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REPORT



ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1959

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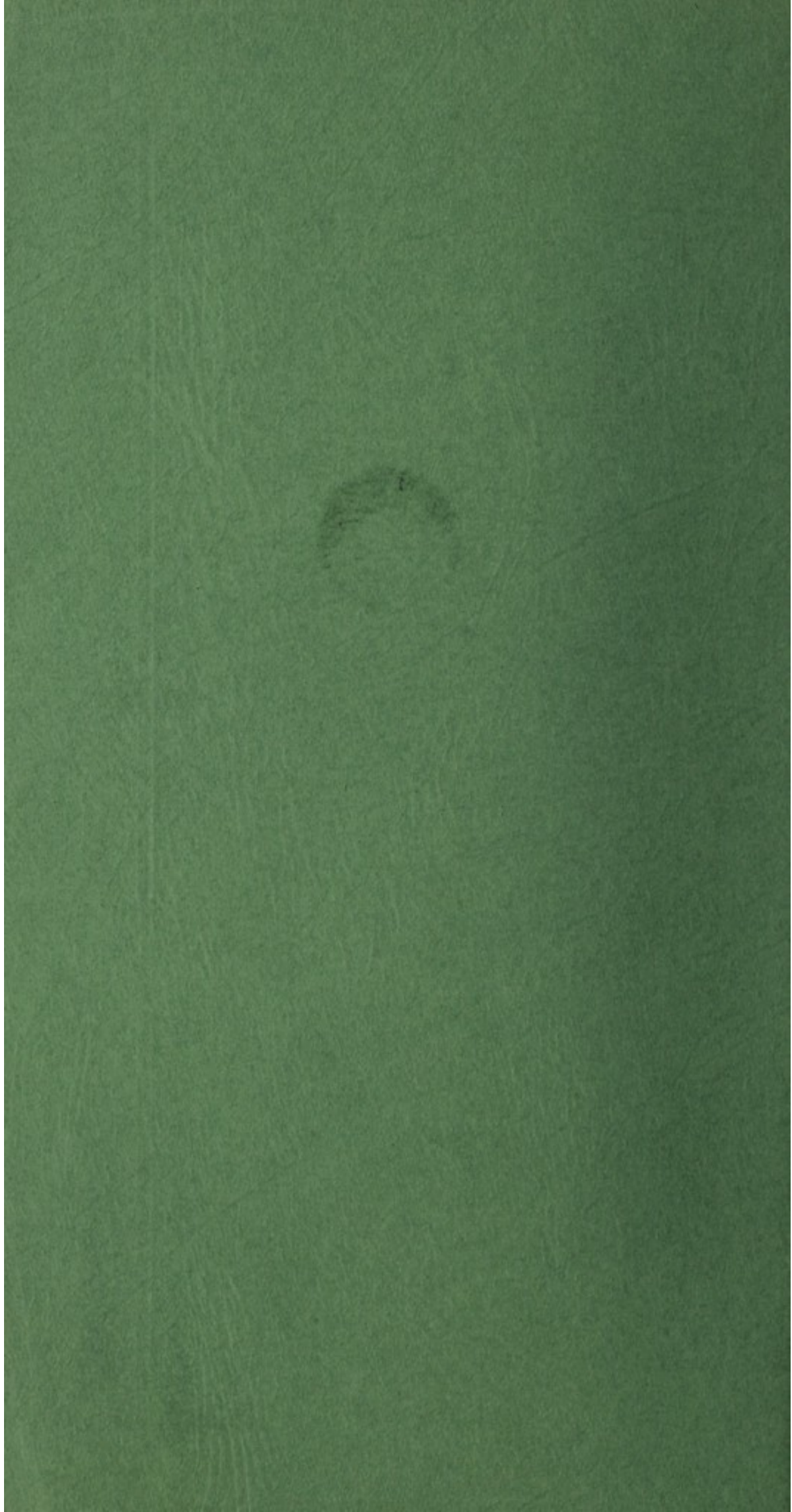
Medical Officer of Health

including

A Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

and

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological
Observer



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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1959-1960

F. E. PHILLIPS, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

T. BOOTHMAN, Esq., (Vice-Chairman)

W. G. ADAIR, Esq.

G. J. AIRS, Esq. (elected 29.3.1960)

E. M. BATES, Esq. (died 21.12.1959)

E. T. BRYANT, Esq., J.P.

R. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq.

J. C. EARLE, Esq.

E. G. HUNTINGDON, Esq.

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F. R. L'ALOUETTE, Esq.

Mrs. D. M. LOCKE

J. M. LOVATT, Esq.

R. MARTIN, Esq.

Capt. C. E. POLLITT (died 26.11.1959)

W. J. REED, Esq.

F. W. SHEARING, Esq., (elected 29.3.1960)

L. F. SMITH, Esq., M.B.E.

J. VINCENT, Esq.

L. E. WALWIN, Esq.

Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

L. F. SMITH, Esq., M.B.E. (Chairman)

E. M. BATES, Esq. (died 21.12.1959)

J. C. EARLE, Esq.

W. G. ADAIR, Esq., (Vice-Chairman)

E. G. HUNTINGDON, Esq.

J. VINCENT, Esq.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health :—

Committee.	Responsible for :
Public Health Committee :	General Public Health. Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences.
Highways and Foreshore Committee :	Street and Foreshore Cleansing Gully Emptying.
Housing Committee :	Housing.
Water Committee :	Water Supplies.

Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Public Health Inspector, a whole-time Additional Public Health Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and three Assistant Clerks :—

Officers

WARREN BROWNE

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology). Finalist, Sanitary Science; Member of Royal Society of Health.)
Chief Public Health Inspector.

ALLATT

(Final Certificate in Local Government and Public Administration and Associate of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.)
Chief Clerk.

H. JAMES

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works).
Additional Public Health Inspector

CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :
MISS E. J. GREEN
MRS. F. M. MOTH
Clerk :
MISS R. HASTINGS

Other Appointments and Duties

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act, 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS :—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S.
L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth).
R. F. WRIGHT,
B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst).
R. C. HOATHER for water analyses
B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
R. WATTS,
M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

September, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population showed an increase of 230 compared with the previous year, in spite of 14 fewer births and 36 more deaths.

LUNG CANCER.

Although the total of cancer deaths fell by 2 to 83, cancer of the lung and bronchus increased by 3 to 27. Of these 27, 23 were in males and only 4 in females. The public as a whole is now well aware of the association between smoking and lung cancer, but there is little evidence that smoking is decreasing. On the contrary, the number of male adolescents now taking up smoking would appear to be increasing. A recent small-scale survey showed that by the age of 17, well over half the males had become regular smokers, and the number of cigarettes smoked by the young people was directly associated with the amount of money available. Propaganda by lectures, posters, etc., is nullified by the example set by the parents of these young smokers.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Of the 8 deaths of infants under 1 year (2 less than in the previous year) 4 occurred soon after birth as a result of prematurity.

In addition, the number of still-births increased to 10, giving an overall perinatal mortality of 14. Still-births and prematurity together represent a major cause of infant-loss.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the 296 notified cases of infectious disease, all but 16 were measles. No cases of poliomyelitis were reported.

NON-PASTEURISED MILK.

Brucella abortus is a disease spread to man from cows, either by direct contact or by non-pasteurised milk. The disease is not notifiable, but each year local cases occur. It can be the cause of chronic ill-health and debility, giving a wide range of symptoms, both in children and adults.

Pasteurisation renders milk free from this infection, and also from tuberculosis, and parents should ensure that children are given only pasteurised milk, both at home and when away on holiday.

HOUSING.

There are 9,780 houses in Bognor Regis, for a population of 26,310, giving an average of under three persons per house. Nevertheless, the lack of suitable houses for elderly persons and for young families is the most disturbing social problem facing the Public Health Department. In previous Annual Reports, attention has been drawn to the strain placed upon marriages by unsatisfactory shared accommodation and lack of privacy. In case after case, inadequate or unsuitable housing conditions are directly associated with marriage breakdowns, emotional disorders of children, and physical and mental deterioration of elderly persons. Bare figures, as given in the housing waiting list of 514 (as at 31st August, 1960) conceal many tragic personal problems of both old and young, which can only be solved by improved housing.

Conversion of under-occupied private houses into flats with financial grants, provision of small completely self-contained flats for tenants of under-occupied Council houses, and the erection of bachelor-flats, at economic rents for single women, would reduce our housing and social problems to manageable proportions.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Much public concern has been expressed on a national scale regarding the disposal of sewage into rivers and into the sea. The existing sewage and surface water disposal systems are not adequate for a growing town, and until they are modernised they will remain a source of anxiety to the Public Health Department.

The recent report of the Medical Research Council Bathing Beach Subcommittee concluded that sewage-contaminated seawater is not a danger to health. Virologically, this positive conclusion was based on negative evidence, and it would be unfortunate indeed if any proposed disposal systems were not to be designed to eliminate all possible risks to health.

FIRST AID STATION.

A record number of 2,709 persons were treated at the First Aid Station during the exceptionally fine summer of 1959. In addition, 181 lost children were cared for.

The value of this service, which is undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society, cannot be over-estimated. There is no doubt that it is very much appreciated both by visitors to the town and residents.

GENERAL.

Many residents and others numbering several thousands a year, visit this department for advice on matters concerning health, welfare, housing and numerous other problems, often of a personal nature, and are not infrequently in a state of anxiety and distress. I should like to take this opportunity of bringing to the attention of the Council the expressions of appreciation which come to my notice of the sympathy and courtesy with which the staff receive these callers, and the resultant goodwill that their understanding must generate amongst the public.

D. WARREN BROWNE.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.2
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.4
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.1
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.8
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.4
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.1
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.4
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.4
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.1
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.4
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.6
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.6
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.2
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.1
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.6
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.6
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.4
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.6
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.1
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.4
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.1
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.0
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.1
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.1
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.7
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.0
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.6
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.6
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.1
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.8
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.6
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.4
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	340	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.4
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.0
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.4
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.8
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.1
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.4
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.8
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.1
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.1
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.1
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.1
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.1
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.1
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.1
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.1
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.1
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.1
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	450	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.1

*"Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

†"Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.

‡Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

TATISTICS 1900-1959

Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erec- ted Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum. repre- sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate					By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
1	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
6	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
1	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
2	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
2	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
1	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
1	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
7	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
6	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
4	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
1	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
0	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
1	0.43	—	—	0.70	†	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	†	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	†	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	†	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	†	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	†	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	†	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	—	—	0.08	†	9520	143	36	—	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	—	—	0.34	†	9780	147	14†	—	£603,074	£2,475

*Non-assisted.

†To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 1100.

†No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 11.)

‡New Valuation List.

§Not available

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1959

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1958

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	BOGNO REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General	236,200 (230,400)	153,800 (152,100)	390,000 (382,500)	26 310 (26,080)
Number of Live Births	3,520 (3,555)	2,136 (1,986)	5,656 (5,541)	306 (320)
Birth Rate	14.90 (15.43)	13.89 (13.06)	14.50 (14.49)	11.63 (12.27)
Number of Deaths	3,436 (3,276)	2,101 (1,991)	5,537 (5,267)	459 (423)
Death Rate	14.55 (14.22)	13.66 (13.09)	14.20 (13.77)	17.45 (16.22)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	58 (62)	37 (38)	95 (100)	8 (10)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	16.48 (17.44)	17.32 (19.13)	16.80 (18.05)	26.14 (31.25)
Number of Maternal Deaths	1 (—)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	0.28 (—)	0.47 (0.49)	0.35 (0.18)	3.27 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	15 (15)	10 (13)	25 (28)	3 (5)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System)	0.06 (0.07)	0.07 (0.09)	0.06 (0.07)	0.11 (0.19)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	630 (620)	392 (368)	1 022 (988)	83 (85)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.67 (2.69)	2.55 (2.42)	2.62 (2.58)	3.15 (3.26)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 84, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 35. In the Administra-
tive County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 119.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	16.5	(16.4)
Death Rate	11.6	(11.7)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	22.0	(22.5)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land) (foreshore)	2,695 352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,310
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,780
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,839
Rateable value (April 1st, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£603,074
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1960)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,475

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a **seaside resort**. There are several stories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births :—	Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—				...
Legitimate	288	156	132	11.63
Illegitimate	18	10	8	
	306	166	140	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
Legitimate	9	3	6	births
Illegitimate	1	1	—	...
	10	4	6	31.65
Total live and stillbirths	316	170	146	
Deaths :—	459	217	242	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes...				17.45
(Percentage of total deaths, 49.5)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	1
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	8
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	26.14
There were 288 legitimate children born and 8 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	27.78
There were 18 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	Nil
Foetal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	16.34
Legitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	5.88%
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	83
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1959, classified by age and cause

Causes of Death Column 1		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES 11	FEMALES 12
		All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1-4 4	5-14 5	15-24 6	25-44 7	45-64 8	65-74 9	75 and upwards 10		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	4	—
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	16	1	23	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	41	—	—	1	—	—	1	12	12	15	24	1
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
16. Diabetes ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	20	48	24	5
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	84	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	33	37	48	3
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	3	—
20. Other heart disease ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	49	23	4
21. Other circulatory disease ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	22	13	1
22. Influenza ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—
23. Pneumonia ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7	8	—
24. Bronchitis ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	10	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	32	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	19	10	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—
34. All other accidents ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	—
35. Suicide ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	459	8	2	2	2	11	64	136	234	217	24	—

The principal causes of death from 1950 to 1959 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	11	6	4	2	4	3	2	1	5	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	8	17	17	12	17	17	13	16	15
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	20	30	16	21	7	17	13	15	24	20
Coronary Disease ...	45	54	45	42	61	62	61	58	69	84
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	105	125	91	87	89	93	101	103	92	107
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	58	49	59	46	57	61	56	67	56	74
Cancer ...	57	60	74	78	81	67	70	70	85	83

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1949
Arrhoeal Diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Immature birth ...	—	6	4	2	4	5	5	7	2	4
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Electasis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Injury at birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	—	1	6	4	4	2	5	3
Congenital Syphilis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL—all causes ...	7	10	5	6	12	13	13	12	10	8

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1959

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Immaturity ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformation ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL CAUSES ...	4	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	8

at births in the year (Legitimate 288, Illegitimate 18) : 306.

at deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 8, Illegitimate Nil) : 8.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1959 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Case re- move to Hos- pita
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ...	9	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Whooping Cough	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Measles ...	280	6	31	73	140	25	3	2	—	—	280	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL ...	294	6	32	74	150	26	3	2	—	1	294	—

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the first year since 1951, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1959.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from **Food Poisoning** or **Suspected Food Poisoning** shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

No confirmed cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year, though two cases of suspected Food Poisoning were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register.

Fifteen cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 3 in 1958) and 11 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 18 in 1958) were added to the Register during 1959 as shown below.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	8	4	1	2	15
Cases transferred from other districts	6	4	—	1	11
Cases restored to Register ...	2	2	—	—	4
TOTALS	16	10	1	3	30

Removals from Register

Eighteen cases were removed from the Register during 1959, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	6	2	—	—	8
Deaths	2	—	—	—	2
Out of sight of	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	4	2	1	—	7
TOTALS	13	4	1	—	18

Cases on Register.

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1959

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	14	25	—	4	4	29
East	14	9	23	4	2	6	29
Felpham	16	11	27	1	4	5	32
North	24	22	46	3	1	4	50
West	13	13	26	1	2	3	29
TOTALS	78	69	147	9	13	22	169

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1950	11	0.43	0.36
1951	7	0.28	0.31
1952	4	0.16	0.24
1953	3	0.12	0.20
1954	5	0.20	0.18
1955	3	0.12	0.15
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11
1958	6	0.23	0.10
1959	3	0.11	0.09

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1959.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 7 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 39 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1959, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 5 persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 65 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 13 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION.

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in November, 1959. The Officer-in-Charge was Miss M. R. Newton (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 16th May to 20th September, 1959. First Aid was rendered to 2,709 persons and 181 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Newton and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

5. REGISTERED HOMES.

There are five registered Nursing Homes, and three Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September, 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings*	October 1925 & July 1939
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	September, 1925
6. Houses Let in Lodgings	September, 1925
7. Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925
8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	July, 1927
9. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September, 1937
10. Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies	March, 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939
12. Camping Grounds	Nov., 1954 & April, 1957
13. Building	March 1954
14. Offensive Trades	June, 1947
15. Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	August, 1950
16. For Preventing Waste, Undue Consumption, Mis-use or Contamination of Water	September, 1956

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

(a) General Hospitals.

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*
(Accommodation 32 beds)
- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 400 beds.)

b) **Mental Hospitals.**

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.

(Accommodation 1066 beds.)

Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.

(Accommodation, 141 beds).

The Acre, Worthing.

(Accommodation 20 beds).

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Royal West Sussex Hospital

Chichester Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.

Horsham Hospital Mondays, 2.30 p.m.

Worthing Hospital Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

(i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester*

(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots.)

(ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 50 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

Chichester

St. Richard's Hospital.

Men and Women: Wednesdays, 6 to 7 p.m.

Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)

Men: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Women: Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.;
Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Fridays,
10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.

Men: Wednesdays, 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Fridays, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Women: Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m..
Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held three times per month on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also monthly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers receive advice from the doctors and nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Welfare House, Rose Green Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to users are available on medical advice.

In addition, four Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on many aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1959:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic—	282	16	—	298
Number of attendances made	1,041	36	—	1,077
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	107	5	—	112
Number of attendances made	132	5	—	137
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	440	140	85	665
Number of attendances made	3,106	809	576	4,491

Maternal Mortality.

There was one death during the year from puerperal causes.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 238 children attended the clinic, making 65 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A *Dental Clinic* is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from lippling defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education.

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

HOME NURSING.

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any one requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(i) Tuberculosis.

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, near Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. An additional Clinic for Contacts only is held on the afternoon of the first Friday in each month.

(ii) Patients discharged from Hospital.

Two Care Almoners conduct a domiciliary welfare service in the County area.

(c) **Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, is loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

The County Council also supplies a limited number of Dunlopillo Mattresses, special beds for paraplegics, etc.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1959, 293 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 277 and the number of school children 16. In addition 70 children had secondary re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

Year	AGES							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14 and over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	39	33	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	477	233	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	53	37	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	8	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	953	780	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	372	199	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	149	68	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	74	30	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	47	20	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	30	6	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	25	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	30	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	45	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	7	33	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	3	23	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	6	22	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	5	13	—	245
1954	66	165	71	7	11	46	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	6	36	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	—	21	—	261
1957	149	110	15	4	3	7	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	4	20	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	2	15	1	293
Totals	905	2,901	931	470	420	2,538	1,478	9,643

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the twelfth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1959 (See page 11).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. This was the first year that no deaths (provisionally) in England and Wales have been classified as due to Diphtheria.

For the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum in England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA (England and Wales).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8	79
1959	Nil.*	103

*Provisional figure.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act.

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

D. MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1959					Built during 1959				Under construction 31/12/59				In prospect		
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats
1. Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue ...	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens ...	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevsey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	†38	38	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnhem Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	19	-	†4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	42	-	62	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	†34
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Oak Grove ...	-	-	30	-	30	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Carlton Avenue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	326	298	392	106	1122	-	14	-	14	-	-	38	38	-	-	34

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows

†Old Persons Flatlets

I am indebted to Miss T. H. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new ap- plications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non- residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154

B.— "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-Residents" are all others.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Additional Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	112
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	444
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	11
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	11
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	Nil.
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	78

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1959 notices, 19; 1959 notices, 49)	...	68
---	-----	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—* ... Nil

B. *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... 2

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

(2) Number of houses closed ... Nil

C. *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—* Nil

D. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—* ... 1

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1959. (See page 12)

Although no cases occurred in the town this year, it should be remembered that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health *cases or suspected cases* of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

There have been revolutionary changes in the control of the milk supply since October 1st, 1949, when the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—1953, came into force.

Production.—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations.—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution.—Registration of dairies, other than dairy farms, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are 26 premises registered for the distribution of milk in the district, all of whom distribute milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, the following licences were issued during 1959:—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	14
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	21
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	12

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

Sampling.

The Bacteriological content of milk and the cleanliness of the containers in which milk is conveyed continued to receive attention.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors took the following samples which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth.

The necessary investigation followed every case which failed to reach the required standard.

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test		
							Brucella Abortus		M. Tuberculosis
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive
T.T. Farm Bottled	13	3	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	30	4	18	—	—	—	9	—	—

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954 has continued since that date. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector or the Additional Public Health Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 40.

Routine inspections of all Butchers' Shops in the area have been carried out during the year, when the meat has been inspected, further visits being paid at the request of the butchers to examine any doubtful meat in their possession, details of which may be seen on page 40.

Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 13 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition,

Three contraventions of the Regulations have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises.

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 205 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream. Ice cream is being manufactured at 5 registered premises.

Frequent visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of May to December, 77 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 77 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 7 different supplies, in 4 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by the manufacturer, and in 36 cases as passed to the public by the retailers' own servers from broken bulk. In cases of samples from unbroken bulk or of pre-packed ice cream, the results were communicated to the

manufacturer, and in cases of unsatisfactory samples from broken bulk ice cream, appropriate action was taken with the retailer, particularly in connection with sterilization of serving equipment. The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows :—

SAMPLE	Pre-packed or unbroken bulk					From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				
	No. examined	GRADE				No. examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	1	—
C	11	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
D	12	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
E	15	10	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	5	1	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	1	1	—
TOTALS:	41	28	6	3	4	36	27	6	3	—

In explanation of the above table :—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e., reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises.

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

1 Food Hygiene.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g., hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1959 a total of 85 inspections were carried out in this connection.

2 Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table :—

Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restaurants & Cafes	Licensed Premises	Mineral Water Manufacturers	Hotels and Boarding Houses
28	17	9	96	71	205	28	100	21	103	52	1	198

3. Registered Food Premises.

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84—Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936) | 205 |
| (ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100—Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928) | 7 |

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	28
---	----

5. Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

6. Educational Activities.

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors :—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	77
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	11
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	9
Milk for Brucella Abortus examination	...	...	...	9
Milk for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase tests, etc.	...	...	...	36
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	...	Nil.
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	1
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	41

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspectors since 1925 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and Lollies taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
1950	—	53	—	—	53
1951	14	53	—	—	67
1952	3	49	—	—	52
1953	8	50	—	—	58
1954	—	40	—	—	40
1955	—	51	15	—	66
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
1958	53	107	6	51	217
1959	36	88	1	41	166
GRAND TOTAL					4,873

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred by the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent, and consists of the Urban District of Bognor Regis and the undermentioned parishes, in all of which water mains are available.

Aldingbourne	Eartham	Slindon
Bersted	Ford	Tangmere
Boxgrove	Middleton	Tortington
Barnham	†N. Mundham	Walberton
Climping	*Oving	Yapton
Eastergate	Pagham	

* This parish is at present mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking

† This parish is at present supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Works, but this source is not normally in use. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

	<i>Gallons capacity</i>			
Nore Hill, Slindon	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell	500,000
Slindon	125,000

The new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Little Heath, Earthan has been completed and is now in use. New pumping plant has been installed at Eastergate Pumping Station. New 15in., 12in. and 9in. trunk mains were laid from Shripney to link up with the existing distribution system in Bognor Regis and Felpham.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. During 1953 a new 18" trunk main was completed and brought into operation from the Eastergate Pumping Station to Shripney, which was of appreciable benefit during the months of maximum demands. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 288 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 92 samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicate intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

District				Properties	Estimated Population
Bognor Regis	...	...	...	9,610	26,310
Alvingbourne	...	...	...	599	2,000
Barnham	...	...	...	185	575
Bursted	...	...	...	589	1,600
Exgrove	...	...	...	247	740
Emping	...	...	...	81	260
Burtham	...	...	...	31	140
Burtergate	...	...	...	348	1,160
Burd	...	...	...	94	120
Burleton	...	...	...	1,335	3,000
Burging	...	...	...	3	680
Burgham	...	...	...	789	1,700
Burdon	...	...	...	213	560
Burmgere	...	...	...	208	350
Burtington	...	...	...	16	590
Burberton	...	...	...	522	1,780
Burpton	...	...	...	580	1,620
				5,840	16,875
TOTALS	...	...	...	15,540	43,185

includes 52 properties at R.N. Air Station, but not number of personnel

Includes 143 properties at R.A.F. Station at Tangmere, but not number of personnel

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Water-works Engineer and Manager. There has always been co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :

On the East—Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. There are a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West—Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1959 no less than 172 cesspools out of a total of 201 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1959

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	92	11	1	82
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	7	4	2	5
Aldwick	202	2	1	201
	301	17	4	288

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1959.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.59 ...	237	49	468	754
	557	214	829	1,600
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.59	475	209	628	1,312
	82	5	201	288

IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area. Parts of the added area in which development has taken place are without surface water sewers.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1960, the vehicles carried out 1,397 cesspool cleansings in 2,074 journeys. Approximately 2,015,800 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 8,345 miles.

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out for a number of years in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(See page 43).

REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Barrier Loading and Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is one private swimming pool in the area.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Public Mortuary.

65 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortem were held in 60 cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

This has been a very difficult year, largely due to the initial difficulty of replacing the Additional Public Health Inspector, Mr. Reeve, who during January left to take up an appointment elsewhere. It was not until after the post had been upgraded to APT. III that an appointment could be made and Mr. James commenced his duties in June. By that time the holiday season was under way and the usual pre-season inspections had not been completed.

Petroleum.

All pre-war installations are subject to testing in accordance with the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions issued by the Home Office. This work has continued throughout the year. As the test, amongst other things, involves the sealing of tanks and the putting out of use of petrol pumps, the tests were not always welcomed by the licensees.

These tests and inspections of installations play a very important part in the prevention of accidents which could easily lead to tragedy.

Garage proprietors, their employees, car sprayers and members of the general public, are apt to take awful risks whilst petroleum spirit is being handled or dispensed. These are not calculated risks but usually arise from impulse, and if an explosion did occur the person responsible, if he had the opportunity, would be the first to admit his folly. Whilst we cannot remove the impulse we do aim to reduce the danger by ensuring that all reasonable precautions are taken.

I continue to receive full co-operation from Mr. A. J. Bridle, Chief Fire Officer, West Sussex Fire Brigade, and from his Fire Prevention Officers, Messrs. Meadowcroft and Kimber, for which I am grateful.

Food Hygiene.

As this is a seaside resort catering for a large influx of visitors, it will be appreciated that food hygiene plays a most prominent part in the work of the Public Health Inspectors.

As I was without an Additional Public Health Inspector for such a long time, a large number of the catering establishments could not be inspected until Mr. James had settled down to the work in this town. Every effort was made to ensure that good standards were maintained.

Public Baths.

Although two caravan sites within the District have baths which are available for use by the general public, these operate only during that period or which the sites are licensed. For the remainder of the year the town is without public baths.

About 370 dwellings in this town are known to be without fixed baths or hot water systems. One cannot be indifferent to the inconvenience and danger associated with the filling of a portable bath with hot water from a copper, or by kettles or saucepans heated over a fire or cooker.

Housing.

During the year seven applications for Discretionary Grants were made and two approved, nine applications for Standard Grants were made and nine approved.

When one considers the advantages to property owners and to occupiers it is very strange that so few applications should be received. There is certainly considerable scope in this town for the working of the Grants scheme.

Shops.

The Shops Act, 1950, and the various Orders made thereunder are still operative, and are most difficult to apply, especially in the case of shops selling mixed goods.

The Register has been kept up to date. It is surprising how many shops changed hands in the course of the year. This calls for extra visits to be paid in an endeavour to advise the shopkeeper as to what he may sell at various hours, days, months.

The Shops Act legislation is becoming so difficult to apply that a new Shops Act which is operable would be welcomed by the traders as well as those Local Authorities who are responsible for its application.

“ Car Tramps.”

There are signs that with an ever increasing number of holiday makers visiting the South Coast generally and this town in particular, a new problem will soon arise.

I refer to the practice of the few who are sleeping in cars, dormobiles and tents at various car parks, road verges and fields adjoining roadways. These people settle late in the evening and are away early in the morning, meanwhile they foul the surrounding ground leaving a potential health hazard behind them.

The Council's car parks are visited every morning for the removal of litter, etc., when any necessary cleansing is carried out. Road verges and nearby fields cannot receive the same attention, nor can public convenience be sited within close proximity as in the case of car parks.

It appears that at the moment little can be done to stop such practices. Any legislation introduced would be very difficult and expensive to enforce.

If the practice increases it may be necessary for resorts to set up sites provided with sanitary, toilet and drinking water facilities where these people may continue their nomadic type of holiday without causing annoyance or danger.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Rodent Control.

During the autumn, a survey was conducted of all the agricultural land adjoining the urbanised area. Any necessary treatment was carried out. This work seems to have been very effective in killing the rats before they migrated from the fields and ditches to seek food and shelter in the built-up areas.

Bakehouses.

It appears that the proprietor of the small type of bakehouse finds it difficult to compete with the methods of big business. Some of the bakehouses have been, and others are to be, enlarged, whilst others have been closed, including the bakehouse which was the subject of legal action as stated in my report for last year. Opportunity has been taken to ensure that adequate facilities are provided for the hygienic handling and preparation of foodstuffs, when bakehouses are altered, and it is pleasing to record the co-operation of the bakers concerned.

Ice Cream.

Ice Cream Manufacture in this district is confined to the use of Cold Mix. As this is largely a reconstitution of a dehydrated ice cream mix prepared by reputable firms, the chances of unsatisfactory bacteriological condition are in the first place very slight, but as certain ingredients may be added at the time of reconstitution, extreme care is then needed in the preparation, handling and serving, to ensure a satisfactory product. Supervision is essential as is also frequent sampling to check the product as served to the customer.

Self service shops.

The modern tendency towards this type of shop is evident in the town by the building of new super shops and also by alterations to existing shops. For the smooth running of such establishments the foodstuff is prepacked and certain perishable foods are kept in refrigerated cabinets. This results in the foodstuff being exposed for sale under conditions which provide protection against contamination. Careful methods of preparation are most important to ensure that no contaminated foodstuff is prepacked.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistant:—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

A. The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1959 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	5
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	6
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	Nil
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :	
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	29
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	72

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections	112
Revisits	312
Smoke tests to drains	6
Water tests to drains	14

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1959 :—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1959 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	16
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1959	3
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1959	73
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1959	1
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1957	Nil

C. The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1958, and since complied with	16
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1959, which were served during the year 1959	49
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1959, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1958	3
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1959, which were served during the year 1959	—

TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1959 (Informal 24; Statutory 1)

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	195
(b) Informal notices	...	...	—

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	312	—	63	1167	777	—
Number inspected	312	—	63	1167	777	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	99	—	—	34	60	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	31.73%	—	—	3.00%	7.72%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.96%	—	—	—	1.93%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	51	9	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	529	79	—
Ice Cream Premises	173	2	88
Dairies	73	—	36
TOTALS	826	90	124

Contraventions dealt with :—

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	5
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	3
(c)	Inadequate lighting and ventilation	...	...	...
(d)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	1
(e)	Failure to display name and address on stall or container	...	...	...
(f)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	...
(g)	Other offences	...	...	...	1

(C) Unsound food surrendered :—

Meat	..	..	84 tins	Ham	..	..	6½ lbs.
Fruit	..	..	68 tins	1 Pig carcase	..	..	94 lbs.
Vegetables	..	..	7 tins	Meat pies	..	..	78
Fish	..	..	6 tins	Sweetbreads	..	..	2 lbs.
Milk	..	..	5 tins	1 Beast's liver	..	..	7 lbs.
Spread	..	..	6 tins	Canned ox tongue	..	..	3 lbs.
Conserve	..	..	1 tin	Fish	..	..	45 stone
Cream	..	..	1 tin	Escallops	..	..	20 doz.
Crab	..	..	3 tins	Crabs	..	..	15 lbs.
Prawns	..	..	3 tins	Prawns	..	..	6 lbs.
Chicken	..	..	2 tins	Peaches	..	..	10 boxes
				Grapes	..	..	28 lbs.
				Coconut	..	..	20 pkts.

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

3.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:—

PART 1 of the ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	34	21	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	134	47	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	168	68	6	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	6	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	9	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	10
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a) Stables						
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds						
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—						
(a) Insufficient spacing of vans				...	...	—
(b) Defective and insufficient sanitary accommodation						—
(c) Other Offences				...	...	—

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Action taken :—						
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...					
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...					
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...					
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...					
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...					
(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...					
(j) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts	...	...	...	...	...

7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A. (i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	53
(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,72
(iii) Infestations dealt with	43

B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.

Manholes baited	31
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8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i) Inspections	2
(ii) Informal action	

9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...

10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	17
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	1

11.—DITCHES.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	65
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
12.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	286
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	3
13.—CESSPOOLS						
(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	49
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
14.—SMOKE.						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	42
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	5
15.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
16.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	2
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
17.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	12
(ii)	Informal	...	...	...	...	1
18.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
19.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.						
	Inspections	...	...	...	...	11
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
20.—SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING						
	Visits and inquiries	...	...	...	...	5
21.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS						
	(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	...	...	...	773
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
22.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	9
(ii)	Informal action...	...	...	...	...	1
23.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	34
(ii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	—

In addition, 9 Council houses and 21 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Verminous bedding was disinfested in 1 other case.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses on rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

4.—PETROLEUM ACTS.

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	211
Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	11

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Garden and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers—maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb—are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are in Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of the Old Church Tower in Market Street at a height of $61\frac{1}{4}$ feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the Year.

Bright Sunshine.

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 2094.2 hours, giving a daily mean of 5.73 hours. This was the sunniest year since 1911, when there were 2,119 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of thirty-five years is 1,770 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

From May to September, there was 1,351.9 hours of sunshine, a daily mean of 8.8 hours. The month of July with a total of 326.5 hours—an average of 10.5 hours per day—was the sunniest July since 1911.

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was 24.63 inches, which was 4.93 inches below the local average.

From May to September, there was a total of only 3.82 inches against the local average for these months of 10.5 inches. September was the driest month during this period with only 0.11 inches, all of which fell during one day, but February was even drier with 0.05 inches in two days.

midity.

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (M.T.) was 78%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

perature.

The mean temperature for the year was 52.0°F., which was 1.5° above the average and resulted in 1959 being the warmest year since records were kept. The highest shade temperature recorded was 79° on 9th July and 25th August, the lowest temperature was 25° on the 14th January. The lowest grass temperature was 21° on the 14th, 17th and 25th January.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of 35 years from 1924 to 1958. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:—

Total amount of bright sunshine: 2,094.2 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 5.7 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 312.
Sunniest day: 13th June (15.1 hours).
Warmest days: 9th July and 25th August (79°).
Coldest days: 10th January and 28th February (36°).
Lowest temperature on the grass: 14th, 17th and 25th January (21°).
Warmest night: 20th August (66°).
Coldest night: 14th January (25°).
Warmest month: August (mean average temperature 63.9°).
Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 37.6°).
Mean yearly temperature: 52°.
Rainfall: 24.63 inches.
Number of rain days (.01 in. or more): 126.
Number of wet days (.04 in. or more): 100.
Wettest day: 26th October (1.24 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 78%.

TABLE 1

Year 1959	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)												
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading Inches	Date	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—											
		Inches	Date			Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW			
January	29.966	25th	30.616	29.124	22nd	0	5	4	4	0	2	5	5	6
February	30.544	17th	30.934	30.240	28th	0	1	0	1	2	4	5	3	12
March	29.982	23rd	30.366	29.336	5th	0	3	3	5	0	9	4	6	1
April	29.850	21st	30.454	29.170	9th	0	3	4	3	1	2	9	5	3
May	30.132	14th	30.404	29.650	10th	0	1	16	8	1	0	1	2	2
June	30.182	14th	30.670	29.822	29th	0	0	9	3	2	0	8	6	2
July	30.116	7th	30.408	29.618	29th	0	4	4	1	5	0	11	3	3
August	30.126	26th	30.436	29.784	13th	0	2	9	4	1	0	7	1	7
September	30.206	28th	30.476	30.006	25th	0	1	16	8	1	1	2	1	0
October	30.032	23rd	30.508	28.848	27th	0	2	0	6	8	3	1	6	5
November	29.858	4th	30.486	29.150	14th	0	1	4	0	4	2	8	4	7
December	29.628	13th	30.098	29.096	7th	0	1	4	0	1	4	14	3	4
Average for the year	30.052	—	—	—	Totals	0	24	73	43	26	27	75	45	52

Year 1959	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit													Sub-Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Maximum		Minimum		Lowest	Date	Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	Lowest	Date		No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen	Ditto on Grass		
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date										
January ...	44	33	38.5	-2.5	51	1st	36	10th	45	20th & 22nd	25	14th	46	21	14, 17 & 25	19	22	
February ...	43	35	39.0	-1.5	52	28th	36	18th & 19th	45	28th	28	5, 6 & 19th	43	26	5th & 6th	10	10	
March ...	50	41	45.5	+2.0	55	27th	43	18th	45	4, 6, 25 & 29th	32	14th	47	28	19th	1	2	
April ...	54	44	49.0	+1.0	59	30th	50	25th	49	2, 13, 14, 15, 25	37	19th	50	32	19th	0	0	
May ...	63	48	55.5	+1.5	76	13th	54	3rd	56	12th	39	6th	54	34	1st & 2nd	0	0	
June ...	66	53	59.5	+0.5	72	24th	60	8th & 9th	62	25th	41	11th	58	40	11th	0	0	
July ...	71	57	64.0	+2.0	79	9th	66	11, 12, 14 & 28	63	5th	51	16th	62	45	14th	0	0	
August ...	71	58	64.5	+2.5	79	25th	66	14th	66	20th	49	30th	63	44	30th	0	0	
September ...	70	55	62.5	+3.5	77	12th & 13th	65	23, 25, 28 & 30	62	22nd	46	21st & 28th	63	42	21st & 28th	0	0	
October ...	62	50	56.0	+3.5	69	2nd	50	29th	60	2nd & 10th	36	30th	61	31	30th	0	0	
November ...	53	43	48.0	+1.5	59	1st	47	11th	52	20th & 21st	31	12th	54	25	12th	1	6	
December ...	50	41	45.5	+3.5	53	20th & 29th	45	10, 11 & 12th	48	8th & 17th	29	2nd	51	25	2nd	1	7	
Average for year	58	46	52.0	+1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Totals	32	47	

TABLE III

RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)									
Year 1959	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					
	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity, Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)		Difference from Average of thirty-five years 1924-1958	Greatest fall in 24 hours. (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G.M.T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G.M.T.					Totals
January ...	38.3	36.9	88	1.70	1.58	3.28	.71 on 5th	15	12
February ...	38.7	37.8	89	.01	.04	0.05	.04 on 11th	2	1
March ...	46.8	45.0	86	1.03	.93	1.96	.44 on 29th	19	11
April ...	50.9	47.8	76	.57	1.22	1.79	.38 on 25th	12	10
May ...	58.6	52.8	67	Trace	.32	0.32	.10 on 11th	4	4
June ...	62.1	57.4	74	.48	.29	0.77	.42 on 29th	6	6
July ...	66.6	60.0	67	.17	.87	1.04	.34 on 28th	7	6
August ...	66.6	61.2	72	.15	1.43	1.58	.57 on 9th	6	4
September ...	64.6	58.5	68	Nil	.11	0.11	.11 on 21st	1	1
October ...	57.9	54.4	78	.95	2.03	2.98	1.24 on 26th	12	10
November ...	49.0	47.1	85	.83	3.14	3.97	.62 on 12th	19	15
December ...	45.9	44.5	88	2.70	4.08	6.78	1.03 on 6th	23	20
Year's average ...	53.8	50.3	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	8.59	16.04	24.63	—	126	100

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
Year 1959	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty-five years 1924-1958	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	102.5 (61.6)	+34.8	23 (19)	26th	7.6
February ...	66.7 (52.2)	-15.8	17 (18)	28th	9.7
March ...	134.7 (116.4)	- 6.0	29 (26)	26th	11.0
April ...	162.8 (174.6)	-14.8	27 (27)	28th	13.5
May ...	269.7 (211.2)	+50.9	30 (28)	24th	14.2
June ...	255.1 (181.1)	+17.5	30 (27)	13th	15.1
July ...	326.5 (206.7)	+110.2	31 (30)	7th & 19th	14.9
August ...	248.4 (145.0)	+37.2	31 (27)	17th	13.4
September ...	252.2 (161.9)	+91.2	30 (28)	2nd	11.4
October ...	170.5 (117.0)	+50.0	27 (25)	3rd	9.8
November ...	65.6 (67.1)	- 7.4	20 (16)	11th	7.8
December ...	39.5 (54.2)	-23.7	17 (24)	4th	6.6
Totals ...	2094.2 (1549.0)	+324.4	312 (295)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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