanus	Primary	-	3	1	1	19	42	66
	Reinforcing	-	4	5	8	46	95	158
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	1	1	-	3	-	5
Measles	Primary	2	78	71	72	87	20	330
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.C.M.O.

Type of Vaccine	Course	1968	Year of Birth			1961-1964	Others Under 16	Total
			1967	1966	1965			
Diphtheria/ Tetanus & Whooping Cough	Primary	39	43	5	-	-	-	87
	Reinforcing	-	10	18	5	7	-	40
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	Primary	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	Reinforcing	-	1	1	-	279	79	360
Diphtheria	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tetanus	Primary	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	262	262
Measles	Primary	2	22	29	30	1033	78	1194
	Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Poliomyelitis G.P's

Type of vaccine	Course	1968	Year of Birth			1961-1964	Others Under 16	Total
			1967	1966	1965			
Sabin (Oral vaccine)	Primary	321	455	45	14	25	12	872
	Reinforcing	-	178	180	46	262	60	726

Poliomyelitis A.C.M.O.

Type of vaccine	Course	1968	Year of Birth			1961-1964	Others Under 16	Total
			1967	1966	1965			
Sabin (Oral vaccine)	Primary	40	49	3	-	-	-	92
	Reinforcing	-	4	-	-	303	106	413

Smallpox G.P's

Age when vaccinated	0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-16 yrs.	Total
Primary vaccination	9	5	2	27	413	77	49	582
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	14	68	82
	9	5	2	27	413	91	117	664
<u>A.C.M.O.</u>								
Primary vaccination	1	1	-	1	62	10	-	75
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	1	62	10	-	75

Smallpox Vaccination

It is gratifying to note that over 100 more primary vaccinations were done in the second year of life than in 1967. There are those who consider it unnecessary to vaccinate babies, contending that there is now treatment for smallpox. I consider this a dangerous attitude. As previously stated, so many people travel to places where smallpox is endemic and return to Gt. Britain within three days of exposure to infection. During the next week, they could easily infect very many people of all ages, and in the young treatment may be too late or too late to prevent a pock scarred skin. Hence primary vaccination in infancy and no problems then of reaction to revaccination at a later date.

School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1953.

This legislation provides for the medical inspection of all school children during the period of compulsory school age.

Three medical inspections are made; on school entry, at approximately ten years of age, and in the penultimate school year. The purpose of these routine inspections is to detect early, any defects. These are then referred to the general practitioner for further investigation and treatment.

In order to carry out these inspections, the School Medical Officer visits each school annually.

Pupils in whom defects are noted are inspected annually.

Routine screening test of hearing is carried out on all six year old children. Any pupil in whom hearing loss is thus detected is referred for full audiometric investigation and treatment. Vision is tested routinely and defects referred to the Ophthalmic Department. Dental inspection and treatment is provided for all school children.

Mobile Radiography Unit

Between August and October 1968 the following areas were visited.

		<u>No. X-rayed</u>
August.	Gt. Witchingham. (B. Matthews Ltd.)	156
	Coltishall.	211
	Salhouse.	118
October.	Wroxham.	813
	Taverham.	340
	Felthorpe.	159
	Drayton.	<u>327</u>
	TOTAL:	<u>2,124</u>

Of the total x-rayed, 20 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examination. This led to the discovery of 1 new case and 2 others requiring observation. One case of lung cancer was discovered. Several cases showed evidence of past lung infection not necessarily tuberculous. Nineteen other case reports were sent to the general practitioners.

This Unit does valuable work and I would urge everyone to take advantage of this service when the Unit is in their vicinity.

Village	Address	Days
Arched	1st Street	First and third Friday
Arched	1st Street	2nd Friday
Arched	1st Street	First Monday each month.
Old Witter	Village Hall	Second and last Wednesday
Old Witter	Village Hall	Third Friday
Old Witter	Village Hall	Second Monday each month.
Drayton	Village Hall	First and third Monday
Drayton	Village Hall	each month. Foster attracts 1st Monday.
Felthorpe	Church Lane	Second Tuesday each month.
Salhouse	Village Hall	Closed January, 1969.

National Health Service Act 1946.

Under Section 22-25 the following provisions are made:-

S.22. The care including dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age not attending primary schools. This section includes the provision of Child Health Clinics, a list of which is given below. The Medical Officer visits for the purpose of routine medical inspection of well babies, immunisation and vaccination, and the giving of advice to mothers. The assessment of the normal mental and physical development of well babies is a skilled and important task. The early detection of the slight deviation from normal can make all the difference between a slight disability and a serious handicap. The development of a baby is influenced by factors operating antenatally, by the genetic pattern of the parents and by conditions present during delivery. Any adverse factors may cause damage to the child and a child subject to these factors is said to be "at risk" of handicap. Such children are followed up at the Child Health Clinics by the Medical Officer, specially trained in Developmental Paediatrics. The careful recording of observed defects may reveal a correlation with the adverse factors and if so, this may point the way to prevention of these defects giving rise to handicaps.

As well as the medical aspects of the Child Health Clinic, there is the Social side. The Clinic is the place where the young new mother can meet other mothers new or experienced, and on new housing estates, it may be her first social contact with other mothers, and many friendships have started "at the Clinic." Furthermore, a harassed and inexperienced "mum" appreciates the sympathetic ear of the trained staff and her problems if not solved, are at least shared, and that makes them more bearable.

Clinics are held at the following villages at the times stated.

Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First and third Friday each month. Dr. attends 1st Friday
Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday each month.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	Second and last Wednesday each month.
*Coltishall	Church Room	Second Tuesday each month.
Drayton	Village Hall	First and third Monday each month. Doctor attends 3rd Monday.
*Felthorpe	Church Room	Second Tuesday each month.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Closed January, 1968.

Hellesdon	Community Centre	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Mondays.
*Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday each month.
Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday each month.
*Rackheath	Village Hall	Second Thursday each month.
Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday each month.
*Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday each month.
Spixworth	Methodist Church Hall	First and third Thursday. Doctor attends 3rd Thursday.
Sprowston	Methodist Church Hall	Every Friday. Doctor attends 1st and 3rd Fridays.
Taverham	Village Hall	First Thursday and 3rd Wednesdays. Doctor attends 3rd Wednesday.

The clinics are held from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and the Health Visitor is in attendance. The Medical Officer visits those clinics marked * only occasionally. At the other clinics, the Medical Officer attends as stated.

- S.23. Domiciliary Midwives.
- S.24. Health Visitors.
- S.25. Home Nurses.
- S.28. The care and after care of persons suffering from mental illness. One hundred and seventy-three visits were paid to patients discharged from mental hospitals. There were 88 subnormal persons receiving visits, 44 of whom attended the Junior Training Centre, 19 the Adult Training Centre, 12 attended the Social Club and 9 received visits from the Home Teacher.

S.29. Home Help Service

Ninety Home Helps were employed in 1968, this is fourteen more than in 1967.

Total number of cases assisted regularly 98

Total number of cases assisted temporarily

a)	Aged, sick or infirm.	387
b)	Blind.	7
c)	Maternity.	28
d)	Children without mother.	1

The need for an increasing number of Home Helps grows annually. The number of elderly people requiring assistance will continue to increase. It is imperative that these people be maintained in their own homes. The Hospital Geriatric Service is for patients requiring treatment and Nursing care, hence if our elderly people can be provided with the service that Home Helps give so ably, they can remain happily in their own homes. Extension of the Service with "Night Sitters In" is needed, but where to get the staff to do this is a problem that many areas have found exceedingly difficult to solve.

Mental Health Act 1955

Forty-six patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals in 1968, 30 informally and 16 under compulsory powers. Social histories were prepared in 23 cases.

National Assistance Act 1948

There were 87 applications for admission to Homes for the Elderly. During the year only 33 people could be admitted and 31 were on the "active" waiting list at the end of the year. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-two visits were made in connection with the provision of Welfare Services.

Voluntary Services

The Norfolk Association for the care of the Physically Handicapped and the British Red Cross provided social facilities and outings for the disabled. Old Peoples Clubs provided social activities and outings and many elderly people took holidays abroad as well as at the Norfolk Holiday Camps.

The Meals-on-Wheels Service continued to pay regular visits to many elderly people.

HOUSING

Council Dwellings

New dwellings completed in 1968	60
40 flats	
20 bungalows	
Dwellings under construction	30
16 flats	
12 bungalows	
2 houses.	

Fourteen of the new dwellings were to rehouse tenants of prefabricated bungalows which had been demolished, so that the Council's Housing stock increased by 46.

Improvements to Council Dwellings

Dwellings improved	33
Dwellings with improvement work in progress	46

The housing problem still remains acute. The demand far outstrips the supply. The clearance of slums, the demolition of houses unfit for habitation cannot be dealt with until the residents of such properties can be rehoused. Young "marrieds" need homes. Living with in-laws is always difficult and leads to much disharmony. If more flats and bungalows for elderly people can be provided, some three bedroom houses will be available for the young couples with their families.

Private Development

During 1968 the number of dwellings completed by private enterprise rose to 960 and a further 927 dwellings were in process of erection.

Factories Act 1961

Details of the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under this Act are included in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Finally, I would like to thank all members of the Staff of the Rural District Council for their cooperation and tolerance and the Staff of the Health Office for their help in producing this report; to the members of the Public Health Committee and the Council, I am grateful for their continued support and their interest in the work of the Department.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

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

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(B. J. Palmer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report 1968 on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1968.

Staff changes which occurred towards the end of the year concerned Mr. K.H. Turner, District Public Health Inspector, who left to take up an appointment in Tasmania, and Mr. R. W. Dye, Meat Inspector, who left to go into Private Industry. Mr. T. C. Pearce, Meat Inspector was appointed to replace Mr. Dye and the position formerly held by Mr. Turner was not filled at the end of the year. Miss S. King, Office Junior, also left.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to you Mr. Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health for support and interest, and to all members of my department for the loyal, willing and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties during the year.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant,

B. J. PALMER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Section 1 - Sanitary Circumstances

Inspections and Visits

The following summary of inspections and visits gives an overall picture of the work of the Department. As can be seen the major portion of your Inspectors' time is devoted to Housing, Improvement Grants, Meat and Poultry Inspection.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	1361
Inspections under the Housing Acts.. .. .	2608
Improvement Grants Visits - Work in Progress	2146
Improvement Grants - Final Visits	241
Improvement Grants - Survey Visits	561
Visits in connection with keeping of Animals	165
Inspections of Moveable dwellings	67
Visits to Infectious Disease cases	207
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice	115
Visits to Dairies	60
Inspections of Meat Shops	116
Visits in connection with Unsound Food	337
Inspections of Bakehouses (with power)	39
Inspections of Bakehouses (without power)	8
Inspections of Provision Shops	304
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	34
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	172
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	100
Inspections under Shop Acts	12
Inspections of Factories (with power)	349
Inspections of Factories (without power)	13
Visits in connection with Scavenging	797
Inspections of Public Houses	21
Visits for taking Samples of Water	95
Visits re: Water Supplies	246
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	323
Other Visits, Interviewing Owners etc.	643
Other Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	895
Visits under the Clean Air Acts	130
Visits under Noise Abatement Acts	64
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1792
Visits under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	392
Visits under Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Act	73
Visits under Agricultural Safety and Welfare Act	7
Visits under Waste Food Order	6
Visits to Outworkers Premises	30
Inspections of Public Conveniences	2
Inspections of Sewers	19
Visits to Poultry Establishments	815
Visits under Scrap Metal Dealers Act	1
Visits under Civic Amenities Act	11

TOTAL 15,377

Water Supplies

Samples are taken regularly from bores supplying food premises, such as slaughterhouses and poultry killing establishments, and occasionally from private wells in the district.

Statutory action was necessary in one case to secure connection to the mains supply after the breakdown of a pump serving a supply to a small group of houses.

There are still some parishes and parts of parishes within your district which do not have a supply of mains water. It is my opinion that, even though the cost of providing mains water is high in relation to the number of properties served, every effort should be made to ensure that all but the very isolated properties have this basic amenity. I believe that if this was done then the number of applicants for Improvement Grants in your more rural parishes would increase.

Public Cleansing

I am very pleased to record that during the year it was possible to bring into operation throughout the district a weekly collection service, with the exception of a few very isolated premises which still have a fortnightly collection.

The bulk of domestic refuse increased as in previous years principally due to the increase in the number of new properties erected in the district.

During the year 960 private houses and 60 Council houses were completed. Due to Boundary adjustments 150 houses plus 75 business premises were transferred to the County Borough of Norwich, leaving a net gain of 795 properties.

During the year 134 calls were made on the service for the collection of bulky articles, such as old bedsteads, motor cycle frames, refrigerators, washing machines etc. This service does not operate on a daily basis but is undertaken when possible. No extensive delay in collecting these items occurred. In addition, a new form of collection was established during the year by the provision of a lorry in a particular parish on a Saturday morning to collect any rubbish. At first the lorry was situated at a central point, but even with publicity in the form of posters on notice boards and in shops, it was felt that the resultant use was not as one would expect. Consequently instructions were given for the vehicle to slowly tour the streets of the Parish. This resulted in greater use of the service by householders. Parish Council aid was enlisted to aid publicity.

The trial scheme using paper/plastic bin liners which commenced late in 1967 was completed early in the year. The scheme covered 101 houses plus all members of the Council and the result was an overwhelming preference for the plastic bin liners. Unfortunately, although at a later meeting you approved my proposal that we should provide plastic bin liners to all properties in the district, and do away with the present unhygienic 'skep' system, the financial climate prevented the Council from implementing the scheme. It is to be hoped that financial restrictions will not be of long duration in order that this hygienic method can be brought into being.

Difficulty was experienced during the year with the disposal by householders of incontinence pads and this was overcome by supplying the District Nurses through the County Council with a supply of plastic binliners. These are delivered by the Nurses to the householders concerned, and the bags when full are tied with string and are easily and safely removed by the collectors.

Disposal

During the year the tips at Attlebridge, Booton, Foulsham and Rackheath were filled and work of restoration was in progress or completed. Tipping was continued at Buxton and Reepham and a new pit was brought into use at Gt. Witchingham.

Both the Buxton and Gt. Witchingham tips are available for the tipping of rubbish by members of the public as provided for under the Civic Amenities Act 1967.

Conditions on the tips during the latter half of the year were bad due to the very wet weather. If the refuse was covered with soil as recommended, the heavy lorries became stuck in the mud and conditions were very trying and worrying. Breakdown of lorries occurred, more punctures than ever were experienced and tyre wear was excessive. The latter added to the burden of the new Tyre Regulations.

I am more than ever convinced that some type of pretreatment plant is necessary with the added advantage of lorries being able to run on hard roads to the point of tipping. Our main tip at Buxton will be filled within 18 months and other sites will have to be found. Refuse Disposal with its increasing bulk will in the future cost more and this expense will have to be met.

Nightsoil

Early in the year changes were made in this service. The collections in the Eastern Parishes which had fallen since the coming into operation of the North East Parishes Sewerage Scheme were changed from night to day and by the end of the year one team of two men was working on this for only one day per week. The Western Parishes still have a night collection service on a full week basis, and I anticipate that the Eastern Parishes will soon be absorbed into this round.

The demands on this service throughout the district are steadily declining with the provision of sewerage schemes and septic tank drainage provided under Improvement Grant Schemes. When one sees these workmen carrying their full buckets one wonders will we ever be as fortunate as our 'City' brethren and this service, ^{be} a thing of the past.

Cesspool Emptying

As anticipated in my last annual report the number of loads removed decreased as compared with the previous year. With the progress on provision of sewerage schemes throughout the district the demands on this service should decrease still further during coming years.

The very wet summer and autumn added considerably to the demands on this service and frequently a cesspool was emptied one day and was completely full the next, due to the very high ground water level. During this period the service was operating to its full capacity and the delay in emptying caused considerable discomfort and annoyance to ratepayers.

Difficulty is still being experienced in the discharge of cesspool contents and although some is being discharged into sewers, I repeat what I stated last year - that ultimately provision must be made for discharging to sewers and selected sewage works around the district. This would overcome complaints from nearby residents, of smells. In addition it would reduce tyre punctures and damage to vehicles through running over rough tip surfaces.

Below are particulars of loads removed from Cesspools over the years 1959 to 1968 :-

1959	.....	9,484 loads	1964	.....	8,374 loads
1960	.....	11,304 loads	1965	.....	10,527 loads
1961	.....	11,268 loads	1966	.....	10,901 loads
1962	.....	8,808 loads	1967	.....	11,346 loads
1963	.....	9,904 loads	1968	.....	10,707 loads

Rodent Control - Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

Two full time Rodent Operators were employed as in previous years for the destruction of rats and mice, treating premises which are notified by householders and also carrying out surveys of the district. Business premises and also agricultural holdings are also treated on a charge basis.

No widespread infestations were discovered from a District survey except at one large pig holding and work on killing rats here was under way at the end of the year.

Regular routine visits were made to all refuse tips and gassing treatments were carried out when necessary in addition to baiting and poisoning.

Mice, both in business premises and in dwellinghouses showed an increase in numbers but treatment with Alphakill proved very effective. The number of complaints decreased towards the end of the year.

The following details are taken from the Annual Return for 1968 as sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	<u>Non-</u> <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1562	5
2) Number infested by (a) Rats	599	5
(b) Mice	89	-
3) (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications i.e. Survey	1844	3
(b) Numbers infested by (i) Rats	90	3
(ii) Mice	2	-

OFFICES, SHOPS and RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

298 premises were registered under this Act by the end of the year. All premises were fully inspected and a total of 25 informal notices were served. The principal items which were not being complied with are as follows :-

Abstract of the Act	12
Inadequate First Aid Materials	7
Absence of Thermometers	9
No handrail to staircases	1
Providing W.C.'s	2
Inadequate lighting to W.C.	1
Inadequate washing facilities	5
No guard to Slicing Machine	1
Inadequate Heating	1
Inadequate ventilation	4
Re-decoration	5
Notice for which Sex - W.C.	1
Inadequate clothing accommodation	1
Repairing Floor	1
Replacing floor covering	2
Re-surfacing wall	1

The 25 informal notices which were served covered 16 different items.

This number of 25 informal notices is again a reduction on that of the previous year when 35 notices were served. By the end of the year only 5 of the 25 notices were outstanding.

Two accidents were notified, both of which were in distribution depots. One concerned a workman loading an excessive number of cylinders onto a hand truck, one of which fell off onto his foot. The other concerned a workman lifting a tray of goods and straining his back. These accidents were investigated but no breach of the Regulations was disclosed.

The following table is an abstract of the Annual Report as submitted to the Ministry of Labour :-

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>Premises Registered during the year</u>	<u>Total No. Registered</u>	<u>Registered Premises receiving general inspection</u>
Offices	3	62	62
Retail Shops	13	194	194
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	26	26
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	1	15	15
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	1

Total number of employees covered by registration - 848.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

Three complaints were received relating to excessive noise caused by factories in the vicinity of residential properties. On investigation, one was found to be from a dust extractor plant, and by informal action and co-operation from the factory management it was soon remedied. Another was found to be from a very large water cooling fan. After discussion with the factory management it was agreed that the fan would not be used until soundproofing had been carried out. The third was a repetition of a previous complaint, and seems to have been resolved by informal action, though observations are being continued.

Regarding the aspect of Noise in the environment, I am of the opinion that Planners must give more thought to this, especially when they are considering the proposed development of residential properties near to the boundary of existing factories. When it is pointed out to owners of new property that the noise was existing before they purchased, the reply is always that 'the Council' should not have permitted the erection of the houses. It is never that they (the purchaser) should have taken the noise question into consideration and not purchased.

SECTION II. - HOUSING

Slum Clearance

One outside inspection was made by the Slum Clearance Sub-Committee in the Parish of Coltishall when eight houses were inspected.

Action taken consisted of the making of 11 Closing Orders, 32 Demolition Orders and the rescinding of 7 Demolition Orders after the houses had been repaired. Improvement Grants were made in respect of 6 of the latter.

Summary of Housing matters is as follows :-

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	11
Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	32
Number of houses still under consideration at end of the year	24
Number of houses vacated	43
Number of houses demolished	40
Number of houses closed	6
Number of Demolition Orders rescinded after houses made fit	7
Number of houses subject to Closing Orders still occupied at end of the year	18
Number of houses subject to Demolition Orders still occupied at the end of the year	68

Summary of Action taken during the last 9 years

The year 1968 was one of 'marking time'. No real concerted effort was made on the slum clearance problem from the point of view of outside inspections by the Sub-Committee and the majority of orders made concerned property which had already been inspected in previous years, or individual unfit houses. The 'Credit Squeeze' had its effect on the Council's house building programme, and I cannot recommend a policy of concerted effort on slum clearance, when it is obvious that tenants of condemned property would have to remain in their unsatisfactory houses for some years to come due to the lack of provision of Council houses for rehousing them.

Summary of Action taken, etc. during the last 9 years

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Number of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	59	44	36	58	6	nil	13	64	8	288
2. Houses considered at Time and Place Meeting	88	39	59	61	14	4	27	72	37	401
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Area	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
4. Demolition Orders made	53	28	50	49	16	nil	21	47	32	296
5. Closing Orders made	6	8	8	3	4	5	5	6	11	56
6. Undertaking to repair accepted	9	1	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	19
7. Undertaking not to relet accepted	6	2	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	16
8. Total number of houses on which decisions made	87	39	58	57	28	5	30	53	43	400
9. Houses vacated	58	60	76	33	35	24	21	28	43	378
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	23	4	17	-	3	1	1	3	-	52
11. Houses demolished after service of Demolition Orders	72	61	63	66	51	38	19	30	40	440
12. Unfit houses demolished voluntarily	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	15
13. Demolition Orders rescinded	-	2	1	-	3	4	2	6	7	25
14. Houses closed	2	-	36	11	11	4	2	3	6	75
15. Total number of houses finally dealt with	97	67	130	77	68	47	24	42	55	607

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year Council approved proposals for Discretionary Grants in respect of 31 houses and the promised grants amounted to £11,716. 16s. 4d. 2 applications were refused.

Work at 18 houses was completed during the year and the amount paid was £6,625. 0s. 0d.

Approval was given for Standard Grants in respect of 120 houses, and the maximum amount of grants that could be paid was £23,766. 15s. 8d. 5 applicants transferred to E.C. Conversion Grants and 2 later obtained Discretionary Grants.

Work at 108 houses was completed, and the amount of grants paid was £21,790. 16s. 0d.

The number of Discretionary Grants increased by 7 and Standard Grants by 8 over the previous years, though with the provision of sewers in several parishes I had hoped that this increase would have been much greater. It would seem that the 'Credit Squeeze' also had an effect here.

The Government's 'White Paper' on proposed alterations to the grant structure and amount of grants was published and it seems that this has had some effect on the number of grant applications. Several enquiries have been made as to when the new amounts of grants would be coming into operation and it is probable that intending applicants are holding back until the proposals become law. I trust that it will not be long delayed.

SECTION III - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

There were five licensed Slaughterhouses in the district, one fewer than in 1967. One small slaughterhouse although licensed did not operate during the year and it seems doubtful if it will ever re-open.

36 licences were issued to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

The one licensed Knackers Yard in the District ceased to operate during the year.

The number of animals slaughtered in the district again decreased in relation to previous years, and it would appear that this trend will continue. The amount of overtime worked by your Inspectors was correspondingly decreased. Your staff inspected all animals killed in accordance with the standard laid down. Good liason exists between your Inspectors and the Ministry of Veterinary Investigation Centre Staff at Mile Cross Lane. Specimens are periodically submitted for examination to assist with decisions on the fitness for human consumption of animals slaughtered.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total of carcasses slaughtered	86,339	88,218	88,811
Number of carcasses inspected	86,339	88,218	88,811
Number of carcasses not inspected	-	-	-
Weight of Meat Condemned	75 tons 11 cwt.	62 tons 17 cwt.	79 tons 11 cwt.
Number of overtime hours worked by the Inspectors	1,092 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,255 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,649 $\frac{1}{4}$

The following table gives particulars of carcasses inspected with those found to be affected with disease :-

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number killed						
Number Inspected	7,141	1,514	3,826	6,448	67,383	27
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	16	17	55	25	576	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,346	473	35	244	8,512	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33.08%	32.37%	2.35%	4.19%	13.49%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	130	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.042%	-	-	-	.198%	-
<u>Cysticerosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	24	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	24	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage	.336%	.132%	-	-	-	-

Poultry Inspection

1) There were ten poultry establishments within the District, but two closed down during the year. Two are large establishments breeding young birds and rearing to the time of slaughter. The remainder buy in their birds.

Inspection is carried out by regular visits and suspect birds are seen at the larger establishments and all the kill at the smaller ones. Owners and managements are very co-operative and the standard of hygiene at the premises is good.

1. Number of poultry processing premises within the district 8
2. Number of visits to these premises 806
3. Number of birds processed during the year 1,728,488
4. Number of Birds inspected 56,740
5. Type of birds processed - Turkeys, Ducks, Hens, Broilers, Capons, Rabbits, Cocks, Geese, Pheasants and Partridges
6. Number of birds condemned :-

<u>Turkeys</u>	<u>Hens</u>	<u>Broilers</u>	<u>Capons</u>	<u>Cocks</u>	<u>Petite Poussins</u>
3,559	358	43	85	5	26
<u>TOTAL</u> - 4,076					

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations

There were no serious contraventions relating to food premises. Two complaints were received of fruit pies being mouldy when purchased and one complaint of 'foreign matter' in a packet of butter. These complaints were all investigated and reported to you, when, after full consideration of the circumstances, severe warnings were issued to the offenders.

FOOD PREMISES

The following gives particulars of other food condemned at Shops and other premises during the year :-

Tins of Meat	498
Tins of Vegetables	621
Tins of Fruits	1,233
Tins of Milk	181
Tins of Soup	357
Tins of Fish	73
Tins of Rice/Macaroni	49
Tins of Fruit Juice	95
Tins of Jam	63
Tins of Baby Food	7
Tins of Sweet Corn	1
Jars of pickles	46
Jars of Nescafe	13
Jars of Peanut Butter	9
Bags of Chocolate	3
Bags of Custard Powder	16
Packets of Soya flour	14
Gallons of Salad cream	3
Gallons of Brown Sauce	1
Seasoning	29 lbs.
Bottles of Tomato Sauce	6
Packets of Lard	184
Packets of Biscuits	12
Packets of Sponge Mixture	2
Bacon	1,505 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese	238 lbs.
Meat (various)	43 lbs.

FROZEN FOOD

140 Pkts. of Meat
176 Pkts. of Fish
32 Pkts. of Chips
138 Pkts. of Vegetables
18 Pkts. of Puff Pastry
168 Pkts. of Ice cream
14 Pkts. of Mousse
216 Lollipops
6 Eclairs
8 Cream Sponges
4 Arctic Rolls

SECTION IV - MISCELLANEOUS

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts 1928 and 1936

Licences were issued as follows :-

Petroleum Spirit	168	(13 transferred to City on 1.4.68)
Carbide Stores	2	
Cellulose Stores	3	
	<hr/>	
	173	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

During the year 4 new licences for Petroleum Spirit were issued and 4 discontinued. All new installations are tested whilst being constructed and all tanks over 20 years old are tested with the nitrogen pressure test. 323 visits were made concerning petroleum spirit.

Pet Animals Act 1951

3 premises were licensed by the Council. These were inspected and found to be operated in accordance with their licence conditions.

Animal: Boarding Establishments Act 1963

10 establishments are licensed in the District and were all inspected and found to be satisfactorily operated at the required standard.

The
ANNUAL REPORT

of the
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

(R.H. Colver, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

for the year 1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :-

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

1968 will stand out in my memory for two reasons. I referred in my report last year to the worsening financial situation, and the necessity to curtail expenditure. In the early weeks of 1968 one felt most discouraged at the thought that schemes of main drainage, so urgently needed in this rapidly growing district, were likely to be postponed. One's hopes rose a little when, in March, the Council received authority to proceed with a contract for the Foulsham scheme - almost six months after the receipt of tenders. Authority was also given to invite tenders for the scheme which would provide foul drainage in the villages of Drayton, Taverham and Horsford. In general, however, as the year progressed the situation grew worse, and by the end of the year it seemed that the difficulties in obtaining consent to proceed with such schemes had greatly increased.

The second outstanding feature was the above average rainfall during the year, particularly during the summer and autumn. Although the district escaped the serious flooding which affected many parts of the country, the saturated condition of the ground, and the exceptionally high water table caused many local difficulties. In particular the problems arising from flooded domestic septic tanks in the more intensely developed villages have been very serious.

On the one hand, therefore, the year has provided ample proof of the need to provide main drainage in these villages, and on the other it has shown that the necessary finance is just not going to be available. But have we got our priorities right even yet? Money still seems to be available to local authorities for swimming pools, museums, etc. etc. It isn't easy to explain this situation to the young housewife whose two children under five, when they use the toilet, must sit on a pan which is already full from the contents of the previous user.

No doubt this introduction to my report sounds gloomy and perhaps a trifle bitter. As an engineer it is not my task to over dramatise any situation, but one cannot escape the human element in the problems which have faced many ratepayers in this district during the year. May 1969 see some improvement, and the news that we can proceed with further schemes which even now are awaiting approval.

On the 1st April 1968 by virtue of the Norwich Order 1968 (S.I.1968 No.68) parts of the parishes of Catton, Hellesdon, Horsham St.Faith and Newton St.Faith and Spixworth in the St.Faith's & Aylsham Rural District were transferred to the County Borough of Norwich.

These adjustments had no appreciable effect on the services provided by the Department. The area affected was already included in the Joint Sewerage Agreement with Norwich C.B. and was in the Norwich Statutory Area for water supply. The area included no Council dwellings and comparatively few private dwellings, the majority of the population transferred were in R.A.F. service dwellings and the University of East Anglia Residential Accommodations. The remainder of the area comprised the Norwich Airport and surrounding land with industrial development to the south of the airport.

May I express at this point in my report my appreciation for the continued help and support of the Council, and in particular that of the Public Health Committee. I am very happy to say that all members of the department have worked together wonderfully well during a year which has not been easy, and I am most grateful to them.

SEWERAGE

The following notes indicate briefly the progress which has been made with various sewerage schemes, which are either under construction, or in course of preparation.

1. North-East Parishes Sewerage Scheme

The remaining sections of the new treatment works at Belaugh were completed during the year, and the whole scheme was finally brought to a conclusion in November when the sludge pressing plant was brought into operation. Although it is early days yet to pass any firm judgement I have been well satisfied with this plant and the ability of our workmen to operate it. The connection of properties to the new sewers in the villages concerned has gone on rapidly during the year and the response from owners has been very good.

2. Aylsham and Marsham Sewerage Scheme

The whole of this scheme was completed in January, and in general I have been very pleased with the operation of the various new units at the Aylsham treatment works. By the end of the year the majority of properties served by the new sewers in Marsham had connected.

3. Foulsham Sewerage Scheme

In March we received loan consent and authority to proceed with this scheme, the Council having accepted a tender for the work the previous November. Work has proceeded well during the year, both with the construction of the new treatment works, and the sewers and pumping station, despite the extremely bad weather we have experienced for most of the time. It is hoped that the whole contract should be completed by next April.

4. Central Parishes Sewerage Scheme Phase 1 - Drayton, Taverham and Horsford

Ministry approval to our proposals for these villages was received in February together with authority to invite tenders. Work commenced in August and has so far proceeded satisfactorily. Although the scheme will take $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to complete, it is hoped that the main pumping station at Drayton will be in operation by next September, from which time sections of sewers can be brought into use as they are completed.

5. Salhouse

Detailed proposals for the provision of sewers in the village of Salhouse, and part of the parish of Rackheath, were completed during the year and were submitted to the Ministry for approval in November.

Towards the end of the year the Council's Water and Sewerage Sub-Committee met to consider the future programme for the provision of main drainage in the district, and in particular to lay down a time-table of priorities covering the next five years. Their recommendations were accepted and approved by the Council. The programme for this period includes the following schemes :-

- Salhouse
- Central Parishes, Phase 2 -
(St. Faith's and Spixworth)
- Rackheath
- Buxton
- Cawston

Outline proposals for the 2nd phase of the Central Parishes Scheme, and for Rackheath are in course of preparation, and I hope we shall be in a position to submit these to the Ministry during the first half of 1969.

WATER SUPPLY

For the purposes of water supply the district is divided into two areas as follows :-

- A. Norwich Corporation area of supply, comprising 25 parishes forming the eastern and southern parts of the district with an area of 47,086 acres and containing about 86% of the population and 91% of its rateable value.
- B. This Council's area of supply, comprising 23 parishes with an area of 45,919 acres, but containing only some 14% of the population and 9% of the rateable value of the district.

Appendix 3 contains certain detailed information in regard to the Council's water undertaking, together with details of the number of properties connected in our own area of supply, and also that of Norwich Corporation. It will be seen that the quantity of water supplied during the year rose again quite substantially. In general our resources are proving adequate to meet this increasing demand, and on no occasion did supplies have to be restricted during the year.

Early in the year proposals for the provision of a bulk supply of water to Felthorpe, from the Norwich Corporation mains at Horsford, were submitted to the Ministry. Approval was received in July and tenders invited. Work on the laying of the new mains commenced in November, and it is hoped the new supply will become available early in 1969. Ministry approval was also received for proposals to increase the pumping and filtration equipment at Salle headworks, which supplies our Western Area supply system. The installation of the new pumps was completed during the year, and the new filter equipment is almost complete. Both schemes will greatly improve a situation which could have been serious in the event of a dry summer in 1969 or succeeding years.

During the year a number of small mains extensions have been carried out in Cawston and Reepham in connection with new residential development. This work has been undertaken by our own outside department.

Through the year regular samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the public mains in the Council's area of supply. 163 samples were taken and, in all but seven cases, the results proved to be excellent. In the remaining cases, where the results were suspicious, repeat samples were taken, following the flushing of the mains, and these gave satisfactory results.

In the Norwich Corporation area of supply the construction of new mains to serve the village of Stratton Strawless, and an area of development at Buxton Heath were completed during 1968.

NEW BUILDING

During the year, 2,023 new plans were deposited for Town Planning permission or Building Regulation approval, compared with 1,865 applications in 1967. The number of inspections carried out under the Building Regulations was 11,852 compared with 11,017 in 1967.

During the year 1020 new dwellings were completed, including 60 Council dwellings, and at the end of the year 927 new dwellings were in course of erection. These figures compare with 597 dwellings completed in 1967, and 935 in course of erection at the end of 1967. These figures would, in general, indicate that the pace of new building in the district continues as rapidly as it has during the last few years. Towards the end of the year there were some signs that the building of private dwellings was slowing down. It remains to be seen whether this is only a short term result of economic restrictions. It is also interesting to note the increasing number of applications for the extension of existing properties. Many people, faced with a growing family, can no longer manage in the small dwelling they purchased when first married. Unfortunately these extensions, e.g. bedrooms in the roof space, do not always provide ideal accommodation, and may externally alter a building to an objectionable extent, although the proposal may not require planning consent.

The continual rise in the number of applications and inspections under the Building Regulations, places an increasing burden on this section of my department, who, for most of the year, are under continual strain to cope with the work of administration and control.

No formal action for infringement of the Building Regulations had to be taken during the year. Minor cases which did arise were dealt with informally and resolved satisfactorily.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

During the year 8 new site licences and 27 renewals were issued under the above Act. Applications for site licences were refused in 7 cases where permission under the Town and Country Planning Acts had also been refused.

There are three licensed residential sites in the district providing 179 standings as follows :-

The Hall, Stratton Strawless	46
Newtonvan Park, Newton St. Faith's	80
Black Hill, Drayton (under development)	53
	<hr/>
	179
	<hr/>

In addition there is a licensed holiday site at Haveringland Hall for 100 caravans.

A number of reports have been received during the year regarding residential caravans which have been brought into the district without Planning Permission and a Licence. Generally these have been dealt with by informal action, although in certain cases the Council have authorised proceedings under the Act, and enforcement action under the Planning Acts.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. H. COLVER.

APPENDIX 1

STAFF CHANGES in 1968

Arrivals - Officers

10th June 1968	Mrs. J. Bloomfield	Shorthand Typist
4th August 1968	Mr. G.C. Brown	Clerk of Works (Temporary)
12th August 1968	Mr. K. Grant	Clerk of Works
3rd September 1968	Mr. R.B. Banyard	Clerk of Works (Temporary)
9th September 1968	Mr. T. Garrod	Clerical Assistant

Departures - Officers

10th May 1968	Mr. H. Booth	Building Inspector (Retired)
7th June 1968	Miss S. Stone	Shorthand Typist
24th December 1968	Mr. C. Bardwell	Clerical Assistant

APPENDIX 2

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

The following table indicates the additional connections to the public sewers which were made during the year :-

	No. of Properties Connected	
	During 1968	Total on the Scheme 31st December, 1968
AYLSHAM	97	1,152
CATTON and parts of HELLESDON and SPROWSTON	212	1,504
DRAYTON Stage 1	2	192
HELLESDON	134	3,884
LENWADE	5	74
MARSHAM	22	72
REEPHAM Stage 1	11	274
REEPHAM Stage 11	2	109
SPROWSTON	296	3,324
WROXHAM	309	373
COLTISHALL	250	256
BELAUGH	29	29
HORSTEAD	203	203

APPENDIX 3

WATER SUPPLY

COUNCIL'S AREA OF SUPPLY

Total Area	71.75 sq. miles
Total Population (1961 Census)	6,772
Estimated Population Supplied (1968)	4,870
(1967)	4,700
Length of Main in Service	40 miles (approx.)

The following table represents the total quantity of water supplied from the various sources during 1968 with comparable figures for 1967 :-

SOURCE	TOTAL SUPPLIED (GALLIONS)	
	1967	1968
SALLE*	25,549,000	28,489,000
FOULSHAM/	18,895,000	19,071,000
OULTON	4,610,000	4,622,000
FELTHORPE	3,511,000	2,932,000
HONINGHAM	1,394,000	1,744,000
HEYDON	879,000	803,000
RINGLAND	1,257,000	1,471,000
WESTON	605,000	649,000
GUESTWICK	198,000	252,000
WOOD DALLING	456,000	481,000
TOTAL	57,354,000	60,514,000

BULK SUPPLIES (To Mitford & Launditch Rural District
Council (included in figures above))

SPARHAM*	1,741,000	1,992,000
BINTREE TOWER/	10,508,000	10,414,000
TOTAL	12,249,000	12,406,000

Water Mains Laid in 1968

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Size of Main</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Properties Served</u>
Cawston (Fairfields)	3" & 4"	349 yds.	31
Reepham (Station Road)	3"	134 yds.	10

The following figures indicate the number of properties connected to the mains in the various parishes of the Council's area of supply at the end of the years 1958, 1963 and 1965-8 :-

<u>PARISH</u>	1958	1963	1965	1966	1967	1968
Attlebridge	-	15	18	18	13	18
Booton	10	15	32	37	44	44
Brandiston	-	-	13	18	26	26
Cawston	95	213	257	272	284	294
Felthorpe	12	80	96	107	112	113
Guestwick	-	10	10	10	10	10
Foulsham and Themelthorpe	148	234	255	262	269	273
Heydon	-	-	27	29	31	32
Honingham	-	13	44	48	50	50
Morton-on-the-Hill	-	-	12	14	19	19
Oulton and Blickling	12	46	62	65	65	65
Reepham	178	331	386	412	432	457
Ringland	-	-	24	41	46	51
Salle	20	36	36	36	36	36
Swannington	-	15	41	43	45	50
Weston Longville	13	29	37	39	39	42
Gt. Witchingham	81	126	137	143	148	152
Wood Dalling	5	18	18	19	21	21
TOTAL	574	1,181	1,505	1,613	1,695	1,753
Connected during year	-	-	170	108	82	58

The following is a list of the parishes in the Norwich Corporation's area of supply, with the number of properties connected at the end of the years, 1962-68 :-

PARISH	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Aylsham	1,046	1,076	1,135	1,209	1,285	1,401
Belaugh	11	11	11	11	18	31
Brampton	14	33	38	38	39	40
Buxton	247	257	266	283	292	327
Catton	746	787	811	851	900	*894
Coltishall	370	376	392	411	422	432
Crostwick	-	-	1	5	8	8
Drayton	708	769	846	866	883	878
Frettenham	104	113	130	138	150	159
Hainford	169	180	195	206	217	219
Hellesdon	3,435	3,572	3,669	3,817	3,929	*4,148
Hevingham	218	230	243	250	256	251
Horsford	379	429	485	555	580	602
Horstead	162	200	214	219	233	236
Marsham	200	204	216	220	224	219
Rackheath	440	446	454	464	467	468
St. Faith's	573	623	660	676	691	*511
Salhouse	323	345	374	392	397	405
Spixworth	439	502	564	655	692	708
Sprowston	3,873	3,931	3,979	4,109	4,278	4,470
Stratton Strawless	20	20	19	19	44	49
Taverham	593	728	827	901	967	1,004
Tuttington	2	22	34	40	57	66
Wroxham	402	433	444	447	462	470
TOTAL	14,474	15,287	16,007	16,782	17,491	17,997

* The boundaries of these parishes were altered on 1.4.1968 by the Norwich Order 1968.

NOTE: The return for 1968 shows a decrease in the number of connections in some of the parishes supplied in our District. It appears that in re-adjustment for part parishes taken over by the City in 1968 a check was made on figures supplied to us in the past. It was found that certain deletions had not been made over that period. The figures given for 1968 are now correct.

APPENDIX 4g

SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1968

WATER SUPPLY

CAWSTON	Watermain extension, Fairfields	Work completed October 1968
FELTHORPE	Reinforcement of existing Water Supply Scheme by linking to new City of Norwich main at Horsford	Detailed scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry. Ministry approval given July 1968. Tenders invited. Work commenced November 1968.
REEPHAM	Watermain extension, Station Road	Work completed December 1968
WESTERN AREA	Provision of additional Pumping and Filtration equipment	Detailed proposals prepared and submitted to Ministry. Ministry approval given March 1968. Pump installed July 1968. Filter delivered October 1968 and erection in hand.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

AYLSHAM-MARSHAM	Supervision of contract under construction	Work completed January 1968
CENTRAL PARISHES SEWERAGE SCHEME - PHASE 1. CONTRACT C.P. 'A' ADVANCE SEWERS	Supervision of contract under construction	Work completed March 1968
CENTRAL PARISHES SEWERAGE SCHEME - PHASE I	Drayton, Taverham, Horsford and Felthorpe comprehensive sewerage scheme	Ministry approval given to scheme for Drayton Taverham and Horsford February 1968. Tenders invited May 1968 Work commenced August 1968

CENTRAL PARISHES SEWERAGE

SCHEME - PHASE II	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to serve the villages of Spixworth, Horsham and Newton St.Faith's, Frettenham and Hainford and lifting the flows to Norwich City Sewerage System at Catton Grove Road	Outline proposals being prepared for submission to Ministry.
FOULSHAM	Village sewerage scheme	Ministry loan consent granted March 1968 Work commenced April 1968
RACKHEATH	Village sewerage scheme and treatment works	Outline proposals being prepared for submission to Ministry.
REEPHAM	Provision of Pump House, Mess Room and water supply at the sewage treatment works	Contract work completed April 1968
SALHOUSE	Village sewerage scheme for Salhouse and part of Rackheath parish	Detailed scheme prepared. Submitted to Ministry for approval November 1968.

