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Bognor Regis Urban District

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Public Health of Bognor Regis

1960

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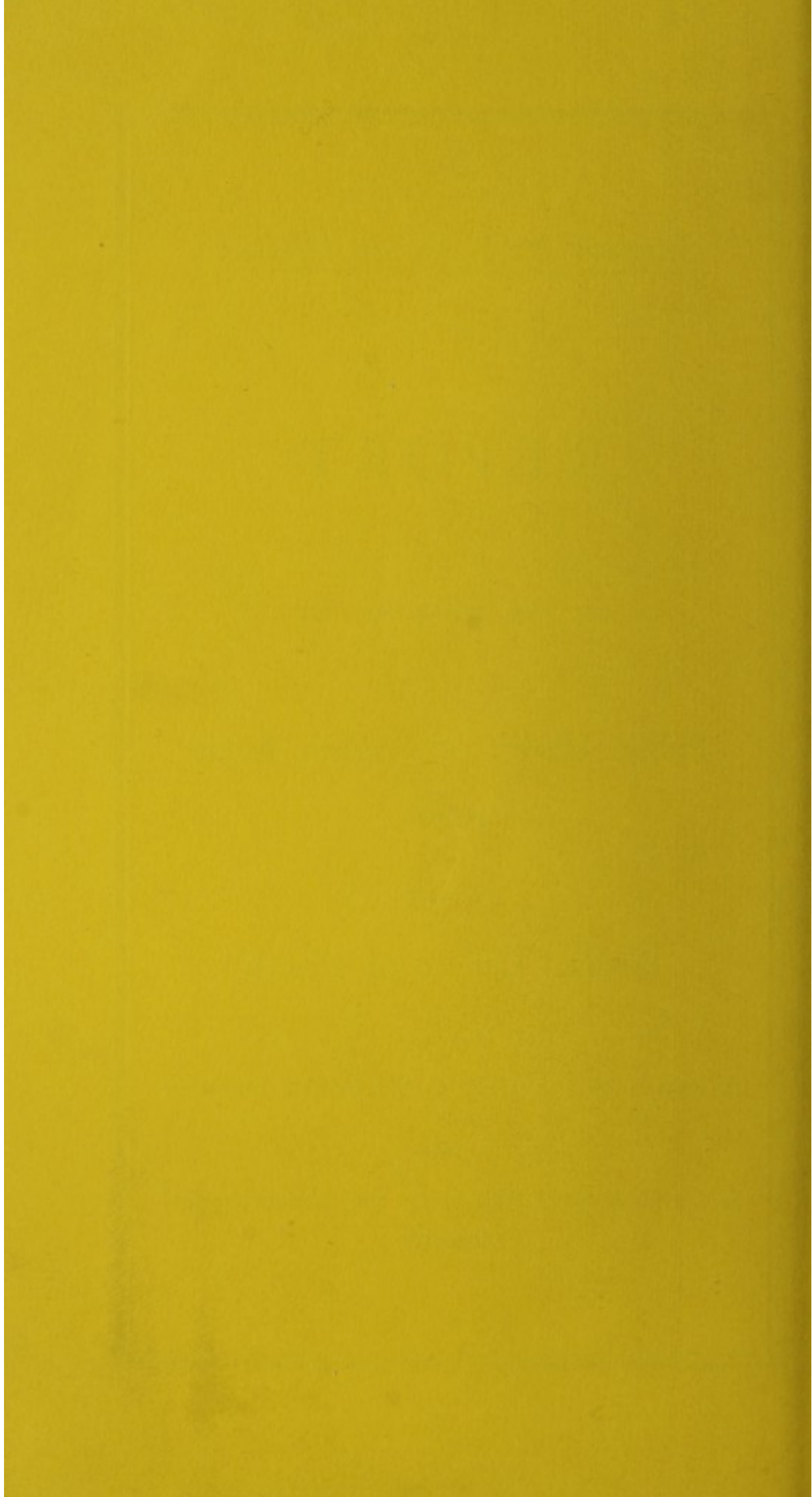
Medical Officer of Health

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, 1960-1961

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Public Health Committee

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E. G. HUNTINGDON, Esq.

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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

D. WARREN BROWNE

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

R. 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.

L. ALLATT

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

K. 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 (to 17.3.1960)
MRS. F. M. MOTH
MISS B. M. MANT (from 12.5.1960)
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).

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 1960.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population of 26,920 showed an increase of 610 compared with 1959, although there were 165 more deaths than births during the year (519 deaths, 354 births). The decennial census in 1961 will shortly provide an accurate picture of the age-groups of this growing population. The preliminary census report showed that on the night of the 23rd April, 1961, there were 28,144 persons in the town.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Of the 12 deaths of infants under 1 year (4 more than in 1959), 5 occurred as a result of prematurity. Of the others, four were directly associated with congenital abnormalities, causing death at 3 days, 1 week, 2 months, and 4 months, respectively. Male infant deaths accounted for 9 and females 3 in this total of 12. Only 2 deaths (male aged 9 months and female aged 4 weeks) were not associated with either prematurity or congenital abnormalities, apart from one otherwise normal infant who died after 30 minutes as a result of birth complications.

Stillbirths decreased from 10 to 6, and thus the perinatal death rate (stillbirths plus deaths within 7 days of birth) was 36.1 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

This perinatal death rate is now well recognised to be a most sensitive index of prevailing conditions in a community.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Only 59 cases of infectious disease were notified, compared with 296 in 1959. Ten cases of measles occurred, whereas there were 280 in 1959.

Eleven new cases of tuberculosis were added to the register (15 in 1959), making a total of 166 persons on the tuberculosis register on 31st December, 1960.

Whooping cough was notified 25 times, but it is probable that the true incidence of this disease was considerably higher, though relatively mild.

CANCER.

Total cancer deaths increased by 13 to 96. Cancer of the lung decreased from 27 to 20, but this fall is not in itself markedly significant, and is not sufficient to suggest that the peak has been reached.

On the contrary, smoking habits amongst children—particularly boys between 11 and 18—should be a matter of serious concern to all who have to do with these children. The influences and examples of parents, school teachers, doctors, and especially older brothers and prefects, decides whether the children will become smokers or not during this critical stage of their development.

MILK AND HUMAN INFECTION.

Once again, attention is drawn to the disease brucella abortus. Local cases continue to occur, causing chronic ill-health and debility, both amongst children and adults. Heat treatment of milk renders it safe from this infection, and parents and owners of holiday-establishments would be wise to ensure that only pasteurised milk is provided in their households.

HOUSING.

Each year, this Annual Report refers to the shortage of suitable housing in the district, both for elderly persons and for young families. People are marrying younger than previously, and are having children sooner after marriage, with the result that their housing needs become urgent more quickly. With shared or inadequate accommodation, such marriages are frequently hazarded, and not infrequently founder, when the resultant problems become only too well-known to social workers, teachers, and doctors.

The early provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rents for the younger families is one of the most pressing social problems of the town as a whole.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ELDERLY.

Pending the publication of the 1961 Census, accurate figures of the age-structure of the local population are not available. However, it is probable that the proportion of persons of retirement age in Bognor Regis may soon be 1 in 5 or 6. Already a neighbouring Sussex coastal town has a ratio of approximately 1 in 3.

With such a high proportion of elderly persons—the majority being women—the social and health services of the district are faced with a formidable situation.

It is a rapidly growing problem, with many varied and difficult facets. So many of the elderly at present face nothing but a lonely and impoverished existence, and this combination of loneliness and poverty can result only in mental and physical deterioration. Unfortunately, by the time the deterioration becomes apparent, they can only be restored to normality by active and immediate social, medical, or psychiatric action. This is one field where preventive action must be provided with haste. Delay may well lead to a breakdown of the necessary social services due to lack of accommodation and labour. Suitable accommodation, such as Howard House, is a very great contribution to preventing elderly persons from having to make premature demands on the costly general and psychiatric hospital services.

With more and more elderly people in the community, however, other local services will have to be made available to them so that they will remain mentally and physically active far longer.

A relatively small band of voluntary workers is at present giving much time and energy to helping these people, but unfortunately there is not sufficient co-ordination of their efforts, nor means for them to provide what is necessary.

If a comprehensive Old Persons Welfare Service could come into being, it would do much to make life tolerably happy for this vulnerable group of the population. To work effectively, however, it would need financial support greater than could be raised locally, by voluntary means.

FIRST AID STATION.

During the summer season, 1,457 persons were treated at the First Aid Station and 147 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.

It becomes more obvious every year that a more permanent and larger building is necessary to meet satisfactorily the demands made upon it.

GENERAL

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all members of the staff of the department for their assistance and co-operation.

D. WARREN BROWNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant		Cancer	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		Mortality		Deaths	
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57

*"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 rate † for 1933.

STATISTICS 1900-1960

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum. represented 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	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
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
11	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
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	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
11	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
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	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
11	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
10	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
11	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
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	†	9983	181	39†	—	£630,583	£2,675

*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 and one house in Towncross Avenue purchased in 1960, making a grand total of 1140.

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

♀New Valuation List.

x Information not available

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1960

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1959

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General Mid-1960	241,430 (236,200)	155,810 (153,800)	397,240 (390,000)	26 920 (26,310)
Number of Live Births	3,638 (3,520)	2,164 (2,136)	5,802 (5,656)	354 (306)
Birth Rate	15.1 (14.9)	13.9 (13.9)	14.6 (14.5)	13.2 (11.6)
Number of Deaths	3,528 (3,436)	2,151 (2,101)	5,679 (5,537)	519 (459)
Death Rate	14.6 (14.6)	13.8 (13.7)	14.3 (14.2)	19.3 (17.5)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	77 (58)	41 (37)	118 (95)	12 (8)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	21.2 (16.5)	18.5 (17.3)	20.3 (16.8)	33.9 (26.1)
Number of Maternal Deaths	1 (1)	— (1)	1 (2)	— (1)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	0.17 (0.28)	— (0.47)	0.17 (0.35)	(—) 3.27
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	13 (15)	13 (10)	26 (25)	3 (3)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.05 (0.06)	0.08 (0.07)	0.07 (0.06)	0.11 (0.11)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	599 (630)	364 (392)	963 (1,022)	96 (83)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.5 (2.7)	2.3 (2.6)	2.4 (2.6)	3.6 (3.2)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 110, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 13. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 123.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	17.1	(16.5)
Death Rate	11.5	(11.6)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	21.7	(22.0)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land)	2,695
						(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...		13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...		13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...		25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1960)	...	...	...	...	...		26,920
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1960)	...	...	...	...	...		9,983
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, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...		£630,583
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...		£2,675

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a **seaside resort**. There are several factories 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	335	179	156	13.15
Illegitimate	19	9	10	
	<u>354</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>166</u>	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	6	2	4	...
Illegitimate	—	—	—	...
	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	16.67
Total live and stillbirths	360	190	170	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	5.37%
Deaths :—	519	242	277	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population ... 19.28
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes... (Percentage of total deaths, 47.4)	...	...	...	246
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	12
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	33.89
There were 335 legitimate children born and 12 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	35.82
There were 19 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age...	...	...	...	8
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	22.59
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	96
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	...	...	...	7
Early Neo-natal death per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	19.77
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	...	...	...	13
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	36.11

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1960, 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	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	3	10	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	3	15	5	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	15	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	5	—	15	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	41	—	—	—	—	1	10	7	23	27	14	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	
16. Diabetes ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	73	—	—	—	—	1	10	14	48	28	45	
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	123	—	—	—	—	—	20	44	59	69	54	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	4	
20. Other heart disease ...	67	—	—	—	—	2	3	9	53	22	45	
21. Other circulatory disease ...	26	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	16	9	17	
22. Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia ...	20	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	12	10	10	
24. Bronchitis ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	11	13	7	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations ...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	42	5	—	—	—	2	8	6	21	15	27	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
34. All other accidents ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	2	
35. Suicide ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	2	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	519	12	3	—	—	12	91	121	280	242	277	

The principal causes of death from 1951 to 1960 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	6	4	2	4	3	2	1	5	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	17	17	12	17	17	13	16	15	20
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	30	16	21	7	17	13	15	24	20	21
Coronary Disease ...	54	45	42	61	62	61	58	69	84	123
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	125	91	87	89	93	101	103	92	107	99
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	49	59	46	57	61	56	67	56	74	73
Cancer ...	60	74	78	81	67	70	70	85	83	96

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									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	6	4	2	4	5	5	7	2	4	5
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mongolism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	—	1	6	4	4	2	5	3	4
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL—all causes ...	10	5	6	12	13	13	12	10	8	12

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality 1960

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
	Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Diarrheal diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ...	8	—	—	1	9	1	1	1	—	12

Net births in the year (Legitimate 335, Illegitimate 19) : 354.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 12, Illegitimate Nil) : 12.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1960 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)										Cases removed to Hospital
		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	
Dysentery ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Measles ...	10	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	10	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	10	1
Whooping Cough	25	3	7	5	9	1	—	—	—	—	25	1
TOTAL ...	49	3	11	9	22	2	2	—	—	—	49	2

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the second successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1960.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester. Throughout the year injections against Poliomyelitis have been given on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department to adults, and, in certain special instances, to children. Regular sessions are held at the Health Centre on Tuesday mornings.

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 notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register.

Eleven cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 15 in 1959) and 10 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 11 in 1959) were added to the Register during 1960 as shown below.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	6	4	—	1	11
Cases transferred from other districts	7	3	—	—	10
Cases restored to Register ...	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	14	7	—	1	22

Removals from Register

Twenty-five cases were removed from the Register during 1960, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	3	7	—	—	10
Deaths	4	—	—	—	4
Lost sight of	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous Recovered	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	5	5	—	1	11
TOTALS	12	12	—	1	25

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1960

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	9	14	23	—	4	4	27
East	15	11	26	4	2	6	32
Felpham	18	8	26	1	4	5	31
North	24	19	43	3	1	4	47
West	14	12	26	1	2	3	29
TOTALS	80	64	144	9	13	22	166

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
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
1960	4	0.15	0.08

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 1960.

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 47 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 51 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1960, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 3 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. 66 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 October, 1960. 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 4th June to 15th September, 1960. First Aid was rendered to 1,457 persons and 147 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 four 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 1934
*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 weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. These sessions are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor or 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 or reduced prices to user 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 most 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 1960:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham*	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	286	17	—	303
Number of attendances made	1,923	45	—	1,968
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	125	1	—	126
Number of attendances made	134	1	—	135
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	472	135	102	709
Number of attendances made	3,659	764	703	5,126

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

*Ante and post-natal Clinics at Felpham discontinued from 21st June, 1960

2. SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, 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 122 children attended the clinic, making 160 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 crippling 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.

3. 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 six general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) 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.

(b) Patients discharged from Hospital.

Three 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 1960, 399 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 373 and the number of school children 26. In addition 164 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
1960	256	75	29	8	5	22	4	399
Totals	1161	2,976	950	478	425	2,560	1,482	10,042

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the thirteenth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1960 (See page 11).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme.

For the ten-year period 1941-1950 the average number of cases notified in England and Wales. was 19,268 and the average number of deaths was 850.

DIPHTHERIA
(England and Wales).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
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
1960	5*	52

*Provisional figure.

7. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Centre as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department Bognor Regis. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1960 was as follows :—

	Children born 1943 to 1960	Expectant Mothers	Young Persons(1934 to 1943)	Persons born before 1933 (not yet 40)	Others	Total
Received two injections	342	42	121	443	27	975
Received a third injection	1000	75	574	118	20	1787

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a 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 1960					Built during 1960				Under construction 31/12/60				In prospect				
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	
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. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	†39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	54	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†35	35	
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Oak Grove ...	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Carlton Avenue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Towncross Avenue ...	-	-	‡1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS ...	326	298	407	106	1137	-	-	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows
‡Purchased in 1960

†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
1960	476	157	9	166

N.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) ...	184
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	607
(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 ...	60
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	60
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	1
(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 ...	134

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-1960 notices, 19; 1960 notices, 56) ...	75
---	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. <i>Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—</i>		<i>Nil</i>
B. <i>Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By local authority in default of owners	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of houses closed	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
C. <i>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—</i>		<i>Nil</i>
D. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		2
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners (1959 Notice, 1; 1960 Notices, 2)		3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		<i>Nil</i>

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 1960. (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

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 1960:—

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		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive	Brucella Abortus		M. Tuberculosis
							Negative	Positive	
T.T. Farm Bottled	17	3	—	—	—	—	18	5	—
T.T. Pasteurised	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	41	3	24	—	2	—	18	5	22

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. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. 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.

Frequent visits are paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

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 clean condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 12 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition,

Five 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 217 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 January to November, 113 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 113 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 8 different supplies, in 72 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 41 cases as passed to the public by 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 :—

SUPPLY	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	13	8	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	1	—	—
C	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	30	18	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—
H	8	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	72	47	12	9	4	41	40	1	—	—

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 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1960 a total of 1082 inspections was 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 :—

Food premises	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
17	28	17	9	96	72	217	28	102	21	108	56	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)	217
(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 ... 26

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	...	...	...	113
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	10
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	22
Milk for Brucella Abortus examination	...	...	...	23
Milk for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase tests, etc.	...	...	...	46
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	...	—
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	—
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	21

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspectors since 1930 :—

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
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
1960	73	123	—	21	217
GRAND TOTAL					4,412

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 in 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, Eartham, 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 282 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 105 samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated 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.

Until June 1960, (when softening was discontinued), 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.

<i>District</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
BOGNOR REGIS	9,683	26,920
Aldingbourne	603	2,050
Barnham	198	600
Bersted	658	1,750
Boxgrove	277	820
Climping	84	270
Eartham	31	140
Eastergate	354	1,200
*Ford	94	120
Middleton	1,366	3,100
Oving	3	680
Pagham	865	1,900
Slindon	217	570
†Tangmere	209	350
Tortington	16	590
Walberton	525	1,790
Yapton	585	1,640
	6,085	17,570
TOTALS	16,668	44,490

* 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 Waterworks 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 1960 no less than 175 cesspools out of a total of 202 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1960

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	82	2	—	80
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	5	2	1	4
Aldwick	201	2	3	202
	288	6	4	286

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, 1960.

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 31.12.60 ...	237	50	471	758
	557	215	832	1,604
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.60 ...	477	211	630	1,318
	80	4	202	286

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, 1961, the vehicles carried out 1,324 cesspool cleansings in 1,998 journeys. Approximately 1,935,550 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,658 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

During the year a new indoor Swimming Bath was opened within a large Holiday Camp. It is provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 43 samples of swimming bath water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

There is also one private swimming pool which is situated in the garden of a private dwelling.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

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.

66 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 63 cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Condensation in dwellings.

Complaints of dampness are being received from occupiers of dwellings which are not structurally defective and include postwar prefabricated and traditionally built dwellings.

The conditions that are conducive to excessive condensation are cold surfaces and warm humid air.

In the days when coal was cheap, housewives at home all day, open fires extensively used, wall and ceiling plasters porous, windows fairly small, the traditional Monday's wash done in a copper in most cases away from the living quarters, the traditionally built house was relatively free from this trouble.

The pattern of life has changed rather drastically during the post war years. Housewives are going to work at places other than their homes. Their time at home is limited so the emphasis is upon quick space heating appliances, including paraffin heaters with a high percentage of water vapour in the gases of combustion, labour saving equipment such as washing machines, spin driers, tumbler driers with exhausts not carried to external air, static clothes driers over a heating element and, of course, the small " clothes boiler " upon the hot plate of the gas cooker which has in most cases no hood with extract fan or exhaust to collect and divert the moisture, and pressure cookers releasing steam to the room. These all play a vital part in the build-up of humidity which in the absence of sufficient ventilation, warmth and porosity of surfaces, very soon becomes apparent in the form of " dampness."

All the indications are that housewives will continue to go to work. To meet the new circumstances it is essential that buildings will have to be provided with suitable and sufficient insulation of walls, ceilings, floors and windows (as by double glazing); the wall, ceiling and floor surfaces be able to absorb the moisture deposited from the air without showing dampness; sufficient ventilation be introduced to balance that lost by the disuse of the open fire or chimney opening.

Attempts are already being made in a limited number of dwellings now being erected by the provision of insulated roof spaces, flooring, cavity walls, windows as by double glazing, the provision of permanent heating of floors and increased small bore central heating, but in the majority of cases the old standards of construction are being perpetuated and for good measure large areas of single glazing are being provided in windows of the " picture " type and in French casements having elevations away from the sun.

The problem of condensation will increase unless serious thought is given and efforts made to build and to adapt dwellings to the changing pattern of occupation.

The benefit to be obtained by efficient insulation is not confined to the prevention of condensation but has a direct bearing upon conservation of heat, thus reducing fuel bills. It also plays a very important part in sound insulation, thus helping to deal with one of the very serious problems of the day.

Petroleum.

As stated in my report of last year, 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.

At the time of preparation of this report the necessary tests have almost been completed.

I continue to receive full co-operation from Mr. A. J. Bridle, O.B.E., Chief Fire Officer, Mr. Meadowcroft, Assistant Divisional Officer and Mr. Kimber, Fire Prevention Officer, West Sussex Fire Brigade, for which I am grateful.

The use of petroleum mixtures in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, etc., calls for a great deal of precautionary measures including structural work, instruction on handling techniques and advice to the personnel responsible such mixtures, as the risks they sometimes take are appalling.

Food Hygiene.

All types of food handling businesses continued to receive frequent visits. Where necessary extra facilities were provided to minimise the risk to health and to enable the premises to meet the legal requirements.

As the food catering establishments have to meet the varying demands of the holiday trade, difficulty is often experienced by managements in securing experienced staff. Quite often the type of person available for this very important work is untrained and not appreciative of the great responsibility involved in the preparation and handling of foodstuff to be consumed by the public. This calls for constant vigilance on the part of members of this department and of the managements.

During the year the Bognor Regis Hotel & Restaurant Association staged a large exhibition of food trade appliances and requisites at the Rex Ballroom. By courtesy of the Association this department joined them by staging a "Clean Food" exhibition, the material being largely supplied by the Ministries of Health, and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

We did not get so many visitors as we should have liked, but those who did visit our exhibition were, I am sure, duly impressed. We hope that by our efforts and by the co-operation of the trade, the standards of at least some establishments have been improved and as a result the health of the public further protected.

Housing.

During the year eight applications for Discretionary Grants were made and seven approved; 17 applications for Standard Grants were made and 15 approved.

Of the total of 22 Grants made 11 were in respect of premises which were owner occupied.

It is obvious that the Act is not popular with owners of rented property. I feel sure that a good deal of their reluctance to use the Act is due to their misunderstanding of the rent control involved. Owners feel that once a Grant has been accepted the premises become rent controlled for a period of ten years and that if the house became vacant during that period it must remain rent controlled, whereas in fact the Act provides for such event.

The provisions of the Act regarding Grants and Rent Control of rented houses may be summarised as follows:—

For ten years the rent chargeable will be limited, unless the owner repays the grant according to the scale laid down (see below).

If the house is rent-controlled the rent will be that allowed by the Rent Act (normally twice the gross value of the house, exclusive of rates or services), plus an annual sum of 8% of the owner's share of the costs of the improvement. This outlay can include improvements other than those involved in the Grant, so long as the additional improvements are allowed under the Rent Act.

If the house is not controlled, the owner when making application for grant, may ask the Local Authority to fix the rent, which cannot be lower than that which the owner would have been able to charge if the house had been rent controlled.

An owner does not have to pay back the grant if the period of ten years is observed.

If an owner wants to have the house decontrolled at any time during the ten year period this can be done by his paying back a proportion of the grant, plus compound interest, upon a sliding scale, depending upon how soon the repayment is made within ten years, for instance—

if after three years, the proportion is seven-tenths of the grant
“ “ five “ “ “ “ half the grant
“ “ seven “ “ “ “ three-tenths of the grant

The type of property most likely to benefit from the grants scheme appears to be that of the smaller type where modern amenities are lacking. With rising standards of living and higher incomes the tenants, in the main, are able and willing to pay the additional rents.

It is sincerely hoped that owners will make themselves acquainted with the true position regarding rent control and come along to the Town Hall for advice by which they and their tenants may benefit.

Cesspools.

This type of drainage is undesirable in an urbanised area. This year has proved no exception as regards the number of complaints received and the potential hazards to health involved.

Owing to the rapid development of outlying areas for residential purposes, the emphasis has been upon the prevention of further cesspools being added by the provision of sewers to serve the development. Happily this has been successful but a small amount of “infilling” in areas served by cesspools has occurred.

Schemes are at present being prepared in detail to provide sewers to deal with some of the areas now served by cesspools. Until all residences are served by main drainage we shall have in our midst cesspools which may not only be a danger to health but may also be aesthetically revolting.

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 1960:—

Total number of houses inspected:—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :				
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	3			
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	56			
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	1			
	60			
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :				
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	46			
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	78			
	124			
The number of inspections made:—				
Primary inspections	184			
Revisits	417			
Smoke tests to drains	1			
Water tests to drains	5			
	607			

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1960:—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1960 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	22	
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1960	1	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1960	133	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1960	1	
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1957	1	
	158	

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1959, and since complied with	19	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1960, which were served during the year 1960	56	
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1960, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1959	1	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1960, which were served during the year 1960	2	
	78	
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1960 (Informal 80; Statutory Nil)	80	

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	174
(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	360	—	62	1122	848	—
Number inspected	360	—	62	1122	848	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	141	—	—	8	62	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	39.17%	—	1.61%	.80%	7.31%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.83%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	86	3	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	696	83	—
Ice Cream Premises	202	—	123
Dairies	98	2	73
TOTALS	1082	88	196

Contraventions dealt with :—

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	36
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	20
(c)	Inadequate lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	1
(d)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	32
(e)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	3
(f)	Other offences	...	...	...	15

(C) Unsound food surrendered :—

Meat	..	..	..	38 tins	Prawns	..	..	54 lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	36 "	Fish	..	..	26½ stone
Vegetables	..	..	..	5 "	Rabbit	..	..	1 case
Fish	..	..	..	4 "	"	..	..	300 lbs.
Milk	..	..	..	4 "	Sugar	..	..	18 lbs.
Soup	..	..	..	1 "	Potatoes	..	..	1 ton
Sausages	..	..	..	1 "	Pork	..	..	12½ lbs.
Golden Syrup	..	..	..	1 "	Beef	..	..	180 lbs.
Jam	..	..	..	2 "	Ham	..	..	18½ lbs.
Poultry	..	..	..	2 cts.	Bacon	..	..	8¾ lbs.
Cheese spread	..	..	..	8 boxes	Sausages	..	..	3½ lbs.
Cockles	..	..	..	1 basket	Tongue	..	..	4½ lbs.
Chicken	..	..	..	1 jar	Turkey	..	..	1
Prawns	..	..	..	4 boxes	Chicken	..	..	55 lbs.
"	..	..	..	6 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 ..	33	22	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	139	33	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	2	—	—
Total ..	180	57	7	—

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) ..	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	7	7	—	—	—

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	7	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	10	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	151
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	3

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a)	Stables					
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds					
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	91
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	(a) Insufficient spacing of vans	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Other Offences	...	...	...	...	1

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	20
(ii)	Action taken :—					
	(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	3
	(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
	(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	—
	(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	1
	(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
	(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	—
	(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—
	(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	2
	(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	...	...	...	531
	(ii)	Number of inspections	...	...	...	3,028
	(iii)	Infestations dealt with	369

B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.

	Manholes baited	205
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8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i)	Inspections	42
(ii)	Informal action	6

9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	69
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	4

10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	214
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2

11.—DITCHES.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	109
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	I
12.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	358
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
13.—CESSPOOLS						
(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	67
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	3
14.—SMOKE.						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	28
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	I
15.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	I
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
16.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	4I
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
17.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	5
(ii)	Informal	...	...	...	...	—
18.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.						
(i)	Inspections	...	..	..	...	7
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	I
19.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.						
	Inspections	...	..	..	..	—
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
20.—SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING						
	Visits and inquiries	...	...	...	...	2
21.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS						
	(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	...	...	...	896
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
22.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	16
(ii)	Informal action...	...	...	...	...	—
23.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	4I
(ii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	6
<p>In addition, 3 Council houses and 15 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Verminous bedding was disinfested in I other case.</p> <p>The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.</p> <p>The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses for rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.</p>						
24.—PETROLEUM ACTS.						
	Visits	...	...	...	...	204
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	8

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1960.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, 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 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 1,661.9 hours, (108.2 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.5 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.

Four months of the year exceeded the average, two in the summer, June and August, by 14.1 and 5.8 hours respectively, and two in the winter, February and November, by 9.4 and 13.2 hours respectively. The month of March alone, however, more than offset the gains made in these four months with a total of only 83.1 hours, which was 57.6 hours below the average for that month.

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was 42.37 inches, which was 13.15 inches above the local average of 29.56 inches.

This was the wettest year for which rainfall records of the district are available, that is, since 1891, the previous wettest in this period being 1951 when there were 40.01 inches and 1935 when there were 38.16 inches.

From July to December inclusive, a total of 31.20 inches of rain fell in the area, or 1.64 inches more than the average for the whole year. The greatest concentration of rain was on August 9th, 10th and 11th, when 4.07 inches fell, exceeding the monthly average of August of 2.35 inches by 1.72 inches. With a total of 5.63 inches, it was the wettest August since 1912, when 6.1 inches fell.

There was, however, a dry period during April, May and June, when in the three months only 3.4 inches fell—2.13 inches less than the average for the period.

Humidity.

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 88%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for the year was 51.0°F., which was 0.5° above the average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 80° on 26th June, and the lowest temperature was 20° on the 14th January. The lowest grass temperature was 16° on the 14th January.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 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: 1,661.9 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 4.5 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 295.
Sunnier days: 20th and 26th June (14.8 hours).
Warmest day: 26th June (80°).
Coldest day: 14th January (33°).
Lowest temperature on the grass: 14th January (16°).
Warmest night: 22nd August (63°).
Coldest night: 14th January (20°).
Warmest months: June and August (mean average temperature 60.5°).
Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 40.5°).
Mean yearly temperature: 51°.
Rainfall: 43.27 inches.
Number of rain days: (.01 in. or more): 187.
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 147.
Wettest day: 7th July (1.86 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 88%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE 1

Year 1960	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—							
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	30.022	30.608	6th	29.334	24th	0	4	6	1	2	3	6	5	4
February	29.842	30.722	7th	29.306	13th	0	1	9	0	1	1	9	3	5
March	29.922	30.492	20th	29.402	14th	0	2	10	7	6	3	2	0	1
April	30.162	30.462	18th	29.506	3rd	0	7	7	0	3	1	6	2	4
May	30.126	30.442	25th	29.786	12th	0	1	11	3	3	5	6	1	1
June	30.136	30.424	17th	29.734	9th	0	3	6	1	2	3	9	4	2
July	29.962	30.212	20th	29.638	11th	0	1	2	0	2	1	21	3	1
August	29.944	30.124	2nd	29.622	18th	0	1	1	0	4	1	14	3	7
September	30.006	30.474	24th	29.372	16th	0	4	4	5	4	1	5	2	5
October	29.696	30.246	17th	29.282	9th	0	2	4	2	10	4	3	1	5
November	29.712	30.178	28th	29.180	1st	0	1	2	0	3	0	14	3	7
December	29.810	30.374	16th	29.310	6th	2	2	10	0	0	0	9	2	6
Average for the year	29.945	—	—	—	Totals	2	29	72	19	40	23	104	29	48

TABLE II

Year 1960	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub-Soil Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	On Grass Date	Prosts No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen				
	Mean Maximum		Mean Minimum		Mean Average		Difference from aver- age of thirty-five years 1924-1958		Maximum					Minimum			
	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date				Temperature	Date		
January ...	44	37	40.5	-0.5	54	1st	33	14th	49	5th	20	14th	47	16	14th	11	16
February ...	45	37	41.0	+0.5	52	27th	37	12th	46	3rd	26	17th	45	20	17th	8	13
March ...	48	40	44.0	+0.5	54	25th	42	8th	46	1st & 25th	31	20th	47	29	4th & 8th	1	5
April ...	54	43	48.5	+0.5	67	20th	48	18th	48	5, 6, 13, 25	35	17th	49	27	17th	0	3
May ...	61	50	55.5	+2.5	68	7th & 28th	53	1st & 2nd	57	9th & 11th	40	1st	53	36	1st	0	0
June ...	66	55	60.5	+1.5	80	26th	60	9th	61	23rd & 27th	46	1st	58	44	1st	0	0
July ...	65	55	60.0	-2.0	67	4th, 25th, 28th	63	8, 13, 21 & 23	60	29th	49	1st	60	46	1st & 31st	0	0
August ...	66	55	60.5	-1.5	69	5th, 8th, 20th	56	11th	63	22nd	45	13th	61	44	13th	0	0
September ...	67	52	59.5	+0.5	70	12th & 13th	56	28th & 30th	61	3rd	43	21st	61	39	21st	0	0
October ...	58	49	53.5	+1.0	64	7th	52	12th & 29th	57	3rd, 5th, 6th	34	13th	58	31	12th	0	1
November ...	53	44	48.5	+2.0	60	1st	43	8th	51	26th	33	8th & 28th	53	29	7th & 8th	0	3
December ...	45	38	41.5	-0.5	54	1, 3, & 4th	37	13th	51	4th	29	17th	49	26	17th	3	12
Average for year	56	46	51.0	+0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	— Totals	23	53

TABLE III

Year 1960	HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	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 ...	40.6	39.6	91	.97	1.96	2.93	-.89 on 23rd	15	13		
February ...	40.7	39.3	88	1.18	2.33	3.51	.93 on 13th	19	14		
March ...	44.7	42.6	86	.53	1.70	2.23	.66 on 28th	14	11		
April ...	49.6	46.3	76	.35	.47	.82	.31 on 7th	11	5		
May ...	56.1	52.4	78	.47	.95	1.42	.39 on 19th	9	7		
June ...	62.0	57.4	75	.26	.90	1.16	.32 on 8th	11	6		
July ...	62.4	58.2	77	.37	3.59	3.96	1.86 on 7th	15	14		
August ...	62.8	59.0	79	2.26	3.37	5.63	1.74 on 9th	13	9		
September ...	59.4	56.0	80	1.62	3.72	5.34	1.31 on 28th	14	13		
October ...	53.9	51.7	86	1.99	4.53	6.52	1.27 on 30th	20	19		
November ...	49.2	47.6	88	2.06	3.66	5.72	1.14 on 2nd	25	21		
December ...	42.0	40.9	91	1.09	2.94	4.03	1.14 on 3rd	21	15		
Year's average ...	51.9	49.3	88	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	13.15	30.12	43.27	—	—	187	147	

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1960	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty-five years 1924-1958	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	50.2 (102.5)	-17.5	19 (23)	6th	7.0
February ...	91.9 (66.7)	+9.4	17 (17)	16th	9.4
March ...	83.1 (134.7)	-57.6	22 (29)	22nd	9.5
April ...	172.2 (162.8)	-5.4	27 (27)	21st	12.1
May ...	200.1 (269.7)	-18.7	28 (30)	31st	13.9
June ...	251.7 (255.1)	+14.1	27 (30)	20th & 26th	14.8
July ...	186.6 (326.5)	-29.7	30 (31)	31st	14.3
August ...	217.0 (248.4)	+5.8	31 (31)	3rd & 16th	11.8
September ...	148.6 (252.2)	-12.4	25 (30)	10th	11.0
October ...	118.3 (170.5)	-2.2	27 (27)	12th	9.5
November ...	86.2 (65.6)	+13.2	24 (20)	7th	8.1
December ...	56.0 (30.5)	-7.2	18 (17)	6th & 27th	6.7
Totals ...	1661.9 (2094.2)	-108.2	295 (312)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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