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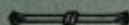
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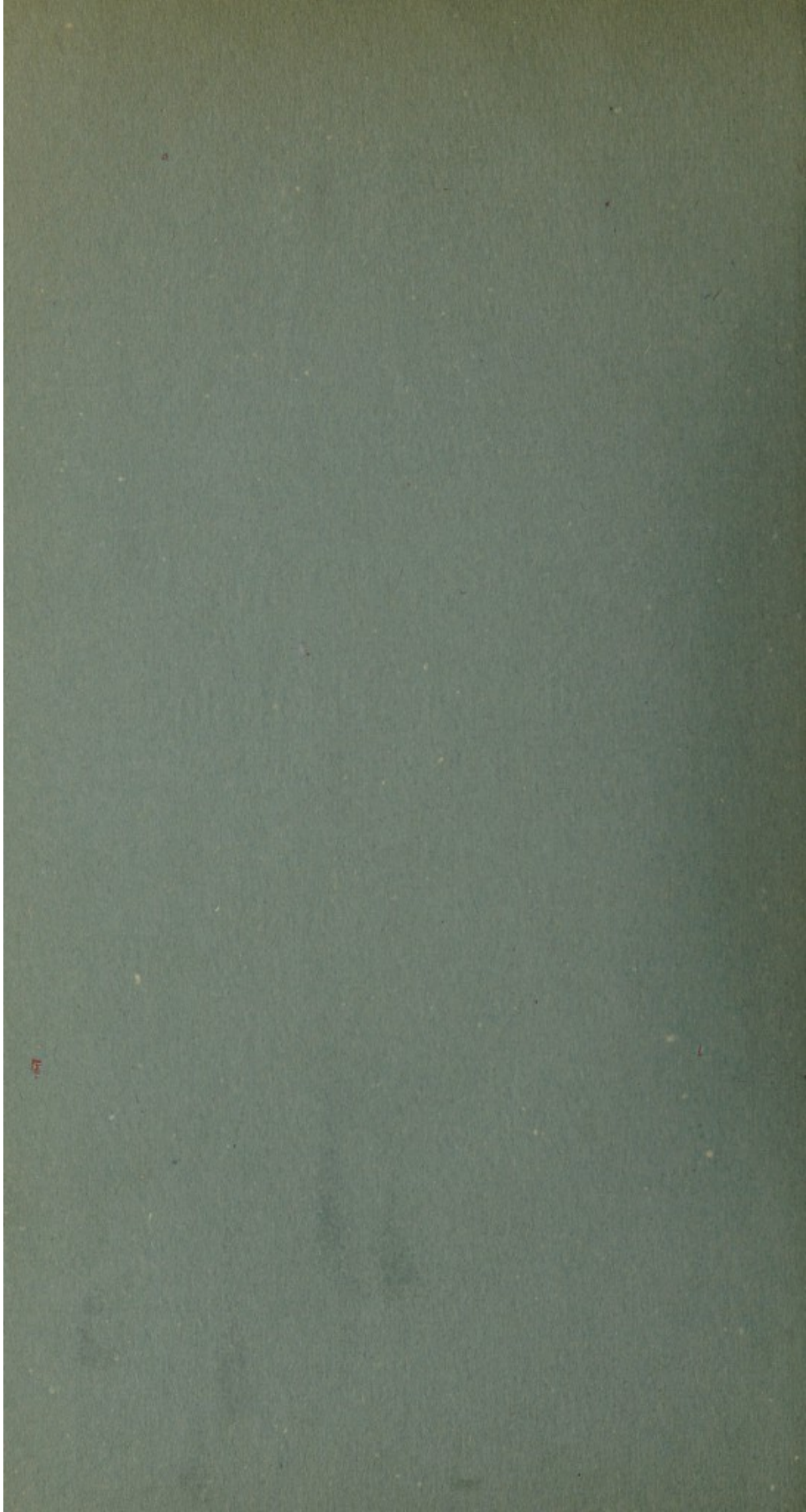


WALSINGHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1963

to which is appended the
Report of the
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
and
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department

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Clerk of Works for Water and Sewerage Contracts

Mr. D.G. SHIRLEY

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WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee

1963

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WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Public Health of the District for 1963.

The report incorporates that of the Housing Manager and also that of the Engineer, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for the District was 20,410 which is the lowest for the past ten years. There was a natural increase of births over deaths of 123.

There was a rise in the number of illegitimate births, and for 1963 the percentage of illegitimate births to total live births was 4.7.

The infant mortality rate has continued to fall being 14.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 17.5 for the previous year. The rate for the Administrative County was 16.33 and for England and Wales 20.9. The corrected death rate for the District was 11.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with 12.2 for England and Wales.

Fluoridation of water supplies was a much discussed and debated topic in 1963. In Section III (page 14) there is a summary from the Ministry of Health's report on the "conduct of fluoridation studies in the United Kingdom and the results achieved after five years." It is noteworthy that the Eire Supreme Court in Dublin, on Friday, 3rd July, 1964, declared the Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act, 1960, of that Country, to be constitutional and the appeal of Mrs. Gladys Ryan, of Grace Park Road, Drumcondra, Dublin, was dismissed with costs against her. In the course of giving judgment, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cearbhall O'Dalaigh, said that the question of dental caries had become a national problem in Eire. It could result not only in damage to the teeth themselves but through them might be injurious to general health. The State was organized for the common welfare of all its citizens and had a duty of protecting the citizens from dangers to health in a manner not incompatible or inconsistent with the rights of those citizens as human persons. The Court did not accept that the fluoridation of water, was, or could be described as the mass medication or mass administration of "drugs" through water. It was a misuse of words to refer to the process in such terms.

I have no doubt that, in time, fluoridation will be recognised and accepted in this Country.

The effect of smoking on health and, in particular, its relation to the rise in lung cancer was another topic in the news.

Comparisons of mortality from lung cancer in smokers and non-smokers show that smokers have a very much higher mortality than non-smokers, and in the case of heavy smokers (i.e. those who smoke in excess of 40 cigarettes a day) it is as much as seventy times as high.

There is also a clear association between cigarette smoking and coronary thrombosis, and in heavy smokers it is much higher than in non-smokers.

Let one may say that he has been smoking for years and has run the risk anyway and that it is too late to stop smoking now, let me assure them that this is not so. There is no doubt that the risk of lung cancer is reduced whenever one gives up smoking.

Cigar and pipe smoking are less dangerous probably because they burn at a very much lower temperature than cigarettes. The temperature at the tip of a burning cigarette is around 900°C.

In the report for 1962, the Housing Manager noted that the hutments at Little Snoring were deteriorating and that the rehousing of the tenants was now a matter of urgency. During 1963, it was not possible to reduce the number of hutments occupied, but it is hoped that the redevelopment of Bell's Close will be commenced in 1964 so that these hutments may be finally abolished.

The important task of sewerage the District continues and it is likely that this task will be the Public Health Department's main function for some years to come.

I should like to express my thanks to the Committee for their support and to the Staffs of the Public Health Department and the Local Health Office for their help in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A.G. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

GENERAL STATISTICS

- (a) Area :- no change - 39 parishes; 88,818 acres.
- (b) Population:- the estimated Mid-Year Home Population for the District for 1963 was 20,410. This was 1,980 less than in 1962.

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Estimated Mid-Year Population	24130	24130	24190	23850	23680	23890	23640	22830	22390	20410

The total number of deaths was 218; the number of live births 341, showing a natural increase of births over deaths of 123.

- (c) The Rateable Value of the District was £450,333.
- (d) The Product of Penny Rate was £864.
- (e) Meteorological Factors:- the data, acquired by courtesy of the R.A.F. West Raynham, is shown in the table below, the figures in brackets being the corresponding data for 1962.

Month	Mean daily maximum Temp (°F)	Mean daily minimum Temp (°F)	Mean daily temperature (°F)	Total rainfall Inches.	Mean relative humidity
Jan.	31.5 (43.2)	23.9 (34.2)	27.7 (38.7)	1.19 (2.02)	86.75 (89.5)
Feb.	33.4 (43.2)	24.4 (34.5)	28.9 (38.9)	.79 (1.44)	89.75 (83.75)
Mar.	48.0 (42.3)	35.4 (30.0)	41.7 (36.1)	3.35 (1.43)	89.25 (82.0)
April	53.8 (51.3)	39.6 (38.7)	46.7 (45.0)	2.05 (2.35)	87.0 (81.75)
May	57.5 (55.6)	41.9 (42.6)	49.7 (49.1)	2.34 (2.50)	82.0 (81.25)
June	65.5 (64.4)	49.5 (46.8)	57.5 (55.6)	1.51 (0.71)	83.25 (73.25)
July	66.9 (64.0)	50.0 (49.8)	58.5 (56.9)	1.93 (2.48)	82.25 (82.75)
Aug.	63.3 (65.3)	49.8 (49.8)	56.5 (57.5)	4.73 (3.0)	89.75 (81.75)
Sept.	61.9 (61.5)	48.0 (47.3)	54.9 (54.4)	2.03 (3.77)	88.75 (85.5)
Oct.	56.3 (56.8)	44.8 (44.6)	50.5 (50.7)	1.26 (1.16)	88.75 (89.5)
Nov.	50.9 (45.9)	40.6 (37.0)	45.7 (41.5)	2.78 (2.10)	91.0 (91.75)
Dec.	40.3 (39.9)	32.5 (29.5)	36.4 (34.7)	1.05 (2.63)	91.0 (88.5)

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The Registrar General's figures for live and still births in the District for 1963 were 341 and 5 respectively.

Table showing legitimate and illegitimate live births
(the figures in brackets are corresponding numbers for 1962)

Live Births	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	157 (185)	168 (148)	325 (333)
Illegitimate	8 (6)	8 (3)	16 (9)
Totals	165 (191)	176 (151)	341 (342)

Table showing stillbirths for 1963

Stillbirths	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	1 (4)	4 (2)	5 (6)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals	1 (4)	4 (2)	5 (6)

Live Birth Rate

The crude rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 15.3 in 1962. The corrected birth rate (using a comparability factor of 1.09) was 18.3 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.2 for England and Wales.

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate births was 16 compared with 25 in 1960, 14 in 1961 and 9 in 1962. The percentage of illegitimate births to the total live births was 4.7% compared with 2.6% in 1962, 3.9% in 1961 and 6.3% in 1960.

Still Births

There were five stillbirths in 1963, all in legitimate births, giving a stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths of 14.5 compared with 17.2 in 1962. The rate for England and Wales was 17.3 for 1963.

Infant Deaths

Five infants under one year of age died in 1963 compared with six in 1962.

Table showing infant deaths in 1963

	Under One Year		Under Four Weeks		Under One Week	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Legitimate	2	2	2	1	1	-
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-	1	-
Totals	3	2	3	1	2	-

The table shows that two of the children died under one week of age, two under four weeks of age and the other under one year of age.

Causes of infant deaths were as follows:-

M. (Legit)	9 hours	Anoxia and Atelectasis.	Prematurity.
M. (Illegit)	3 days	Exomphalos.	
M. (Legit)	1 week	Epidermolysis bulbosa.	Anal atresia.
F. (Legit)	3 weeks	Respiratory failure.	Congenital heart disease.
F. (Legit)	6 months	Broncho-pneumonia.	Multiple congenital deformities.

Infant Mortality Rate

This is calculated as the total infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and for 1963 was 14.7. Comparison of figures for the past eight years shows the following:-

1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
14.7	17.5	16.6	27.9	13.5	27.1	29.4	21.4

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 20.9.

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate

This is deaths in legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, and for 1963 was 12.3.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate

This is deaths in illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, and for 1963 was 62.5.

Neonatal Mortality Rate

This is deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births. Of the five deaths of infants under one year, four were in infants under four weeks. The rate for 1963 is 11.7 compared with 17.5 in 1962, 13.8 in 1961 and 22.8 in 1960.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate

This is deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 live births. Of the four deaths of infants under four weeks of age, two were in infants under one week. The rate for 1963 is 5.9 compared with 11.7 in 1962, 11.0 in 1961 and 20.3 in 1960.

Perinatal Mortality Rate

This is combined stillbirths and deaths under one week of age per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The rate for 1963 is 20.2 compared with 28.7 in 1962, 24.5 in 1961 and 32.6 in 1960.

Maternal Mortality

No deaths occurred in 1963, therefore maternal mortality rate is zero.

Deaths from all causes

The Registrar General has recorded the following deaths and they are classified under the thirty-six headings based on the abbreviated list of International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths, 1955. Where headings are omitted from the table, there were no deaths due to these causes.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	
	F	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	15	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	9	
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	11	
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	15	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
22. Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
23. Pneumonia	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
	F	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	
24. Bronchitis	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital Mal- formations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	10	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	
	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	
34. All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
35. Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total All Causes	M	107	3	-	1	2	1	2	6	17	32	43	
	F	111	1	1	2	-	1	4	3	13	27	59	

The total number of deaths was 218.

Heart disease, with 78 deaths, heads the list and caused 35.8% of all deaths. Coronary artery disease caused 35 deaths giving a figure of 16.1% of all deaths, whilst vascular lesions of the nervous system, with 38 deaths, was responsible for 17.4% of the total number of deaths.

If all deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (which includes vascular lesions of the nervous system) are combined, a figure of 116 deaths is arrived at, causing 53.2% of all deaths in the District.

Cancer caused 36 deaths giving a figure of 16.5%. Of these deaths, cancer of the lung and bronchus caused 6 deaths - in other words, 16.7% of deaths due to cancer were from cancers of the lung and bronchus.

Death rate (crude) per 1,000 of estimated population	-	10.7
Death rate (corrected, using comparability factor of 1.10) per 1,000 of estimated population	-	11.8
Corrected death rate per 1,000 of estimated population for Administrative County of Norfolk	-	11.23
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population	-	12.2

SECTION II

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of infectious diseases notified was one hundred and sixty one as compared with eighty five in 1962. The total of one hundred and sixty one cases notified includes one hundred and fifty cases of measles; five of whooping cough; two of pneumonia; one of scarletina; one of erysipelas; one of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The distribution of these diseases is shown by parishes in the following table:-

Parish	M.	Wh.C.	Pn.	S.	E.	P.T.B.	N.P.T.B.	Total
Barshan	1							1
Binham	9							9
Blakeney	1	1						2
Briston	-	1				1		2
Dunton	1							1
Fakenham	34	3						37
(Fulmodestone)Barney	1							1
Helhoughton	8							8
(Hampton) Toftrees	1							1
Kettlestone	8							8
Langham	1							1
Morston	4							4
Raynham	3						1	4
(R.A.F. W. Raynham)	1			1				2
Ryburgh	1				1			2
Snoring, Gt.	14							14
Snoring, Little	18							18
Stibbard	1		1					2
Stiffkey	13							13
Tattersett	-		1					1
Walsingham	3							3
Warham	6							6
Wighton	20							20
Wood Norton	1							1
Total	150	5	2	1	1	1	1	161

Measles = M. Erysipelas = E.
 Whooping Cough = Wh.C. Pulmonary Tuberculosis = P.T.B.
 Pneumonia = Pn. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis = N.P.T.B.
 Scarletina = S.

Measles

There was an increase in the number of cases in 1963, one hundred and fifty compared with seventy one in 1962.

The following table shows the distribution of measles by age groups:-

	Under 1 year.	1 +	2 +	3+	4 +	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 +	Total
Males	1	4	5	5	7	35	10	4	-	71
Females	-	6	5	5	7	38	12	4	2	79
Total	1	10	10	10	14	73	22	8	2	150

Tuberculosis

One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified in 1963 and there were two inward transfers from another district. There was also one new case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1963.

Tuberculosis in the Walsingham District in 1963

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	1 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	2 (6)
Inward transfers.	1 (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (1)
No. on Register at 31/12/63.	23 (26)	17 (21)	- (-)	3 (2)	43 (49)
	40 (47)		3 (2)		43 (49)

(The figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1962)

B.C.G. Vaccination

This is provided by the County Council. Of the three hundred and thirty two children of thirteen years of age, only two hundred and fifty three accepted, and of these, two hundred and twenty nine were tested to see if they had acquired any immunity to the tubercle bacillus; two hundred were found to have no immunity and were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine.

The following table gives more information by schools of B.C.G. vaccination in the District in 1963:-

School	Number due	Number accepted	Tested	Read	Positive.	Neg. & vaccinated	Tuberculin Index
Melton Constable Sec. Mod.	68 (53)	57 (32)	51 (30)	48 (27)	2 (6)	46 (21)	4.2 (22.2)
Fakenham Sec. Modern.	189 (142)	129 (99)	114 (90)	110 (86)	5 (11)	100 (75)	4.5 (12.8)
Fakenham Grammar.	75 (44)	67 (36)	64 (32)	64 (30)	9 (9)	54 (21)	14.1 (30.0)
Total	332 (239)	253 (167)	229 (152)	222 (143)	16 (26)	200 (117)	7.2 (18.2)

(The figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1962).

The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination for the district was 76.5%.

The tuberculin index, which gives an indication of the degree of infectivity in the District was 7.2, compared with 18.2 in 1962, 6.2 in 1961 and 17.5 in 1960. The tuberculin index does not necessarily indicate tuberculous disease, as the resistance of the great majority is sufficient to overcome the invading tubercle bacilli; however, it does indicate the degree of opportunity for invasion and is thus a useful index of infectious cases in a community.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis in the District in 1963. Immunisation is offered by the County Council.

The following table shows the number of persons immunised against poliomyelitis during 1963 in Area 8 (which comprises Walsingham and Docking Rural Districts and Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts).

Age Groups	
Children born in 1963	47
Children born in 1962	273
Children born in 1961	67
Children and Young Persons born 1943-60	46
Young Persons born in 1933-42	11
Adults born 1932 or before	34
Total	478

Re-inforcing doses (All Groups)

Number of persons given third injections Salk	56
Number of persons given dose of Oral after	
(i) 2 Salk injections	81
(ii) 3 Salk injections or	
3 Oral doses or	
2 Salk injections)	
2 Oral doses)	477
Total	614

Smallpox

There were no cases of smallpox in the District in 1963.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations, by age groups, carried out in Area 8 and Walsingham Rural District in 1963.

Age at date of Vacc.	Area 8		Walsingham R.D.	
	Primary	Re-Vacc.	Primary	Re-Vacc.
0 - 3 months	14	-	6	-
3 - 6 "	21	-	10	-
6 - 9 "	15	-	10	-
9 -12 "	47	-	28	-
1 year	88	-	38	-
2 - 4 years	26	9	13	3
5 -14 "	13	26	6	6
15 or over	34	53	16	7
Total	258	88	127	16

Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus

There were five cases of whooping cough in the District in 1963, but no cases of diphtheria or tetanus.

Immunisation against these three diseases is usually commenced in infancy when the child is about three months old. It is mainly given as Triple Antigen (combined diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), thus reducing the number of injections a child requires. Also, when these antigens are given together, their power of producing protection is greatly increased.

The following table gives more information about immunisation against Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus in Area 8, (Area 8 comprises Walsingham and Docking Rural Districts and Hunstanton and Wells Urban Districts) and the District in 1963.

DORN		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958-54		1953-1949		1948 +		TOTAL	
		Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.	Area	Dist.
TRIPLE	Initial	142	64	230	109	56	25	9	3	4	-	8	4	2	2	2	1	453	208
	Booster	-	-	5	4	39	13	37	23	15	12	20	10	-	-	1	1	117	68
DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS	Initial	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	38	14	3	2	-	-	47	21
	Booster	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	5	1	189	72	9	6	-	-	209	80
DIPHTHERIA	Initial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	1
	Booster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	47	83	23	1	1	201	71
TETANUS	Initial	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	116	70	77	45	198	114	396	230
	Booster	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	26	10	26	4	47	6	109	20

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATIONS IN AREA 8 AND WALSINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT IN 1963.

SECTION III

REPORT ON FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Introduction

Fluoride occurs naturally in almost all the world's water supplies, varying from a trace to 14 parts per million or more. In Gt. Britain the highest natural concentration is about 6 parts per million (p.p.m.).

It has long been known that there is a correlation between the incidence of dental caries and the level of fluoride naturally occurring in water supplies, and, where high levels occur, this increased resistance can be accompanied by noticeable mottling of the dental enamel. However, where the level is below $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.p.m., no mottling occurs.

In the United States, it has been found that children born and brought up in an area with almost 1 p.p.m. of fluoride occurring naturally in the water, have up to 60% less dental decay than similar children in an area where there is only a trace in the water. In addition, about 30% of the former children between 12 and 14 years have completely sound teeth and it is believed that this benefit persists well into middle age. These findings have been supported by investigations in many other countries.

In 1945, the Americans and Canadians commenced studies to see whether similar results would follow where the level was raised to 1 p.p.m. by adding fluoride to the water.

In 1952 a United Kingdom mission was sent to North America to study these experiments and to advise whether fluoride should be added to the supplies in the United Kingdom.

This mission found that results being obtained were similar to those found where the level of fluoride occurred naturally in the water. There was nothing to suggest that a water to which fluoride had been added was different in its action or had different properties from one containing natural fluoride. There was no evidence to suggest any danger to health from the prolonged consumption of water containing fluoride in low concentration and they found that millions of people were living in ordinary good health on waters containing fluoride at levels of 1 p.p.m. or more. The mission recommended that further studies should be carried out in this Country by adding fluoride to some water supplies.

Preliminary Work

In 1954 a study was undertaken to correlate the incidence of caries and mottling of the teeth with different levels of fluoride.

Four areas in which fluoride was naturally present in water supplies were selected as follows:-

	Fluoride content (p.p.m)
West Mersea (Essex)	5.8 (highest in U.K.)
Burnham on Crouch (Essex)	3.5
Harwich "	2.0
Slough (Buckinghamshire)	0.9

Groups of children aged 12 to 14 years were studied in these areas. Their teeth were examined in detail and carious lesions, fillings and enamel defects were recorded. To estimate the incidence of caries the D.M.F. index was used, that is the average number of decayed (D), missing (M due to caries) and filled (F) teeth.

The results were that in Slough, with 0.9 p.p.m. fluoride, the incidence of caries was as low as 2.6 D.M.F. teeth per child, 30% of the children were entirely free of caries and mottling was negligible.

In Harwich, with 2.0 p.p.m. fluoride, incidence of caries was lower still - 1.5 D.M.F. teeth per child but mottling of teeth began to be noticeable in about 1 in 8 of the children examined.

Similar groups of children were examined in Saffron Walden and district (Essex), Stoneleigh and Malden West (Surrey) where there is only a trace of fluoride in the water. In these areas the incidence of caries was 6.6 to 6.1 D.M.F. teeth per child and only 4.8% were caries free.

From these and other studies, it was decided that the level of fluoride at which maximum reduction of caries occurred without mottling, was about 1 p.p.m.

Comparisons made in 1954 of the vital statistics in the United Kingdom showed that, between high and low fluoride areas, there were no differences in the mortality rates which could be interpreted as indicating any harmful effects on health.

In 1956, a conference of experts convened by the Medical Research Council agreed that "despite considerable interest and research there is no definite evidence that the continued consumption of fluorides in water at a level of about 1 p.p.m. in drinking water is in any way harmful to health and that if any untoward effect is revealed by future research it is most unlikely to be serious."

Study Areas

It was decided to fluoridate the water supply of at least three communities and to establish a corresponding "control" area as nearly as possible comparable to each of the areas whose water supply was to be treated.

The areas selected were:-

(i) Watford in Hertfordshire with Sutton as its control. Both have a population of some 70 - 80,000, are within a few miles of London and are largely residential.

(ii) Kilmarnock with Ayr as its control, both mainly industrial with populations of about 43,000.

(iii) Part of the County of Anglesey with the remainder as its control - largely agricultural.

Dental examinations were commenced in each of the study and control areas in 1955 and have been repeated annually since.

Fluoridating began in Anglesey on 17th November, 1955, in Kilmarnock on 19th April, 1956, and in Watford on 15th May, 1956, and experience shows that the cost of fluoridation works out at about 10d. per annum per head of the population supplied.

Dental Findings

To be fully effective, fluoride must be absorbed continuously during the whole period of tooth formation and calcification. The teeth must then erupt and be exposed to the risk of caries for a reasonable period before any reliable assessment can be made of the extent of caries prevention.

For the few years that fluoridation has been in operation in the study areas, therefore, its full effect can now be observed only in children up to the age of 5 years. Some improvement might now also be expected in children who have had fluoride from birth or early childhood but little in older children who have not had the benefit of fluoride in their earlier years while their teeth were being formed.

In the tables below are given the findings for children aged 3 - 7 years. The assessment for children of 3 and 4 years is made on the full deciduous dentition (i.e. 20 teeth) whilst for children aged 5 to 7 years, it has been made only on the deciduous canines and molars (i.e. on 12 teeth) due to the uncertainty arising from the natural shedding of incisor teeth. The baseline is the date of commencement of fluoridation.

Average Number of Carious Teeth per Child

Children aged	Study Areas			Control Areas		
	Average number of carious teeth per child (D.M.F)		Percentage reduction after adjustment for change in control areas	Average number of carious teeth per child (D.M.F)		Percentage Reduction
	Baseline	1961		Baseline	1961	
3 years	3.80	1.29	64	3.53	3.32	6
4 years	5.39	2.31	54	5.18	4.83	7
5 years	5.81	2.91	47	5.66	5.39	5
6 years	6.49	4.81	24	6.32	6.22	2
7 years	7.06	6.05	11	7.08	6.89	3

Percentage of Children free from Caries

Children aged	Study Areas			Control Areas		
	Percentage of children free from Caries		Percentage Increase after adjustment for change in control areas	Percentage of children free from Caries		Percentage Increase
	Baseline	1961		Baseline	1961	
3 years	32.5	60.5	79	37.9	39.3	4
4 years	22.2	42.0	44	20.6	26.9	31
5 years	8.1	30.9	165	8.4	12.1	44
6 years	6.2	14.0	56	5.8	8.4	45
7 years	4.0	7.7	53	4.8	5.4	26

Percentage of children with 10 or more carious teeth

Children aged	Study Areas			Control Areas		
	Percentage of children with 10 or more carious teeth (D.M.F)		Percentage reduction (after adj. for change in control areas).	Percentage of children with 10 or more carious teeth (D.M.F)		% Reduced
	Baseline	1961		Baseline	1961	
3 years	14.9	1.7	88	14.2	13.2	7
4 years	21.4	3.6	83	19.0	19.0	Nil
5 years	14.6	1.6	87	13.6	11.5	15
6 years	17.4	3.8	45	16.4	15.2	7
7 years	21.4	15.4	27	22.5	22.1	2

It will thus be seen that children aged 3 years in 1955/56 had, on an average, 3.8 carious teeth, the average in 1961 for this age group was 1.29. Similarly this reduction is maintained in the 4 and 5 year old age group. Among the 6 and 7 year old age group a reduction also took place but not to the same extent, as some of the teeth in these age groups were already calcified before fluoridation began.

Overall, the proportion of children in the study areas free from caries, has been increased by about three quarters.

Further, the proportion of children in study areas with 10 or more carious teeth has been reduced by as much as six sevenths in the case of children aged 3 to 4 years.

Thus fluoridation has brought a substantial improvement in the dental condition of the deciduous teeth of children in the study areas, and there is good reason to believe that the longer term effects of fluoridation will equally be beneficial. In America, it has been found that among children up to 10 years of age, who have had fluoride for the whole of their lives, caries was reduced by more than 50% and the incidence of caries in these age groups reached almost the same low level as in an area where fluoride occurs naturally at the same concentration.

Safety of Fluoridation

No harmful effects from the addition of one part per million of fluoride to drinking water has been demonstrated in any of the extensive medical evidence collected and viewed by a Research Committee.

The World Health Organisation's Expert Committee on Water Fluoridation has also reported (in 1958), "The most convincing evidence of the safety of water fluoridation comes from the numerous populations (3 millions in U.S.A. and 0.5 millions in U.K.) who have drunk naturally fluoridated water containing 1 p.p.m. or more during their lifetime. In these groups water drinking has been, of course, uncontrolled and there have been well and ill babies, as well as healthy young adults and frail elderly people. Medical Practitioners and Specialists in these areas have never detected or defined a systematic aberration in health of any kind related to fluoride consumed.

Conclusions

(1) Five years of fluoridation at a level of 1 p.p.m. in three study areas has brought about in each a substantial improvement in the teeth of young children.

(2) The results of fluoridation obtained so far are in line with American experience.

(3) No evidence of harm from fluoridation has been discerned despite continuous vigilance.

(4) The addition of fluoride to water supplies at a specified level has presented no technical difficulties.

SECTION IV

REPORT

OF THE

HOUSING MANAGER

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

HOUSING

The Housing situation in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Council houses completed during year	42	26
Council houses under construction at end of year	37	31
Number of applicants on waiting list (See remarks on Revision of waiting list)	193	293

Analysis of Waiting List

Urgent Cases - Category "A"	162	111
Other Cases - Category "B"	<u>31</u>	<u>182</u>
	<u>193</u>	<u>293</u>
Number of applications received during 1963 ..	136	131

Families living in hutments to be rehoused

Little Snoring - owned by Council (Converted under Para.6 of Ministry Circular 20/46)	18	18
Pudding Norton - owned by Council. (Converted under Para.6 of Ministry Circular 20/46)	13	22
Langham - Married Quarters taken on 21 years lease.	13	13

Summary of dwellings let during the year

New dwellings	42	26
Allotted to:-		
Tenants living in existing houses	6	3
Applicants from condemned houses	2	-
Tenants living in converted hutments	8	22
Applicants on Waiting List	6	-
Tenants living in pre-fabricated bungalows	20	1
Re-lets during the year	52	44
Applicants on Waiting List	45	36
Families living in hutments	3	8
Families living in condemned houses	2	-
Families living in pre-fabricated bungalows	2	-
Hutments re-let on sites retained by the Council	3	7
Exchanges effected	11	11

Revision of Waiting List

During the year the Council decided to discontinue the use of the Points Scheme for the allocation of houses, as this Scheme was not serving any useful purpose, and it was decided that a review of the waiting list should be carried out in order that the applicants could be placed in one of two categories, i.e. "A" for those applicants in urgent need, and "B" for the applicants in not such urgent need.

This review was carried out in December 1963 and out of a total of two hundred and ninety six applicants on the List at the time of the review, some fifty five applicants were removed for one or more of the following reasons:-

1. Present accommodation considered suitable for present needs.
2. Not living and/or working in this Council's area.
3. Not re-registered for accommodation during the last six months as required.
4. Moved to another address since making application and the Council has not been informed as to change of circumstances.

Since the review, a revised form of application was sent out to the remaining two hundred and forty one applicants, with the following result:-

Number of forms sent out	..	..	241
Number of forms returned	..	..	193
Number of forms not returned..	..	..	68

Since the review, twenty new applications have been received, and the Waiting List now stands at one hundred and ninety three.

The Estates Management Sub-Committee reviewed all applications and placed the applicants in one of the two categories, namely:-

Category "A" being those applicants in urgent need of rehousing	..	..	162
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Category "B" being those applicants in not such need of urgent rehousing but still requiring rehousing	..	..	31
--	----	----	----

The Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Public Health Inspector submitted their recommendations in connection with applicants requiring rehousing on medical or bad housing grounds.

Families living in hutments

Little Snoring

During the year it has not been possible to reduce the number of occupied hutments, but the Council's Architect has prepared plans and specifications for the re-development of Bell Close, and it is hoped this scheme will be started during 1964 to enable these remaining eighteen families to be rehoused.

Pudding Norton

During the year the Council reduced the number of occupied hutments from twenty two to thirteen, and the remaining thirteen families will be rehoused when the thirty seven dwellings now under construction at Cranmer Court, Fakenham, are completed. The empty hutments have been demolished and cleared away.

The Council's Architect has been instructed to prepare a lay-out for the re-development of this site, to allow for permanent houses to be erected on the front portion of the site, and a permanent caravan site at the rear of the site, to allow for the parking of thirty to forty caravans, this caravan park to be so constructed so as to comply with the Caravan Sites Act, 1960.

At the present time there are twenty permanent caravans stationed on this Estate.

Housing Programme 1963

During the year houses were completed and occupied as under:-

Sandy Lane (4), Greenway Close (11), Sculthorpe	
Eastgate (16)	31
Queens Close, Blakeney	8
Sharrington	3

Improvements to pre-war Council Houses

During the year the Council has modernized a further six houses at Langham Road, Blakeney, and plans and specifications were being prepared by the Council's Housing Officer to modernize approximately fifty houses during 1964.

Future Building Programme 1964/5

The Council's programme for 1964/5 is as follows :-

Great Snoring - Dildash Lane	3 Bungalows
Thursford	2 Bungalows
Little Snoring - Bell Close	16 Dwellings and Shop
Fakenham - Lancaster Avenue	Re-development of remainder of pre-fab.site for the erection of approximately twenty aged persons bungalows.
Pudding Norton - Green Lane	Re-development of site for approximately thirty to forty caravan standings at rear of site and erection of approximately twenty dwellings on front of site, as the first stage of the re-development of this site.

Grouped Homes for Old Persons - Lee Warner Avenue, Fakenham

This Scheme has now been in existence for four and a half years and is running very smoothly. The credit for this must be given to the Warden and her husband.

During the year there has only been four changes of tenancy, and there is still a waiting list of thirty six applicants requiring this type of accommodation, but it is hoped that some of these applicants will be offered accommodation when the Aged Persons bungalows are completed at Cranmer Court and Lancaster Avenue, Fakenham. Although another Grouped Homes for Old Persons Scheme is required in the District, there is a greater need for Aged Person's Bungalows without Warden or Communal services. The Council has decided to provide another scheme of Aged Persons Bungalows in preference to a Grouped Homes Scheme, but consideration must be given at a later date for another Grouped Homes Scheme.

General

The main housing problem of the District is still centred in and around Fakenham, although a small number of dwellings are required in certain parishes to rehouse families living in condemned and sub-standard houses. There are one hundred and two applicants on the Fakenham Waiting List out of a total of one hundred and ninety three for the whole District.

With the erection of further dwellings at Lancaster Avenue, Fakenham and Green Lane Estate, Pudding Norton, the situation will be eased, and applicants in urgent need of rehousing should be dealt with more quickly, but it will still be necessary to build between forty and fifty dwellings each year for several years to come.

It should also be noted that two-bedroomed accommodation is most urgently required, especially in the parishes outside Fakenham, owing to the Council's policy in past years to provide three-bedroomed accommodation only, and now there are many tenants living in this type of accommodation who wish to transfer to smaller accommodation, as their families have left home.

SECTION V

REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

1963

Public Health Acts

Initial Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	..	..						56

Housing Acts

House Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Re-visits in connection with above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Visits in connection with application for grants under Housing Act 1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
Visits re Slum Clearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39

Food and Drugs Act

Premises Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Visits re manufacture and sale of Ice cream	..	..						28
Visits re Dairies and inspection of milk retailers vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection Visits	..	..						416
Visits re Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Animals Act, Waste Foods Order	..	..						Nil

Sewerage

Inspection of sewerage systems, disposal works and sewer ditches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Contract (Sewerage) Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Closet Conversion Visits (Section 47)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
House Drainage Reconnections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33

District Scavenging

Visiting workmen on rounds, investigating complaints, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57

Factories Act

Inspection of Factories with power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inspection of Factories without power	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Building Byelaw Inspections

Inspections during course of construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1003
Town and Country Planning Act Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Infectious Diseases

Cases investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
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Rooms Disinfested

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Petroleum Acts

Installations inspected and tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Small Dwellings Acquisition Act

Valuations and visits for purposes of loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Knackers Yard

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Street Naming and Numbering Visits

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1963

<u>Car Parks</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
<u>Water Supply</u>							
Existing Mains..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
New Contracts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
<u>Other Inspections</u>							
Not classified under headings above but made in connection therewith ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Total visits made	..						4193

NOTICES SERVED

	1963	1962
<u>Informal Notices</u>		
Public Health and Housing Acts ..	93	198
Food and Drugs Act ..	25	20
Factories Act ..	1	1
Building Byelaws ..	103	266
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949..	6	3
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 ..	5	38
Total Notices served ..	233	
<u>Formal Notices</u>		
<u>Public Health Acts</u>		
Permission to serve ..	16	2
Served ..	15	2
Section 42 (Drainage reconnection) served	30	483
Section 47 (closet conversion) served ..	Nil	147
<u>Housing Acts</u>		
Permission to serve ..	1	2
Served ..	1	2
Total Notices served ..	63	

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance

The following table sets out progress made under this heading:-

Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure ..	7	10
Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the Council ..	5	2
Number of houses made fit by owners as a result of formal action ..	7	2
Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices by the Council in default of owners ..	-	-
Undertakings given by owners not to relet ..	-	-
Undertakings given by owners that houses will cease to be used for human habitation ..	10	-
Number of demolition orders made during the year	1	1
Number of closing orders made during the year	-	-
Estimated number of unfit houses still to be dealt with following review in December 1962	Nil	Nil

(b) New Dwellings

The following figures include conversions of non-domestic buildings to habitations:-

By private persons - 48 completed and 42 under construction at the end of the year.

By Local Authority - 42 completed and 10 under construction at the end of the year.

(c) Improvement Grants - Discretionary

The analysis of the effect of these grants since their inception in 1949 is as follows:-

Total amount notified to rank for grant	For occupation by		Grant essential to preserve house and provide amenities	Grant to improve amenities only
	Owner	Tenant		
<u>Up to December 1962</u>				
£ 96,364.13. 0.	115	211	75	235
(£ 82,770.13. 0.)	(105)	(182)	(62)	(209)
<u>January to December 1963</u>				
£ 7,076. 0. 0.	7	12	7	12
(£ 13,594. 0. 0.)	(10)	(29)	(13)	(26)

(Figures in brackets relate to preceding year)

(d) Improvement Grants - Standard

The Standard grants for the installation of the five sanitary amenities, viz:- water-closet, hot water supply, bath, wash hand basin, and foodstore, continue to attract attention, especially where mains water supply and sewerage has been brought to the village

The analysis of the effect of these grants since their inception in July 1959 is as follows:-

Total amount notified to rank for grant	For occupation by	
	Owner	Tenant
<u>From July 1959 to December 1962</u>		
£ 26,571. 0. 0.	94	89
	(64)	(75)
<u>January to December 1963</u>		
£ 6,545. 0. 0.	31	16
(£ 6,277.10. 0.)	(30)	(14)

(Figures in brackets relate to preceding year)

Improvement Grants

A test was made during the year to see whether more could be done in bringing the use of both types of grant to the attention of the public. The Walsinghams, being sewered and having mains water were considered suitable. It was found that sixty houses had been improved by grant, forty two other houses already possessed the amenities usually brought about by grant aid. Of the seventy remaining houses the landlords were written to and reminded of the advantages of the grants. No replies were received.

PLANS BROUGHT BEFORE THE PLANS COMMITTEE

The following table sets out the number of plans considered by the Plans Committee during the year. A total of four hundred and twenty five plans were considered compared with four hundred and seven last year.

<u>New Dwellings</u>	<u>Alterations to Dwellings</u>	<u>Factories</u>	<u>Domestic Garages</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
95	94	8	75	112

Outline Applications

31	3	1	Nil	6
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DISTRICT SCAVENGING

Disposal has had special attention this year. The Public Health Committee, as well as its discussion on this subject, has sent delegates to view a Composting Plant, and has had a demonstration of special tracks fitted to a standard type of tractor with bulldozer blade and bucket for use on tips.

The question of disposal by incineration or composting is still in the Committee's mind, having in mind the increasing difficulty of being offered suitable tipping places, and the difficulty also, despite great care, in vermin control and coverage in avoiding nuisance.

A replacement tractor with double rear wheels and trailer was purchased, being considered more mobile for the four tips in use, and is proving reasonably efficient.

Data by trial collections and weighings over a selected area of Fakenham were carried out in connection with a proposed "pilot scheme" for the paper sack method of collection. The Committee saw a film of the method, but after consideration of capital and running costs recommended the system should not be adopted meanwhile.

SEWERAGE

The important duty of sewerage the District continues to be tackled with vigour, and is likely to be the Department's major function for some years to come.

During the year under review connecting properties to the newly laid sewers in Blakeney, Wiveton and Horston and in the Heath area of Fakenham and in Hempton was completed, and the nightsoil collection was withdrawn except to unsewerable properties.

During the year also Wighton sewerage was reported upon and agreed in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Arrangements for the County Council's technical officers to prepare plans for the Melton Constable and Briston proposed scheme were agreed.

Surface water sewerage in Fakenham was improved, after years of street flooding at times of storm, by a contract for £11,475, part of which cost will be borne by the County Council.

At Binham and Langham the contract was incomplete at the end of the year.

Schools at Blakeney, Helhoughton, Gunthorpe and Great Ryburgh were improved to modern sanitation.

Complaints of offensive smells from new sewerage systems at The Heath, Fakenham, and at Blakeney were dealt with by the installation of interceptors at a few individual houses and additional ventilators near points of discharge from rising mains into the gravity sewers.

Serious blockage of a sewer twenty one feet deep, laid in 1936, occurred in August.

Mechanical sludge loading was demonstrated and the Council is likely to purchase such plant.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

In June the number of men employed was reduced to three upon the transfer to other duties of one of the four formerly employed on these duties.

The pattern of concentration on farm land in the Autumn and Winter months, and on town and village treatments in the Spring and Summer was continued.

One hundred and forty nine treatments of farm land and premises were carried out, and charges made for these and treatments of other business premises amounted to £358. 1. 8d.

Four thousand, two hundred and seventy one inspections of properties were made, six hundred and forty seven treatments given to dwellings, thirty two to Local Authority properties, and one hundred and three to other properties such as shops, building sites, etc.

FOOD

(a) Food preparing premises

Market food-stalls continued to be satisfactory.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	10	Fish shops	..	..	..	10
Butcher's shops	..	..	..	18	Market Stalls	..	..	..	8
Catering Establishments	..	..	..	15	Provision Stores	..	..	..	73

Three more premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. Twenty five samples of ice cream were taken, all being classified as Grade 1.

(b) Milk

There has been no increase of registered distributors of milk in the District during the year, one being removed and one added to the register.

One hundred and twelve samples were taken by the County Council Officers. All satisfied the phosphatase test for efficiency of heat treatment and ten failed the methylene blue or cleanliness test.

(c) Meat Inspection

In October meat inspection, aimed at 100% inspection became obligatory on Local Authorities, subject to certain conditions. This aim has been achieved, and by the co-operation of the butchers weekend slaughtering and inspection has been avoided.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned for the year ended 1963

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	476 (429)	18 (23)	752 (815)	731 (674)
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>				
Whole Carcases condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)
(Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	28 (29)	- (-)	3 (3)	22 (43)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci.	5.9%	-	0.4%	3.0%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1 (-)
(Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	36 (27)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	4.9%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3 (4)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
(Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	3 (4)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Generalised and totally condemned.	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

(Figures in brackets are for 1962)

(d) Slaughterhouses

The four slaughterhouses in operation have been inspected by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and have been found satisfactory.

CAR PARKING

The necessity of uncluttering narrow streets of cars has concerned the Council for some years. During the current year more progress has been made in the preparation of plans for the surfacing of the Bridge Street car park at Fakenham and the erection of a public convenience there, together with the surfacing of a car park at Blakeney taken over from the Parish Council.

FACTORIESFactories Act 1961Annual Report for 1963 under Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	7	4	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	73	4	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises)	4	8	-	-
Total	84	16	3	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	2	-

3. Part VIII of the Act. Outworkers - One.

WATER SUPPLIES

Pumping statistics for Walsingham Rural District for 1963

Month	<u>Houghton Pumping Station to Gunthorpe Reservoir</u>		<u>Average Daily Consumption</u>	
	<u>Total gallons 1962</u>	<u>Total gallons 1963</u>	<u>Gallons 1962</u>	<u>Gallons 1963</u>
January	10,362,000	10,250,000	334,258	330,645
February	10,494,000	9,256,000	374,785	330,571
March	10,212,000	10,100,000	329,419	325,806
April	9,654,000	9,900,000	321,800	330,000
May	10,184,000	10,464,000	328,516	337,548
June	13,249,000	11,752,000	441,633	391,733
July	11,683,000	11,472,000	376,870	370,064
August	10,842,000	11,214,000	349,741	361,741
September	9,912,000	10,240,000	330,400	371,333
October	9,943,000	10,376,000	320,741	334,709
November	9,444,000	9,893,000	314,800	329,766
December	10,125,000	10,909,000	326,612	351,903
Total	126,104,000	125,826,000		

<u>Gunthorpe Reservoir to Fakenham Tower</u>					
January	5,302,000	4,935,000	(1)	171,032	159,193
February	4,622,000	4,307,000	(2)	165,071	153,821
March	5,217,000	4,953,000	(3)	168,290	159,774
April	4,996,000	4,806,000	(4)	166,533	160,200
May	5,286,000	4,986,000	(5)	170,516	160,838
June	6,538,000	5,391,000	(6)	217,933	179,700
July	5,890,000	5,341,000	(7)	190,000	172,291
August	5,332,000	5,096,000	(8)	172,000	164,387
September	5,106,000	4,818,000	(9)	170,200	160,600
October	5,093,000	5,030,000	(10)	164,290	162,258
November	4,534,000	4,712,000	(11)	151,133	157,066
December	4,807,000	4,740,000	(12)	155,064	152,903
Total	62,723,000	59,115,000			

(1)	-	1,476,000	From Fakenham Well.
(2)	-	1,264,000	" " "
(3)	-	1,512,000	" " "
(4)	-	1,440,000	" " "
(5)	-	1,480,000	" " "
(6)	-	2,114,000	" " "
(7)	-	1,998,000	" " "
(8)	-	1,668,000	" " "
(9)	-	1,565,000	" " "
(10)	-	1,633,000	" " "
(11)	-	1,406,000	" " "
(12)	-	1,334,000	" " "

During 1963 Total of 18,890,000 gallons from Fakenham Well.

The following figures show the number of houses by Parishes where Council mains water is piped into the house:-

Number of Houses with Mains Water Supply in
Walsingham Rural District

Bale	..	..	..	44
Barney	..	..	..	71
Barsham E.N.W.	..	..	..	41
Binham	..	..	..	113
Blakeney	..	..	..	362
Briningham	..	..	..	36
Brinton	..	..	..	23
Briston	..	..	..	350
Cockthorpe	..	..	..	15
Dunton	..	..	..	-
Fakenham	..	..	..	1394
Field Dalling	..	..	..	61
Fulmodestone	..	..	..	49
Gunthorpe	..	..	..	54
Helhoughton..	..	..	..	68
Hempton	..	..	..	172
Hindolvestone	..	..	..	73
Hindringham..	..	..	..	138
Holkham	..	..	..	86
Houghton	..	..	..	27
Kettlestone..	..	..	..	32
Langham	..	..	..	85
Melton Constable	..	..	..	206
Norston	..	..	..	44
Pudding Norton	..	..	..	86
Raynham E.S.W.	..	..	..	115
Ryburgh Gt. & Lt...	..	..	..	151
Saxlingham	..	..	..	17
Sculthorpe	..	..	..	179
Sharrington..	..	..	..	34
Shereford	..	..	..	-
Stibbard	..	..	..	91
Stiffkey	..	..	..	117
Swanton Movers	..	..	..	63
Snoring Gt...	..	..	..	88
Snoring Lt...	..	..	..	97
Tatterford, Tattersett	..	..	..	40
Toftrees	..	..	..	6
Thurning	..	..	..	-
Thursford	..	..	..	49
Walsingham Lt. & Gt.	..	..	..	366
Warham	..	..	..	80
Wighton	..	..	..	107
Wiveton	..	..	..	60
Wood Norton..	..	..	..	48
Total				5338

Twelve houses are supplied by standpipes.

The estimated total population supplied is 20,900.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES

Sources of Samples and Dates	Houghton St. Giles Public Supply 15.11.63.	Little Snoring Public Supply 15.11.63.	North Creake Public Supply 15.11.63.	Bore Fakenham Public Supply 15.11.63.	Hindolvestone Council House Supply 15.11.63.	Melton Constable British Railways Supply 15.11.63.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Appearance	Clear	Clear with yellow deposit	Clear with trace of yellow deposit	Clear	Clear with yellow deposit	Clear
Nature of deposit	Nil	Iron	Chalk, iron	Nil	Iron compounds	Nil
Colour	Nil	Paint yellow	Paint yellow	Nil	Paint yellow	Paint yellow
Reaction	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Faintly alkaline
Taste	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.04	Negligible trace	Negligible trace	0.03	Negligible trace	Negligible trace
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01	0.01	Negligible trace	0.01	0.03	Negligible trace
Nitrate nitrogen	2.5	Nil	2.0	5.5	1.0	3.5
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chlorides	24	20	20	40	32	26
Oxygen absorbed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.25
Total hardness	305	270	210	365	220	240
Temporary hardness	240	255	195	260	205	200
Metals in solution	Absent, except for a very faint trace of copper	Absent, except for very faint trace of zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent	Trace Copper & zinc.
Fluorine	0.2	0.05	0.1	Nil	0.2	0.15
Opinion	Suitable for drinking and general purposes.	Provided iron is removed by suitable treatment. Fit	Provided iron content is removed by suitable treatment. Fit	Fit	Provided iron content is removed by suitable treatment. Fit	Fit

