

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Bognor Regis U.D.C.

Contributors

Bognor Regis (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

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Bognor Regis Urban District

REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1961

BY THE

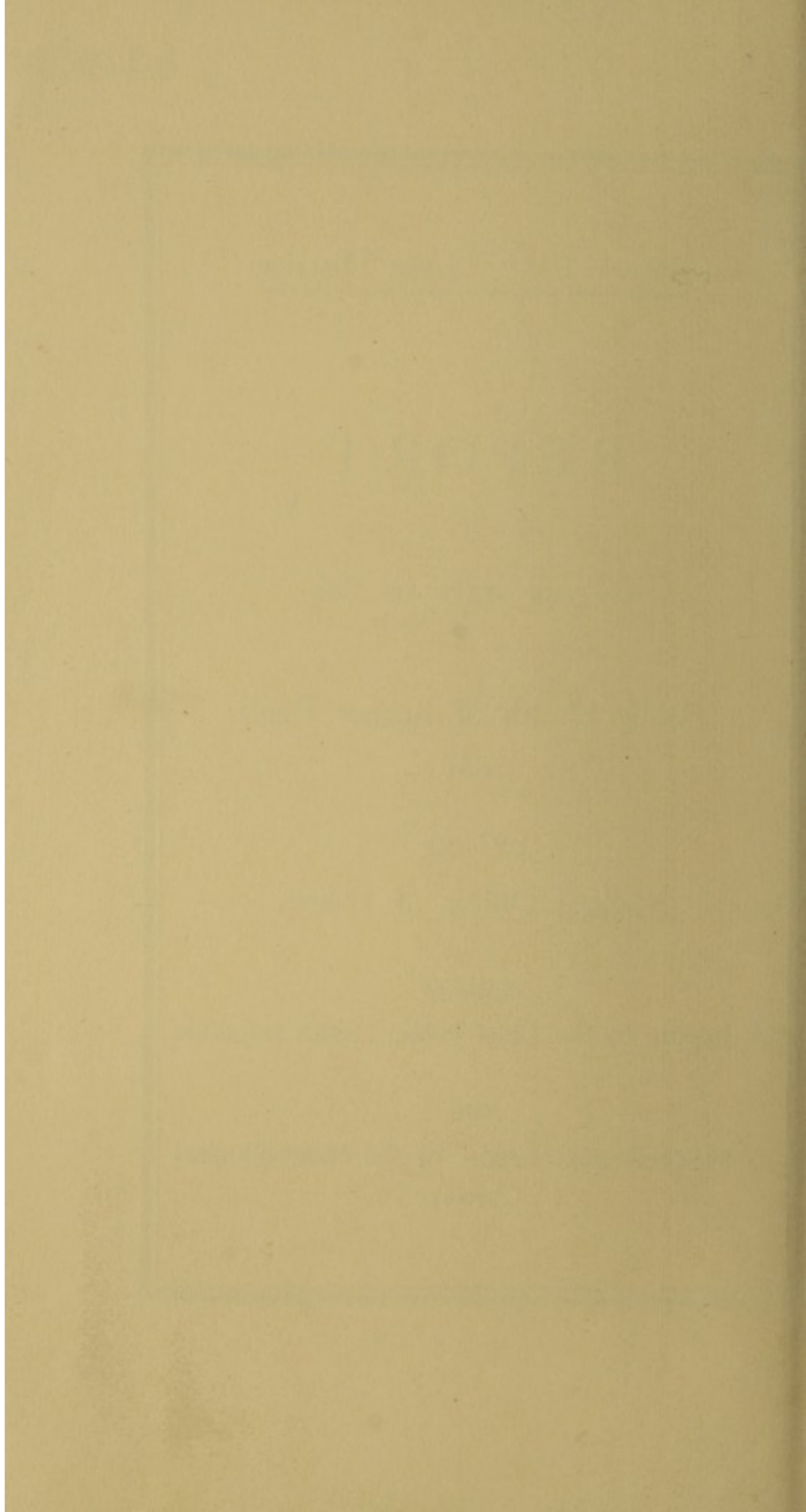
Medical Officer of Health

including

A Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

and

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological
Observer



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CHAPTER II

1. The first part of the chapter is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the firm. It begins with a definition of the firm as a collection of individuals who are organized to produce goods and services. It then discusses the various factors that influence the behavior of the firm, such as technology, market structure, and the behavior of individual managers. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the role of the firm in the economy.

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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1961-1962

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Committee.

Public Health Committee :

Highways and Foreshore Committee :

Housing Committee :

Water Committee :

Responsible for :

General Public Health.

Sewers and Sewerage.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Cesspool Emptying.

Public Conveniences.

Street and Foreshore Cleansing.

Gully Emptying.

Housing.

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:

MRS. F. M. MOTH

MISS B. D. MANT

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 Act 1928; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; School Inspector under Shops Act 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act 1951; Inspector under Health Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS:—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.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.

J. B. Morgan, M.R.C.V.S.
(Veterinary Surgeon).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BOGNOR REGIS.

September, 1962

M. 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 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population. The decennial census which took place in April, 1961, showed a population of 28,144, but this figure is subject to adjustment. Detailed analysis of the population statistics will undoubtedly show a marked increase in the proportion of elderly persons. A study of the types of dwellings which have been built in recent years, together with evidence from other sources, strongly suggests that the number of persons of retired age now living within the district will be even higher than was forecast in last year's Annual Report.

Births and Deaths. Births totalled 336, 25 less than the previous year, and deaths totalled 479, 40 less than the previous year. It is interesting to note the persistent increase in the proportion of deaths of persons dying over the age of 65 years as shown below : —

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Age at Death</i>	<i>% of Total Deaths</i>
1945	Over 65 years	65%
1955	Over 65 years	76%
1961	Over 65 years	84%

Of the 479 deaths : 403 or 84% were of persons over 65 years.
251 or 52% were of persons over 75 years.
156 or 32% were of persons over 80 years.
34 (5 males, 29 females) or 7% were over 90 years.
2, both females, were 101 years.

Infant Mortality Rate. There were 4 deaths of children under the age of 5 years, all of which occurred during the neo-natal period. These 4 deaths occurred at the following ages : — 17 hrs., 2 days, 3 days, and 5 days respectively.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The 504 notifiable infectious diseases reported during the year consisted entirely of 488 cases of measles, 10 cases of whooping cough, and 6 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

HOUSING

Suitable housing is the key to the majority of the individual problems which confront this Department during each year. The groups of persons affected are primarily the young married couples with children, and the elderly persons of moderate means. Altogether there are 10,208 houses available to the resident population of approximately 28,000, giving a ratio of about three persons to a house. Against this seemingly good ratio, however, is the problem of unsuitability. A considerable number of dwellings lack amenities such as bathrooms, hot water systems, and inside water-closets. In addition a considerable number of families have to share such amenities when they are available. Since most of these dwellings are owned by private landlords, their

improvement has been dependent on the ability or the willingness of the landlords to take advantage of the improvement grants now available. A recent circular (42/62) from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government now suggests that the time has come for energetic action to bring these houses up to reasonable modern standards. We, in this Department, feel that no young mother in Bognor Regis should have to bring up a growing family without the amenities of a bathroom, a hot water system, and an inside water-closet and we look forward to the success of the scheme suggested in the above circular.

The housing of elderly persons who are at present living other than in Homes is frequently a source of great anxiety to this Department. Of necessity elderly persons have to face a running-down, in due course, of their physical faculties. The physical handicaps of increasing age must be balanced, not only by suitable housing, but by other social services provided by the more active members of the community. All elderly persons who so desire should be able to live their last years in their own home, surrounded by their own possessions. The handicaps of loneliness and malnutrition, which at present constitute a considerable social problem, should not be the lot of so many of our elderly persons. *Today, for too many, the result of being unable to housekeep unaided, is either squalor or ultimate loss of independence following admission to a "Home."*

INTERNATIONAL GERIATRIC CONFERENCE, THE HAGUE, SEPTEMBER, 1961

I was fortunate to be your joint delegate to the above conference, which was attended by medical workers from all parts of the world. Many original papers were presented, with simultaneous translations in English, French and German. These, together with the discussions and tours of inspection, provided a wealth of valuable information, regarding the problems of the social and medical care of elderly persons.

Whilst in Holland, I spent several days on an individual inspection of housing schemes for elderly people. The Directors of Housing of both Amsterdam and Rotterdam received me personally and arranged for me to visit examples of their municipal schemes. They very generously provided me with guide-interpreters and drivers. In addition, I was able to visit similar houses built and maintained by other non-profit-making housing organizations at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem and Leiden. Arrangements were made for me to call on individual English-speaking tenants of each scheme and to discuss with them their ways of life.

I was especially impressed by the homes which offered the independence and privacy of self-contained flats, combined with the availability of one cooked meal a day (optionally served in the flat or in a dining-room) and of warden-supervision. Such an unusual combination of independence and security allowed the residents a full social life for longer than they could otherwise have expected and thereby reduced the morbidity, physical and mental, which one associates with elderly persons living in isolation. Two hours' home-help service a week was included in the rent-charge of at least one such home, near Leiden; this service prevented or delayed the insidious deterioration in living standards which occurs so frequently as the faculties slow down.

A lengthy visit was paid to the Bouwcentrum—the internationally-famous Building Centre in Rotterdam. Here, the results of research into all aspects of housing construction is available, in the form of a permanent exhibition

combined with an astonishingly comprehensive and detailed library-service. His exhibition is of absorbing interest to anyone, lay or specialist, who is concerned in any way with housing and the welfare of the occupants.

The helpfulness and generosity of my Dutch colleagues made this the most valuable and informative visit in my conference experience.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/62, I am instructed to indicate whether the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate. This subject has been reported on fully to our Committee on a number of previous occasions. As a result of these reports, your Council have instructed your consultant engineers to carry out extensive float tests and other investigations with a view to advising as to present and future requirements. When the final scheme is in operation, the sewerage and sewage disposal in the district should be adequate for any foreseeable increase in population during the next 20 years.

FIRST AID STATION

During the summer season 1583 persons were treated at the First Aid station, and 101 lost children were cared for. Once again I should take this opportunity of thanking Miss Newton and all the other members of the British Red Cross Society, for their very valuable and much appreciated help.

STAFF

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

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

TAB
GENERAL AND VIT

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease No.	Infant Mortality		Cancer	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3

*"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 1900-1961

Tubercu- losis Deaths	Rate	Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erec- ted Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum. repre- sented by penny rate
		No.	Rate					By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
5	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
4	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
0	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
7	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
0	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
5	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
0	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
1	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
6	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
1	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
2	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
2	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
0	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
1	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
1	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
7	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
6	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
4	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
1	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†—	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
0	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†—	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†—	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
1	0.43	—	—	0.70	†—	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†—	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	†—	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	†—	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	†—	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	†—	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	†—	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	†—	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	—	—	0.08	†—	9520	143	36	—	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	—	—	0.34	†—	9780	147	14	—	£603,074	£2,475
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	†—	9983	181	39	—	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	—	—	—	†—	10208	282	—†	—	£666,224	£2,735

*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

Information not available

TABLE II

**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1961**

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1960

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General Mid-1961	248,790 (241,430)	162,140 (155,810)	410,930 (397,240)	27 200 (26,920)
Number of Live Births	3,703 (3,638)	2,244 (2,164)	5,947 (5,802)	329 (354)
Birth Rate	14.9 (15.1)	13.8 (13.9)	14.5 (14.6)	12.1 (13.2)
Number of Deaths	3,711 (3,528)	2,264 (2,151)	5,975 (5,679)	479 (519)
Death Rate	14.9 (14.6)	14.0 (13.8)	14.5 (14.3)	17.6 (19.3)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	69 (77)	38 (41)	107 (118)	4 (12)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	18.6 (21.2)	16.9 (18.5)	18.0 (20.3)	12.2 (33.9)
Number of Maternal Deaths	— (1)	1 (—)	1 (1)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	— (0.17)	0.4 (—)	0.17 (0.17)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	10 (13)	7 (13)	17 (26)	3 (3)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System)	0.04 (0.05)	0.04 (0.08)	0.04 (0.07)	0.11 (0.11)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	655 (599)	413 (364)	1 068 (963)	98 (96)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.6 (2.5)	2.5 (2.3)	2.6 (2.4)	3.6 (3.6)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 8, and in the Rural Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 20. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 28.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	17.4	(17.1)
Death Rate	12.0	(11.5)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	21.4	(21.9)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land) (foreshore)	2,695 352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,200
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,208
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, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£666,224
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,735

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—					... 12.10
Legitimate	...	308	149	159	
Illegitimate	...	21	10	11	
		329	159	170	
Still Births—					Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	...	7	4	3	... 20.83
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	
		7	4	3	
Total live and stillbirths		336	163	173	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					... 6.38%
Deaths :—		479	218	261	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
					... 17.61
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes...					258
(Percentage of total deaths, 53.8)					
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	...	...	...	...	4
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	12.16
There were 308 legitimate children born and 4 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	...	12.99
There were 21 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	...	...	...	...	4
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	12.16
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	...	...	...	...	4
Early Neo-natal death per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	12.16
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	...	...	...	...	11
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	32.74
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	98

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1961, 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
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	5	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	16	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	5	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	21	17
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	40	21
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	102	—	—	—	—	2	16	37	47	63
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	4
20. Other heart disease ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	44	21
21. Other circulatory disease ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	16	17
22. Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
23. Pneumonia ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	7
24. Bronchitis ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	10	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	27	4	—	—	—	—	2	6	15	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents ...	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3
35. Suicide ...	9	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	479	4	1	1	1	9	60	152	251	218

The principal causes of death from 1952 to 1961 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Lung Tuberculosis ...	4	2	4	3	2	1	5	3	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	17	17	12	17	17	13	16	15	20	18
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	16	21	7	17	13	15	24	20	21	23
Coronary Disease ...	45	42	61	62	61	58	69	84	123	102
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	91	87	89	93	101	103	92	107	99	98
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	59	46	57	61	56	67	56	74	73	69
Cancer ...	74	78	81	67	70	70	85	83	96	98

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									
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Immature birth ...	4	2	4	5	5	7	2	4	5	2
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Pneumothorax ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	1	6	4	4	2	5	3	4	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL—all causes ...	5	6	12	13	13	12	10	8	12	4

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1961

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Immaturity ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Intestinal obstruction ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumothorax	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL CAUSES ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4

Net births in the year (Legitimate 308, Illegitimate 21) : 329.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 4, Illegitimate Nil) : 4.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1961 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	
Measles	488	8	79	134	240	20	3	4	—	—	488	4
Whooping Cough	10	1	2	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	10	—
TOTAL	498	9	81	137	242	20	4	5	—	—	498	4

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the third successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1961.

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.

Six cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 11 in 1960) and 9 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 10 in 1960) were added to the Register during 1961 as shown below. One case was restored to the register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	5	1	—	—	6
Cases transferred from other districts	4	5	—	—	9
Cases restored to Register ...	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	9	7	—	—	16

Removals from Register

Twenty-five cases were removed from the Register during 1961, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	—	3	—	—	3
Deaths	3	1	—	—	4
Lost sight of	1	—	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	11	4	—	2	17
TOTALS	15	8	—	2	25

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1961

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	14	25	—	3	3	28
East	15	10	25	4	2	6	31
Felpham	18	7	25	1	3	4	29
North	16	19	35	3	1	4	39
West	14	13	27	1	2	3	30
TOTALS	74	63	137	9	11	20	157

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
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
1961	3	0.11	0.07

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 1961.

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 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

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 7 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 55 persons.

BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1961, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 6 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.

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. 74 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 16 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

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, 1961. 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 20th May to 17th September, 1961. First Aid was rendered to 1,583 persons and 101 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, 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.

REGISTERED HOMES.

There are four registered Nursing Homes, and six 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.

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 and XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS— *With respect to* *Date of Confirmation*

- | | | |
|--|--------|--------------------------|
| 1. Drainage of Existing Buildings | ... .. | November, 1912 |
| 2. Slaughterhouses | ... .. | August, 1935 |
| 3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid | ... .. | September, 1925 |
| 4. New Streets and Buildings* | ... .. | October 1925 & July 1939 |
| *Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets. | | |
| 5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation | ... .. | September, 1925 |
| 6. Houses Let in Lodgings | ... .. | September, 1925 |
| 7. Management of a Mortuary | ... .. | September, 1925 |
| 8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences | ... .. | July, 1927 |
| 9. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse | ... .. | September, 1937 |
| 10. Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies | ... .. | March, 1937 |
| 11. Pleasure Fairs | ... .. | April, 1939 |
| 12. Camping Grounds | ... .. | Nov., 1954 & April, 1955 |
| 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) **Maternity Hospital.**

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington
(Accommodation 50 beds)

c) **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.

d) **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.

e) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 51 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 49 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.

f) **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, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Fridays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Women: Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 5 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 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 Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Welfare House, Rose Green Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at 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 1961:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic.....	267	—	—	267
Number of attendances made	1,665	—	—	1,665
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	103	—	—	103
Number of attendances made	115	—	—	115
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	507	150	88	745
Number of attendances made	3,818	918	589	5,325

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, 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 118 children attended the clinic, making 73 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.

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

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

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 and 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 Organised 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 1961, 524 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 452 and the number of school children 72. In addition 315 children had 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
1961	118	250	47	22	15	58	14	524
Totals	1279	3,226	1,007	500	440	2,618	1,496	10,566

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the fourteenth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1961 (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
1961	10*	52

*Provisional figure.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diphtheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1961, the number of children immunised was as follows :—

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							TOTAL
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough								
Primary injections	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	7
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Diphtheria and Tetanus								
Primary injections	—	2	3	5	5	12	3	30
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	—	5	61	11	77
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus								
Primary injections	108	239	39	17	7	26	9	445
Reinforcing injections	—	26	4	2	2	37	5	76

These figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 19.

8. 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. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their Surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1961 was as follows:—

	Children born 1943 to 1961	Young Persons (1933 to 1942)	Persons born before 1933 (not yet 40)	Others	Total
Initial Vaccination of two injections	600	117	312	11	1040
Third injection	399	97	319	36	851
Fourth injection	1564	—	—	—	1564

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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 informal 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.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Hospital care and accommodation 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 1961					Built during 1961				Under construction 31/12/61				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire Avenue ...	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westloats Lane ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westloats Gardens ...	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	†63	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arnhem Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frobisher Road ...	19	-	†4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corbishley Road ...	20	-	54	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	-
Ash Grove ...	-	-	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak Grove ...	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Oak Close ...	-	-	01	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towncross Avenue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	326	298	407	106	1137	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows
‡Purchased in 1960†Includes 39 Old Persons Flatlets
°Old Persons Flatlets

I am indebted to Mr. N. F. James, 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
1961	625	182	7	189

N.B.— "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district bounds 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) ... 11
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 6
- (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 ...
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...
- (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 ...

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-1961 notices, 59; 1961 notices, 54) ... 1

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

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

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

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

(a) By owners *Nil*

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

(2) Number of houses closed *Nil*

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

D. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By Owners (1960 Notice, Nil; 1961 Notices, 1) .. 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. *Nil*

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 1961. (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.—The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 17 distributors and 3 dairies in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Tuberculin Tested," "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" was transferred from this Authority to the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1961 the following licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area:—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	18
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	23
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	15

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

Sampling.

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

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

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

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test			
							Brucella Abortus		M. Tuberculosis	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
T.T. Farm Bottled	24	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
T.T. Pasteurised	11	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	51	—	28	—	5	—	8	—	8	—

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 carcass 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 9 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition.

Two contraventions of the Regulations have been dealt with by informal notices. In both 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 12 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream. Ice cream is being manufactured at 7 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, 88 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 88 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 9 different supplies, in 54 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 34 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	7	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
D	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	25	20	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
I	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	39	10	4	1	34	33	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 1961 a total of 1025 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	Hotels and Boarding Houses
620	28	17	9	96	72	222	28	102	21	108	56	198

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)	222
(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)	9

Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	3
---	---

Disposal of Condemned Food.

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

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	...	...	...	88
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	7
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	8
Milk for Brucella Abortus examination	...	...	...	8
Milk for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase tests, etc.	...	...	...	57
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	...	3
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	5
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	15

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
1961	59	95	—	15	169
GRAND TOTAL					4,581

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. C. Teale, M.I.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. During the year, investigations for a new source of supply were carried out at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne, when an 8 inch trial borehole was sunk to a depth of 254ft. and the yield from this proved satisfactory.

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 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 298 samples, and the results of chemical examination of 5 samples of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 97 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	...	...	...	...	10,208	27,120
Aldingbourne	...	...	...	...	608	2,060
Barnham	...	...	...	...	207	620
Bersted	...	...	...	...	667	1,770
Boxgrove	...	...	...	...	289	850
Climping	...	...	...	...	85	270
Eartham	...	...	...	...	31	140
Eastergate	...	...	...	...	363	1,210
*Ford	...	...	...	...	94	645
Middleton	...	...	...	...	1,370	3,200
†Oving	...	...	...	...	3	680
Pagham	...	...	...	...	1,103	2,350
Slindon	...	...	...	...	220	580
†Tangmere	...	...	...	...	209	350
♀Tortington	...	...	...	...	16	590
Walberton	...	...	...	...	535	1,820
Yapton	...	...	...	...	596	1,670
					<u>6,396</u>	<u>18,120</u>
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	<u>16,604</u>	<u>46,140</u>

* Includes 52 properties at H.M. Prison, with estimated personnel of 525

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

† Supplied Mainly by Chichester City Water Undertaking

♀ Supplied Mainly by Arundel M.B. Waterworks

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Teale, 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 to be 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 to be opened and the sewage gravitated 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 with 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 severing of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1961 no less than 180 cesspools out of a total of 205 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1961

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	80	8	—	72
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	4	—	—	4
Aldwick	202	5	9	206
	286	13	9	282

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, 1961.

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 31.12.61 ...	237	50	480	767
	557	215	841	1,613
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.61	485	211	635	1,331
	72	4	206	282

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, 1962, the vehicles carried out 111 cesspool cleansings in 2,068 journeys. Approximately 1,963,250 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 5,570 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 outdoor Swimming Bath was opened in the grounds of a large Holiday Camp, providing bathing facilities for campers additional to those available in the existing indoor Swimming Bath. Both Baths are 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 112 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 1961 9

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 7

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.

Amusement 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.

74 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 70 cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Food Hygiene

This branch of the work continues to present a constant challenge. In this town food premises change hands quite frequently and it is regrettable that some of the outgoing proprietors allow standards to slump before handing over to their successors. This gives the incoming proprietors an entirely false impression of the standards we aim to achieve and maintain, and makes this branch of the work all the more difficult.

One of the main problems experienced by food caterers is the recruitment and retention of suitable staff during the summer season. Unfortunately in some cases they have to employ persons whose regard for food hygiene falls very far short of the standard required. It is not always appreciated that every person handling open food carries a great responsibility for the health and well-being of the consumer.

I feel there are grounds for grave concern if we are to have an influx of food handlers from certain quarters of the Common Market area.

Owing to the recent light industrial, residential and shopping developments within the district, Mr. James and I are finding it increasingly difficult to devote sufficient time to the work of food hygiene.

Housing

During the year 5 applications for Discretionary Grants were made and approved; 13 applications for Standard Grants were made and 14 approved. Of the total of 19 Grants made 16 were in respect of premises which were owner occupied.

An interesting experiment in the treatment of old houses has been successfully carried out during the year. The houses were part of a terrace and all were rented to tenants. Each house lacked modern amenities such as a bathroom, wash basin, hot water supply, indoor W.C., suitable food-store etc. In addition, the street door opened directly into the front living room.

The condition of the houses was such that considerable running repairs were necessary to keep them in a good state of repair. As the houses were rent controlled the owner stated that it would be uneconomic to spend very much upon them.

Discussions took place with a view to getting the owner to modernise the premises with the aid of Improvement Grants, but the inducements were insufficient. It appeared that these houses would continue to provide housing accommodation lacking in modern amenities for the tenants and be a constant worry to the owner in seeing his property slowly but surely deteriorate.

One house became vacant and the owner, instead of letting it to one of the many applicants, decided to experiment with the ideas previously put forward without applying for a Grant. He had the house thoroughly reconditioned, installed a hot water supply, converted the old scullery and outside W.C. to a bathroom (off the kitchen), with a W.C. and wash basin, formed a small lobby to serve the street door, provided better natural lighting, removed the spended wooden floor and provided gaily coloured lino type tiles upon a solid floor, treated the walls with Kotina and decorated in the contemporary style.

In short, the house was reconditioned and provided with modern amenities. The effect was astonishing. Offers were received from would-be tenants and purchasers but the owner offered the tenancy at an economic rental to a tenant of one of the other houses in the group. The tenant took over the reconditioned house, thus releasing the vacated house for the same treatment. This procedure was followed for the five houses, of which at least one was sold to a young couple who readily appreciated the central position of the premises.

I have followed the experiment very closely. Everyone concerned appears to be very satisfied with the result; the tenants enjoying a much higher standard of housing accommodation, the owner receiving an economic rent which will enable him to maintain the property, and the young couple obtaining a home of their own.

I am using this experiment as an example to other property owners and hope to have continued success in the future. It is obvious that the Improvement Grant Scheme is not attractive to owners of rented property and will not be used until the permissible rent increases are such as to make the modernising of old property a good financial proposition. I feel sure that most tenants would be prepared to pay a higher rental in order to enjoy a higher standard of housing accommodation.

Wasps

During the summer many complaints were received but very little could be done because the method of control entailed the treatment or removal of the nest. To get at some nests a number of roof tiles, parts of cladding or of ceilings would have to be removed and of course suitably reinstated. Because of this many Councils would not undertake work of control.

A new method by remote control has been introduced by a nationally known firm. A suitable number of baiting points are provided, the bait containing a delayed action insecticide added to a base which is attractive to wasps.

The foraging wasp ingests part of the bait, takes it back to the nest where it transmits the insecticide to the workers, larvae and queen, and so brings about the destruction of its own colony.

The success of this system will depend upon the placing of a sufficient number of baits over an affected area and calls for the co-operation of many people. I hope that this method will prove successful in greatly reducing the terror and danger associated with wasp stings.

Shops Act, 1950

The provisions of this Act continue difficult to administer. Shopkeepers and public are confused and irritated by the multiplicity of restrictions concerning the closing of shops for the sale of certain goods during certain periods whilst the shop may legally be open for the sale of other goods.

The introduction of a five day week by a nationally known firm of shopkeepers has focussed attention upon yet another aspect of the Act which has given rise to what may appear to be an inconsistency.

In a neighbouring city a straightforward five day week may be implemented as shops may close all day Mondays and remain open during the afternoons of the remaining weekdays. In this town, where a Local Order is in force, a shop must close for the serving of customers except for certain exempted articles on Wednesday or Saturday afternoons in each week except during the period 13th May to 12th September in each year. Similar conditions have arisen elsewhere.

This new aspect has made it even more obvious that the Act has become outdated. A new Act designed to meet present conditions is certainly needed.

Petroleum.

When the post of Inspector under the Petroleum Acts was first introduced, installations were simply underground tanks supplying hand operated pumps. Since then the uses of petroleum mixtures have extended into many new fields and give rise to hazards which are not always recognised or appreciated by the people concerned.

Each petroleum installation is subject to control by annual licence issued by the Licensing Authority of the area upon the recommendation of the Petroleum Inspector.

The safety precautions to be observed concern electrical apparatus such as pump motors, switchgear, lighting fittings, wiring, conduit fitting, earthing, etc., the provision of different types of fire extinguishers, the use of different types of flameproofing material, construction of pumps, installation of new tanks and equipment, and methods of dispensing and uses of the spirit and compounds.

The responsibilities attached to the post are great, but strangely enough there is no specialised course of instruction open to the Inspectorate. It is true that the Inspector may call upon the Fire Brigade for advice and that some Licensing Authorities require a Certificate of Safety from a suitably qualified electrician, but the responsibility remains with the Inspector.

I am of the opinion that the post of Inspector under the Petroleum Acts should no longer be regarded as just an additional duty to be discharged by an official qualified in a field other than that of Petroleum, fire hazards and electricity. The matter should be taken up by the Licensing Authorities and from that level to that of the Home Office when the whole field of explosive substances and the methods of control could be reviewed, brought up to date and suitable courses arranged for the inspectorate.

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:—

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1961 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :				
(i)	Houses where no defects were found to exist	62		
(ii)	Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	23		
(iii)	Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—		
			—	85
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :				
(i)	Houses where no defects were found to exist	29		
(ii)	Houses where defects were found to exist	66		
			—	95

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections	...	...	...	180	
Revisits	...	...	...	419	
Smoke tests to drains	...	...	...	8	
Water tests to drains	...	...	...	17	
				—	624

The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1961 :—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1961 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)					80
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1961					Nil
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1961					88
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1961					1
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1957					Nil
				—	169

The result of the service of such notices :—

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1960, and since complied with					59
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1961, which were served during the year 1961					54
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1961, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1960					Nil
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1961, which were served during the year 1961					1
				—	114
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1961 (Informal 55; Statutory Nil)					55

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	157
(b) Informal notices	...	...	—

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	H...
Number killed	419	—	63	1336	834	
Number inspected	419	—	63	1336	834	
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	3	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	78	—	1	2	92	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	18.62%	—	1.59%	.37%	11.03%	
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.12%	
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	3	—	—	—	—	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Sample taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	97	3	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	690	33	—
Ice Cream Premises	154	1	95
Dairies	84	—	59
TOTALS	1025	37	154

Contraventions dealt with :—

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	16
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	13
(c)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	6
(d)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	2
(e)	Other offences	...	...	...	12

C) Unsound food surrendered :—

Meat	..	..	79 tins	Pigs' hearts	..	2 boxes
Fruit	..	..	224 "	Ox head & Tongue	..	1
Vegetables	..	..	4 "	Butter	..	6 lbs.
Fish	..	..	4 "	Mallows	..	56 lbs.
Soup	..	..	2 "	Mallows	..	42 pkts.
Bournvita	..	..	3 "	Cakes	..	380
Fish	..	..	26 stone	Bread & Rolls	..	282
Kipperettes	..	..	40 pkts.	Spread	..	1 jar
Roes	..	..	2 boxes	Sponge Mixture	..	1 pkt.
Prawns	..	..	48 lbs.	Biscuits	..	3 pkts.
Meat	..	..	252 "	Chicken	..	600 portions
Sausages	..	..	12 "	Chicken	..	38 lbs.
Pork Pies	..	..	72 "	Cheese spread	..	264 portions

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

—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

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

PART 1 of the ACT.

—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	17	2	—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	144	48	1	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	1	—	—
Total	179	66	3	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

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	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	9	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	—	—	—	—	—

—SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	204
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—

—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a)	Stables						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	70
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—

—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii)	Action taken :—						
(a)	Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c)	Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—
(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	...	...	...	...	...	1
(g)	Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h)	Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
(i)	Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	—
(j)	Letters to other Authorities re contacts	...	...	...	...	...	4

—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A.	(i)	Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	594
	(ii)	Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	2,487
	(iii)	Infestations dealt with	350

B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.

Manholes baited	314
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—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i)	Inspections	39
(ii)	Informal action	2

—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	77
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	8

—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	176
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	4

—DITCHES.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	67
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	—

12.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
(i) Inspections	...	3
(ii) Informal action	...	
13.—CESSPOOLS		
(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	1
(ii) Informal action	...	
14.—SMOKE.		
(i) Observations	...	
(ii) Informal action	...	
15.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).		
(i) Observations	...	
(ii) Informal action	...	
16.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES		
(i) Inspections	...	
(ii) Informal action	...	
17.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.		
(i) Inspections	...	
(ii) Informal	...	
18.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.		
(i) Inspections	...	
(ii) Informal action	...	
19.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.		
Inspections	...	
Informal action	...	
20.—SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING		
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21.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS		
(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	1,0
Informal action	...	
22.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.		
(i) Inspections	...	
(ii) Informal action...	...	
23.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.		
(i) Inspections	...	
(ii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	
(iii) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	
<p>In addition, 6 Council houses and 43 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Verminous bedding was destroyed in 1 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	...	2
Informal action	...	2

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

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 5 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 Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 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 1,904.1 hours, (134.0 hours above average), giving a daily mean of 5.2 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.

During nine months of the year sunshine exceeded the average; only February, April and September falling below the local average. The summer months of June, July and August together provided 60.4 hours more sunshine than an average year.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 359 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the **4th position on the mainland for the year 1961**. For the six "winter" months of January, February, March and October, November and December BOGNOR REGIS with 657.1 hours of sunshine ranked **1st on the mainland**.

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was 28.53 inches, which was 1.03 inches less than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures below average. (See Table III). Of these, the months of May to August inclusive were all below average by a total of 3.18 inches.

Humidity.

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 79%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for the year was 52.0°F., which was 1.5° above the average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 78° on 30th August, and the lowest temperature was 23° on the 25th December. The lowest grass temperature was 19° on the 28th December.

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 for 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: 1,904.1 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 5.2 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 309.
Sunniest days: 29th June and 1st July (14.9 hours).
Warmest day: 30th August (78°).
Coldest day: 24th December (31°).
Lowest temperature on the grass: 28th December (19°).
Warmest night: 2nd July (64°).
Coldest night: 25th December (23°).
Warmest months: July and August (mean average temperature 61.5°).
Coldest month: December (mean average temperature 40.5°).
Mean yearly temperature: 52°.
Rainfall: 28.53 inches.
Number of rain days: (.01 in. or more): 135.
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 102.
Wettest day: 29th January (1.87 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 79%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer

Year 1961	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)										
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—										
		Inches	Date		Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	29.956	30.660	14th	29.030	3rd	0	2	9	0	0	4	9	3	4	
February	30.162	30.708	19th	29.426	2nd	0	2	1	0	6	0	8	8	3	
March	30.370	30.680	8th	29.978	30th	0	2	1	3	5	0	7	6	7	
April	29.836	30.130	18th	29.408	23rd	0	1	3	4	4	2	10	4	2	
May	30.104	30.564	11th	29.718	31st	0	5	8	3	0	0	7	5	3	
June	30.112	30.442	28th	29.690	1st	0	5	2	3	3	2	10	4	1	
July	30.094	30.408	3rd	29.514	13th	0	3	2	1	6	1	7	3	8	
August	30.112	30.394	31st	29.868	6th	0	4	1	1	2	2	15	2	4	
September	30.034	30.492	23rd	29.674	28th	0	4	1	0	5	4	12	0	4	
October	29.896	30.474	13th	29.362	7th	0	2	2	0	2	4	15	4	2	
November	29.962	30.322	4th	29.366	8th	0	3	10	3	2	0	5	0	7	
December	29.952	30.780	18th	29.178	30th	1	2	8	3	3	1	9	2	2	
Average for the year	30.049	—	—	—	Totals	1	35	48	21	38	20	114	41	47	

TABLE II

Year 1961	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit												On Grass		Frosts		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Maximum				Minimum				Sub-Soil Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	Lowest	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest						
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date					
January ...	45	37	41.0	Nil	49	29th	37	25th	44	29th & 30th	29	12th	46	23	12th	6	12
February ...	49	42	45.5	+5.0	55	9th	45	22nd	47	12th & 26th	33	19th	46	31	22nd	0	3
March ...	53	40	46.5	+3.0	58	7th & 16th	46	19th	48	8th & 30th	30	20th	48	26	20th	1	13
April ...	55	47	51.0	+3.0	59	7th & 26th	52	4th & 10th	51	13th & 21st	39	28th	51	37	24th	0	0
May ...	60	47	53.5	+0.5	69	14th	54	27th	56	12th	37	28th	55	32	28th	0	1
June ...	66	52	59.0	Nil	74	6th	57	1st	61	30th	46	1st, 9th, 10th	58	43	3rd	0	0
July ...	68	55	61.5	-0.5	77	2nd	60	15th	64	2nd	48	5th	62	42	5th	0	0
August ...	67	56	61.5	-0.5	78	30th	65	3, 13, & 26	62	5th & 29th	48	7th	62	44	7th	0	0
September ...	66	56	61.0	+2.0	77	18th	59	6th	63	16th & 19th	46	8th & 26th	62	43	8th	0	0
October ...	60	50	55.0	+2.5	65	10th & 11th	51	19th	61	10th	39	30th	60	35	31st	0	0
November ...	50	42	46.0	-0.5	58	1st & 2nd	44	10, 15 & 16	55	2nd	31	24th	54	26	24th & 29th	1	7
December ...	45	36	40.5	-1.5	55	12th	31	24th	51	12th	23	25th	49	19	28th	14	19
Average for year	57	47	52.0	+1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	Totals	22	55

TABLE III

RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)

Year 1961	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of thirty years 1924-1953	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 ...	40.9	39.5	87	1.28	3.46	4.74	+1.53	1.87 on 29th	15	14
February ...	46.1	44.9	90	.51	2.15	2.66	+0.43	.78 on 27th	13	11
March ...	48.6	45.7	78	.05	.05	.10	—1.72	.05 on 18th & 31st	2	2
April ...	52.5	50.4	86	1.23	1.77	3.00	+1.11	.71 on 25th	14	11
May ...	56.1	50.5	65	.56	1.00	1.56	—0.47	1.02 on 4th	6	5
June ...	61.2	56.0	72	.54	.38	.92	—0.69	.60 on 12th	6	4
July ...	63.5	57.6	69	.08	1.71	1.79	—0.34	.73 on 15th	8	6
August ...	63.9	58.5	72	.11	.56	.67	—1.68	.20 on 12th	9	5
September ...	62.7	59.6	82	.35	2.37	2.72	+0.34	.68 on 30th	14	10
October ...	56.1	52.8	79	1.18	2.08	3.26	+0.09	.76 on 24th	18	10
November ...	46.3	44.2	83	.77	1.98	2.75	—1.00	.61 on 9th	15	11
December ...	40.6	38.8	83	1.39	2.97	4.36	+1.37	.66 on 29th	15	13
Year's average ...	53.2	49.9	79	—	—	—	—1.03	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	8.05	20.48	28.53	—	—	135	102

TABLE IV

Year 1961	BRIGHT SUNSHINE				
	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	68.0 (50.2)	+0.3	23 (19)	15th	7.2
February ...	80.0 (91.9)	-2.5	21 (17)	14th	9.2
March ...	183.4 (83.1)	+42.7	30 (22)	24th	10.3
April ...	114.4 (172.2)	-63.2	25 (27)	24th	13.4
May ...	262.5 (200.1)	+43.7	31 (28)	22nd	13.7
June ...	264.7 (251.7)	+27.1	29 (27)	29th	14.9
July ...	237.2 (186.6)	+20.9	29 (30)	1st	14.9
August ...	216.6 (217.0)	+5.4	30 (31)	9th	12.2
September ...	151.6 (148.6)	-9.4	25 (25)	9th	11.6
October ...	160.0 (118.3)	+39.5	29 (27)	2nd	10.3
November ...	75.4 (86.2)	+2.4	17 (24)	4th	8.9
December ...	90.3 (56.0)	+27.1	20 (18)	2nd	7.7
Totals ...	1904.1 (1061.9)	+134.0	309 (205)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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Chapter LXXXXXXVIII	4915
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