

[Report 1963] / Medical Officer of Health, Bognor Regis U.D.C.

Contributors

Bognor Regis (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1963

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Bognor Regis Urban District

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REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1963

BY THE

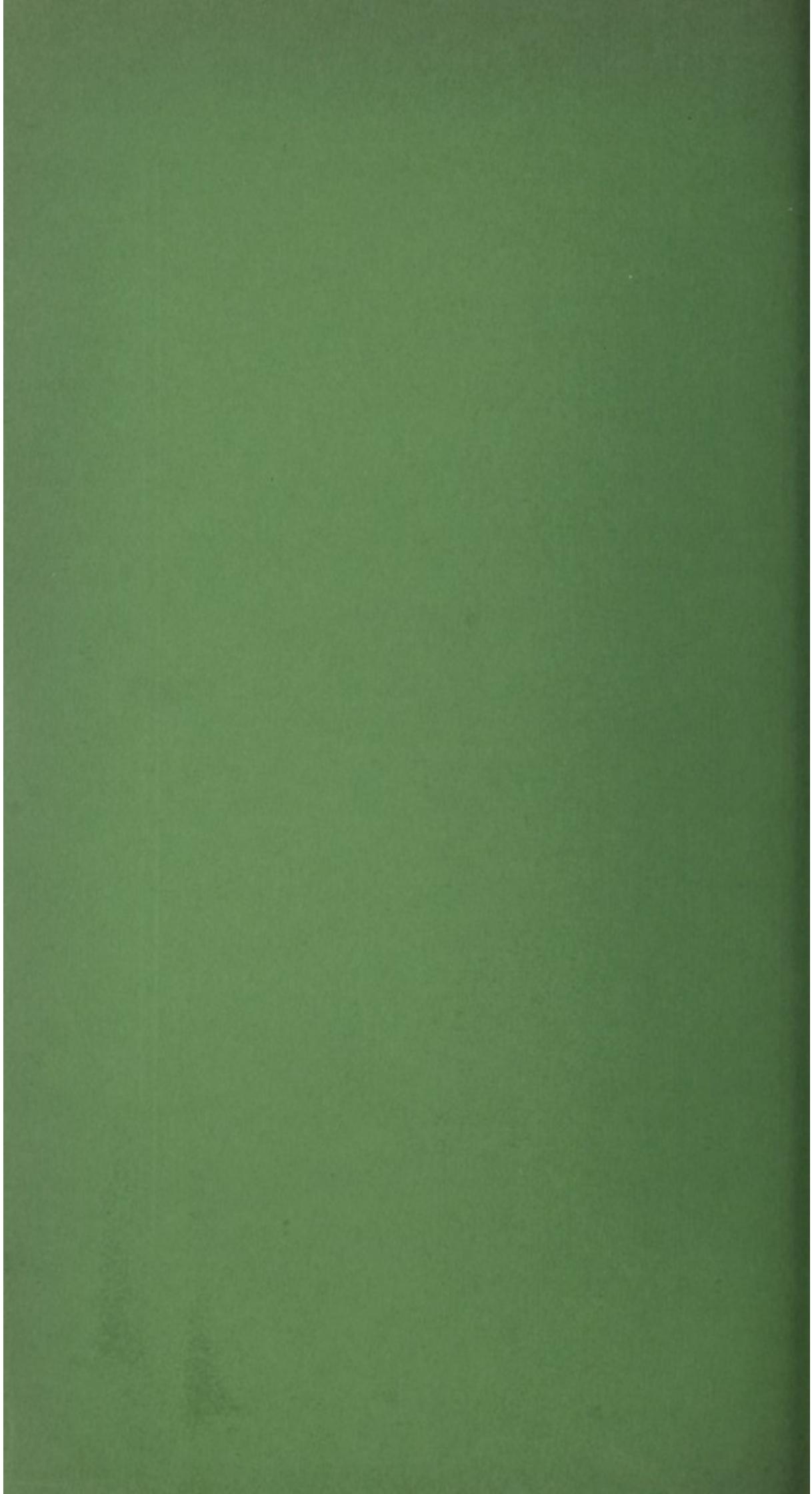
Medical Officer of Health

including

A Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

and

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological
Observer



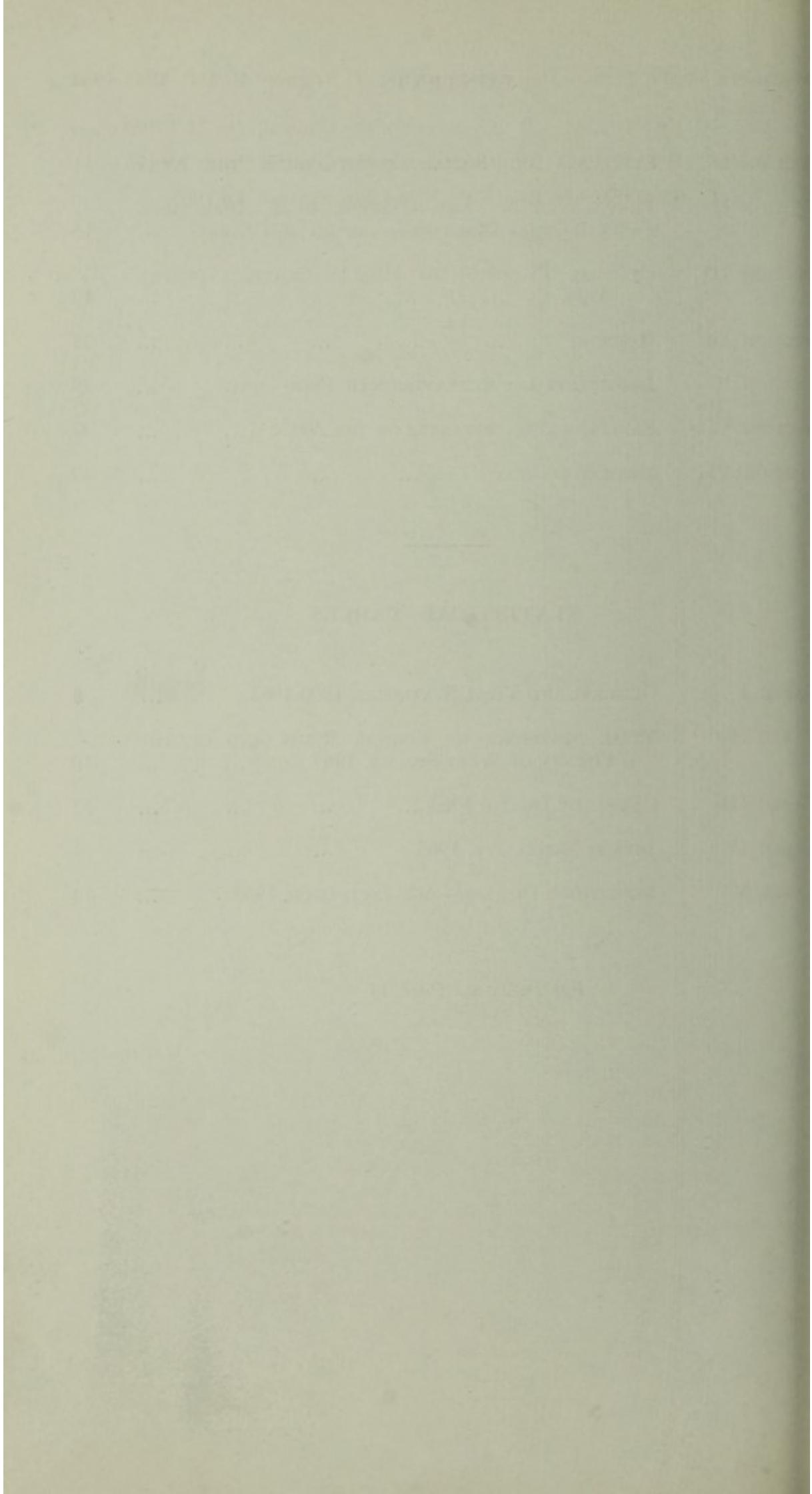
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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1963-1964

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Public Health Committee

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

J. VINCENT, Esq. (Chairman)

S. W. BRITTON, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)

E. G. R. FISK, Esq.,

Mrs. F. D. MOORE

A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.

B. ROSE, Esq.,

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

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

Public Health Officers of the Urban District

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

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

D. WARREN BROWNE

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

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester.
School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council.

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.

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

L. ALLATT

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

Meteorological Observer.

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

CONSULTANTS:—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth).

R. F. WRIGHT,
B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst)

R. C. HOATHER for water analyses
B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

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

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bognor Regis,

November, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1963.

POPULATION GROWTH

The following figures illustrate the rate of total population growth over the past 13 years:—

	Population	Increase since 1951
Census 1951	25,647	—
Census 1961	28,064	2,417
Registrar General's Estimate 1963	28,620	2,973

This slow increase in total population is, however, accompanied by a disproportionate increase in the number of elderly or retired persons, which is now at its highest peak so far. Since the death rate over many years has exceeded the birth rate, it is evident that this population increase derives from immigrants to the town, chiefly of the older age groups:

One significant conclusion can be drawn from this continued population trend. This is, that at the present rate of natural growth (and especially with any possible increase from boundary adjustments) it will be many years before the total population and the age-group ratios reach a balance which is economically and socially desirable. Both long-term and short-term housing projects, welfare and hospital services and employment opportunities, are all directly affected by, and also directly affect this adverse population ratio. This can only be halted or reversed by urgent co-ordinated action at central government, county council, and district council level. The prospect of the ratio of retired persons rising from 30% to-day, to perhaps over 40% by the next census in 1971, is indeed intimidating. Since elderly persons cannot be discouraged or prevented from moving into the district to retire, every incentive should be sought to retain in the town young people already resident here, and more young families and more employers should be encouraged to move here. Policies in every sphere of development and planning could well be reviewed in the light of present population and age group forecasts, for the next ten years or more. Already, the hospital and the welfare services are stretched to their limits because of the demands made by our ageing population.

HOUSING

Co-incident with the population figures referred to in the previous paragraph, there has been an increase both absolute and proportionate, in the number of persons on the Council's housing waiting list, as is shown below.

Year	Waiting List
1951	522
1961	625
1963	879

See Table I (Page 9) for numbers of Council houses built.

The latest figure (Sept. 1964) shows that of the 1000 applicants, about 300 are elderly persons. The present turn-over and rate of building of council houses is such that most of to-day's elderly applicants are unlikely to be offered accommodation, and that a considerable proportion of the younger families will have to wait at least as long as previously before they can be considered for tenancies.

There has been a sharp increase in the market price of both new and old houses placing the majority of houses for sale locally beyond the means of the majority of applicants.

A major problem is presented by the cost of building new properties in relation to the basic income of the younger applicants, which may fairly be assessed at being between £11 and £14 p.w. The cost of new properties puts their economic rents well beyond the means of the majority of applicants and of existing council tenants.

STRUCTURAL DAMPNESS

Almost every day, complaints of alleged housing defects are received by this department. The majority of these complaints refer to dampness, and in most cases the basic cause is inherent in the design. Rising damp is commonplace in older properties without damp-courses, and until recently has been difficult to cure. Penetrating damp through external walls or roofs, usually responds to fairly simple measures.

The third form of dampness, and possibly the most common today, is due to condensation. A depressing feature of condensation is that it is possibly more common in recently built, indeed very modern dwellings, than in the older houses. Condensation occurs when moisture in the air of the room comes in contact with cold walls or windows. There is only one satisfactory answer to condensation, prevention by insulation, preferably in the design stage, combined with background central heating.

A recent personal visit to the French building industry showed all too clearly that condensation there has now been eradicated at source in their system-built dwellings.

Until all new buildings in this town are designed to the same high standard of insulation that are incorporated in this Council's new properties, they could be considered technically obsolete.

A regulation enforcing adequate wall and roof-space insulation to modern standards, is urgently needed for all future house-construction.

ELDERLY PERSONS IN COLD WEATHER

The extremely cold and bitter period of January to March, 1963, caused appalling hardship to many old persons. It has been estimated that about 20,000 elderly persons actually died in England and Wales as a result of this cold spell. The indoor temperature of a number of old persons dwellings periodically visited here during this period was well below freezing, and water for cooking and for the w.c's was not available. The plight of these old people was pathetic, and could be directly attributed to one factor—heat-loss through walls, windows and roof space. One elderly lady actually suffered frost-bite of the toes even though she was bedridden.

An elderly man with heart-disease, living in a newly-built bungalow, had to carry pails of water from a neighbour's garage for his essential domestic use, because his main service water pipe had frozen.

Inactivity in elderly persons leads eventually to permanent disabilities during cold weather. Surprisingly large numbers of our elderly persons have to spend more time in bed than is desirable, because bed is the only warm place in far too many of their homes.

STAFF

Last year a record number of callers came to the Public Health Department for advice on matters concerning health, welfare, housing and numerous other problems, often of a personal nature, and who were not infrequently in a state of anxiety and distress. Several thousand a year of such personal calls are made, and I should like, once again, to thank the staff of the department for their efficient and sympathetic handling of enquiries.

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITA

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease No.	Infant		Cancer	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		Mortality		Deaths	
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	2
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	2
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	2
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	2
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	2
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	2
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	2
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	2
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	2
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	2
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.2
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.5
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.1
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.8
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.4
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.3
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.4
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.4
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.5
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.4
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.6
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.6
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.2
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.1
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.9
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.0
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.4
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.0
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.1
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.8
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.3
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.0
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.3
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.1
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.7
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.0
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.0
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.0
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.3
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.8
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.0
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.6
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.4
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.1
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.6
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.8
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.7
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.4
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.9
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.2
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.2
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.4
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.9
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.1
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.2
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.6
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.7
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.7
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.2
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.1
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.5
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.6
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.2
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	21.8	96	3.3

*"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 1900-1963

Pul-mo-nary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erec- ted Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sun. repre- sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate			By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	†	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	†	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	†	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	†	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	†	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	†	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	†	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	—	—	0.08	†	9520	143	36	—	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	—	—	0.34	†	9780	147	14	—	£603,074	£2,475
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	†	9983	181	39	—	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	—	—	—	†	10208	282	—	—	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	—	—	0.07	†	10863	320	—†	—	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	—	—	0.35	†	10979	235	—	—	£1,855,526	£7,330

*Non-assisted.

†To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and one house in Towncross Avenue purchased in 1960, making a grand total of 1140.

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

♀New Valuation List.

x Information not available

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1963

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1962

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General Mid-1963	255,650 (252,030)	170,060 (165,840)	425,710 (418,470)	28 620 (28,070)
Number of Live Births	3,909 (3,740)	2,486 (2,443)	6,395 (6,183)	409 (366)
Birth Rate	15.3 (14.8)	14.6 (14.7)	15.0 (14.8)	14.3 (13.0)
Number of Deaths	4,084 (3,771)	2,550 (2,351)	6,634 (6,122)	538 (453)
Death Rate	16.0 (14.9)	15.0 (14.2)	15.6 (14.6)	18.6 (16.1)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	76 (70)	38 (54)	114 (124)	13 (7)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	19.4 (18.7)	15.3 (22.1)	17.8 (20.1)	31.8 (19.1)
Number of Maternal Deaths	— (2)	— (—)	— (2)	— (1)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	— (0.5)	— (—)	— (0.3)	— (2.7)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	9 (13)	5 (11)	14 (24)	1 (3)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System)	0.04 (0.05)	0.03 (0.07)	0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.11)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	667 (701)	436 (448)	1,103 (1 149)	96 (90)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.6 (2.8)	2.6 (2.7)	2.6 (2.7)	3.4 (3.2)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 175, and in the Rural Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 64. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 111.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	18.2	(18.0)
Death Rate	12.2	(11.9)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	20.9	(21.6)

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
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,064
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1963)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,620
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1963)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,979
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
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,801
Rateable value (April 1st, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,855,526
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7330

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 :—		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	14.29
Live Births—							
Legitimate	...	366	188	178			
Illegitimate	...	43	24	19			
		<u>409</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>197</u>			
Still Births—					Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	births	14.46
Legitimate	...	4	3	1			
Illegitimate	...	2	2	—			
		<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>			
Total live and stillbirths		415	217	198			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					...	...	10.51%
Deaths :—		538	246	292	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population	...	18.80
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes...					...	...	271
(Percentage of total deaths, 50.4)							
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.78
There were 366 legitimate children born and 11 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.05
There were 43 illegitimate children born and 2 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.51
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.89
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Early Neo-natal death per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.14
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	96

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1963, classified by age and cause

Causes of Death Column 1	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES 11	FEMALES 12
	All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1-4 4	5-14 5	15-24 6	25-44 7	45-64 8	65-74 9	75 and upwards 10		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	4	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	19	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	3	11	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	—	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	51	—	—	—	1	—	10	20	20	24	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
16. Diabetes ...	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	71	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	47	18	53
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	104	—	—	—	—	—	18	36	50	59	45
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	5	5
20. Other heart disease ...	78	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	68	31	47
21. Other circulatory disease ...	30	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	20	14	16
22. Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
23. Pneumonia ...	26	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	17	13	13
24. Bronchitis ...	30	1	—	—	—	—	8	11	10	23	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	40	7	—	1	—	1	4	8	19	16	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
34. All other accidents ...	14	—	—	1	—	1	5	3	4	5	9
35. Suicide ...	9	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	4	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	538	13	1	3	3	9	85	140	284	246	292

The principal causes of death from 1954 to 1963 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4	3	2	1	5	3	3	3	3	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	12	17	17	13	16	15	20	18	29	26
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	7	17	13	15	24	20	21	23	27	35
Coronary Disease ...	61	62	61	58	69	84	123	102	81	104
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	89	93	101	103	92	107	99	98	97	118
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	57	61	56	67	56	74	73	69	62	71
Cancer ...	81	67	70	70	85	83	96	98	90	96

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

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Premature birth ...	4	5	5	7	2	4	5	2	4	—
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Atelectasis ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mongolism ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations	6	4	4	2	5	3	4	—	3	5
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL—all causes ...	12	13	13	12	10	8	12	4	7	13

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality 1963

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
	Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
Injury at birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ...	9	1	1	—	11	1	—	1	—	13

Net births in the year (Legitimate 366, Illegitimate 43) : 409.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 11, Illegitimate 2) : 13.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1963 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	Age unkn'wn		Total
Measles	438	11	77	116	211	16	4	3	—	—	—	438	—
Scarlet Fever ...	10	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Sonne Dysentery	101	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	—
TOTAL	549	11	78	117	217	19	4	3	—	—	100	549	—

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the fifth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1963.

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.

Two cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 4 in 1962) and 5 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 9 in 1962) were added to the Register during 1963 as shown below. No cases were restored to the register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	1	—	1	—	2
Cases transferred from other districts	4	1	—	—	5
Cases restored to Register ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	1	1	—	7

Removals from Register

Twenty-seven cases were removed from the Register during 1963, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	1	—	—	1	2
Deaths	—	1	—	—	1
Lost sight of	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous Recovered	14	10	—	—	24
TOTALS	15	11	—	1	27

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1963

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	10	6	16	—	2	2	18
East	13	8	21	3	2	5	26
Felpham	12	7	19	1	2	3	22
North	10	12	22	3	1	4	26
West	7	10	17	1	1	2	19
TOTALS	52	43	95	8	8	16	111

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
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
1962	3	0.11	0.07
1963	1	0.04	0.06

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 1963.

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 ARE

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 83 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1963, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 2 persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 103 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 24 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION.

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in October, 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 1st June to 15th September, 1963. First Aid was rendered to 1,388 persons and 33 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.

5. REGISTERED HOMES.

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

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

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

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

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

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

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

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

ACTS—

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

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

BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September, 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings*	October 1925 & July 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	September, 1925
6. Houses Let in Lodgings	September, 1925
7. Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925
8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences ...	July, 1927
9. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September, 1937
10. Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies	March, 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939
12. Camping Grounds	Nov., 1954 & April, 1957
13. Building	March 1954
14. Offensive Trades	June, 1947
15. Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air ...	August, 1950

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 Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Young Children.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Clinic, 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, five 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 1963:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic — — —	303	—	—	303
Number of attendances made — — —	1,824	—	—	1,824
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	126	—	—	126
Number of attendances made — — —	130	—	—	130
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended — — —	582	117	118	817
Number of attendances made — — —	4,789	865	1,111	6,765

Maternal Mortality.

There were no death during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Clinic 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 177 children attended the clinic, making 531 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 orthopaedic 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 Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

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

3. HOME NURSING.

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

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

(a) Tuberculosis.

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

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

(b) County Almoner Service.

A County Almoner, who also acts as almoner to Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Bognor Regis Annexe, undertakes a domiciliary service for persons needing help with social problems arising from illness. The service includes provision of recuperative holidays, assistance with plans for the care of the elderly sick and after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

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

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE.

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

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Clinic 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 1963, 420 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 400 and the number of school children 20. In addition 295 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
1962	168	193	19	5	1	29	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	6	12	2	420
Totals	1638	3,599	1,045	515	447	2,659	1,500	11,403

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the sixteenth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1963 (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
1962	2	16
1963	2*	33

*Provisional figure.

7. 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 1963, the number of children immunised was as follows :—

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							TOTAL
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-1958	1949-1953	
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough								
Primary injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria and Tetanus								
Primary injections	—	1	—	5	4	12	2	24
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	20	13	118	6	157
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus								
Primary injections	191	179	19	5	2	—	—	396
Reinforcing injections	—	59	47	5	2	22	—	135

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 1963 was as follows:—

AGE GROUP	(Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk; or three injections quadruple)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; third or fourth injection Salk; or fourth injection quadruple)
Children born 1963 ..	70	—
Children born 1962 ..	241	304
Children born 1961 ..	60	
Children and Persons born 1943-60 ...	62	27
Young Persons 1933-1942	51	
Others	6	—
TOTAL	490	331

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. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1963:—

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Over 14 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	65	42	7	8	12	134
REVACCINATION	—	—	8	18	128	154

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Service is intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by Hospitals and Doctors.

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

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short and long-term stay cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive day training centre at Stockbridge Hall, Donnington, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

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 1963				Built during 1963				Under construction 31/12/63				In prospect				
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	56	106
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	63	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnham Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	19	-	†4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	54	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Towncross Avenue	-	-	81	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Oak Grove ...	-	-	32	4	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Oak Close ...	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Laburnum Grove ...	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Hazel Road ...	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	326	298	407	202	1233	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	15	35	56	106	

*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows

‡Purchased in 1960

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
1962	700	213	6	219
1963	879	204	10	214

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

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

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	184
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	770
(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 ...	64
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	64
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	128

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-1963 notices, 32; 1963 notices, 68) ...	100
---	-----

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 2

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

(a) By Owners (1962 Notice, 1) 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 2

Action under the Housing Act, 1961, Part II—Houses let in Multiple Occupation.

Houses inspected 26

Action under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—

Improvement of Houses

Houses inspected 650

The number of persons during the year...

1. The number of persons...

2. The number of persons...

3. The number of persons...

4. The number of persons...

5. The number of persons...

6. The number of persons...

7. The number of persons...

8. The number of persons...

9. The number of persons...

10. The number of persons...

11. The number of persons...

12. The number of persons...

13. The number of persons...

14. The number of persons...

15. The number of persons...

16. The number of persons...

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 1963. (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 28 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 1963 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.—Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination was carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954 has continued since that date. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector or the Additional Public Health Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 44.

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 cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 7 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition,

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 214 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream. Ice cream is being manufactured at 6 registered premises.

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

During the months of April to September, 55 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 55 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 7 different supplies; 22 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 33 samples were Soft Ice Cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows :—

SUPPLY	From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines					
	No. examined	GRADE				No. examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	8	7	1	—	—	16	7	3	4	2
B	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	—
C	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
E	2	2	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—
F	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—
G	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	22	17	4	—	1	33	20	7	4	2

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 (General) Regulations, 1960, 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 1963 a total of 2232 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
576	34	18	12	99	83	228	26	136	64	113	77	134

3. Registered Food Premises.

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

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84—Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)	218
(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)	10

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

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

5. Disposal of Condemned Food.

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

6. Educational Activities.

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

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

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

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

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

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

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	55
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	3
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	...	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	1
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	25

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	8	15	177
1962	—	48	3	15	66
1963	—	59	—	25	84
GRAND TOTAL					4,739

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. P. M. Harvey, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., East District Engineer, Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, to the 30th September, 1963, consisted of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Water-works 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. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company on the 1st October, 1963.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply was 58 sq. miles in extent, and consisted 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 was mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking until this Undertaking was also transferred to Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company.

† This parish was supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council, until this Company was transferred to Portsmouth and Gosport Water Company.

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 owned 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 July, 1963, a new source of supply was brought into service at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne.

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

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

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

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

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

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 317 samples, and the results of chemical examination of 3 samples of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 101 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	10,979	28,620
Aldingbourne	627	2,074
Barnham	222	459
Bersted	682	1,857
Boxgrove	292	1,018
Climping	85	602
Eartham	31	139
Eastergate	371	1,146
*Ford	96	793
Middleton	1,392	2,623
†Oving	3	952
Pagham	1,295	1,772
Slindon	229	601
‡Tangmere	214	1,025
♀Tortington	16	617
Walberton	569	1,614
Yapton	604	2,023
	6,728	19,315
TOTALS	17,707	47,935

- 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 to date of transfer
- ♀ Supplied Mainly by Arundel M.B. Waterworks

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

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 to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

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

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

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

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1963 no less than 169 cesspools out of a total of 194 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1963

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	34	4	—	30
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	5	—	—	5
Aldwick	199	11	6	194
	238	15	6	229

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, 1963.

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 31.12.63 ...	238	51	488	777
	558	216	849	1,623
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.63	528	211	655	1,394
	30	5	194	229

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, 1964, the vehicles carried out 1,336 cesspool cleansings in 2,041 journeys. Approximately 1,902,750 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,423 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 41.)

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 1962 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 126 samples of swimming bath water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 12 showed contamination. Subsequent check samples proved 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 1963 8

(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 8

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

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

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

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

Pleasure Fairs.

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

Offensive Trades.

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

Public Mortuary.

103 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 98 cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Food Hygiene

As previously reported, Mr. James, Additional Public Health Inspector, and I, had for some time experienced difficulty in being able to devote sufficient time to this very important work. Mr. David Grant, lately retired Chief Public Health Inspector, Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch, was appointed to assist during the summer season by operating as a Specialist Inspector on Food Hygiene.

The impact of his work soon became apparent, for here was a very experienced officer carrying out specialist duties in a district new to him. Sufficient time could be spent on the maintenance of standards, particularly amongst the food handlers, for the town's food premises were already well provided with the necessary amenities conducive to safe food handling.

Mr. Grant dealt with food manufacturing as well as food retailing shops, holiday camps, office and factory canteens, school kitchens, licensed premises, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, places of entertainment, ice cream premises, nursing homes, etc., and in doing so revised and in some cases added to the register of food premises.

It was a great relief to know that this vitally important part of public health work was receiving the necessary attention.

During the year and in accordance with our usual custom, talks were given to food handlers. This was followed up by the distribution of food hygiene posters and leaflets. Food traders have in the main co-operated by exhibiting the posters in kitchens, food preparation rooms and toilets, etc.

New Estates

Residential estates are being developed in the more rural parts of the district. These have attracted new residents amongst whom are many from large urbanised areas. Many complaints are received concerning conditions which are ever present in the countryside, such as nuisance from ground beetles, rodents, ditches, water-logged gardens, farm animals and manure, fertilisers, silage, etc. Dealing with these complaints can be a lengthy business requiring great understanding.

Smoke Nuisances

Smoke from the burning of garden refuse continues to cause annoyance to neighbouring residents. Whilst it is very difficult to prove the existence of a Statutory Nuisance one can easily appreciate how the indiscriminate burning of such refuse can adversely affect the people downwind. I am sure much more nervous tension is caused in this way than is generally recognised. When called in we can usually advise some improvement but usually find a great deal of hostility between the parties concerned.

Housing

Much time and effort continues to be spent in advising owners and occupiers of the advantages associated with the improvement and modernisation of dwellings. Whilst the Grants scheme continues to be unattractive to owners of rented property, progress is being made on the lines of the experiments described in my previous reports. Several house agents are actively engaged in having their clients' properties modernised and arranging transfer of tenants, thus enabling tenants to choose a modernised house at a higher rental and allowing the vacated premises to be modernised and offered to other tenants.

Poisons Used For Rodent Control

Because of the danger to humans and animals this Department has never used Sodium Fluoracetate or Fluoroacetamide. Warfarin has been used almost exclusively, as all the information available has been until recently to the effect that this poison, which is an anti-coagulant, was relatively quite safe, except in the case of pigs which are very susceptible.

It is claimed that dogs have been affected. All Warfarin baits laid by members of the staff of this Department are so placed as to prevent domestic animals and birds being able to feed from them.

Warfarin is readily obtainable from shops and stores. It is felt that indiscriminate use of Warfarin by persons unaware of its dangers may be causing much suffering in the animal world, much anguish to the owners of pets and much suspicion of the methods used by this Department. Treatments improperly carried out may also help to form a Warfarin-resistant colony of rats.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

A. The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1963 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :				
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	25			
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	37			
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	2			
				64
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :				
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	31			
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	89			
				120
The number of inspections made :—				
Primary inspections	184			
Revisits	586			
				770
Smoke tests to drains	18			
Water tests to drains	23			
				41

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1963 :—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1963 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	79	
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1963	1	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1963	126	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1963	5	
REPRESENTATION under Section II, Housing Act 1957	Nil	
		211

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1962, and since complied with	31	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1963, which were served during the year 1963	68	
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1963, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1962	1	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1963, which were served during the year 1963	2	
		102
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1963 (Informal 106; Statutory 3)		109

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	141
(b) Informal notices	...	...	—

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	383	—	52	1051	682	—
Number inspected	383	—	52	1051	682	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	3	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	19	—	—	1	16	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	4.96%	—	—	.38%	2.35%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	96	1	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	1523	133	—
Ice Cream Premises	562	1	59
Dairies	51	1	—
TOTALS	2232	136	59

Contraventions dealt with :—

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	33
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	60
(c)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	27
(d)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	14
(e)	Other offences	...	...	...	39

(C) Unsound food surrendered :—

Tins of Meat	115	Fowls	4
Tins of Fruit	85	Shellfish	32½lb.
Tins of Fish	5	Hams	87lb.
Tins of Cream	2	Chicken portions	123lb.
Tins of Vegetables	3	Salmon	1 box
Tin of Milk	1	Cheese	1lb.
Tin of Spaghetti	1	Cakes	13 x 3lb.
Meat	297lb.	Pie	2lb.
Fish	51 stone	Paste	2 jars
Mixed frozen food	351lb.		

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

3.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:—

PART 1 of the ACT.

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

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	29	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	156	53	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	186	82	7	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

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

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

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Vearing) Making pparel) etc.,)))	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	11	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	387
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS						
(a) Stables						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	128
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.						
(i)	Visits	...	...	...	...	13
(ii)	Action taken :—					
(a)	Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	3
(c)	Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
(d)	Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	3
(f)	Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—
(g)	Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	—
(h)	Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—
(i)	Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	—
(j)	Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts	...	...	...	...	86
7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—						
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.						
A.	(i)	Premises inspected	...	...	...	1,147
	(ii)	Number of inspections	...	...	...	,243c
	(iii)	Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	270
B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.						
		Manholes baited	...	...	...	205
8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	13
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	83
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	21
10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	202
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	27
11.—DITCHES.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	35
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
12.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	247
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	8

13.—CESSPOOLS						
(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	45
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	2
14.—SMOKE.						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	22
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
15.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
16.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	8
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
17.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	6
(ii)	Informal	...	...	...	...	—
18.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.						
(i)	Inspections	...	..	..	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
19.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.						
	Inspections	...	..	..	..	—
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
20.—SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING						
	Visits and inquiries	...	...	...	...	3
21.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS						
	(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	...	...	...	1077
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
22.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	1
(ii)	Informal action...	...	...	...	...	—
23.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	62
(ii)	Notices	—	—	—	—	3
(iii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	—
(iv)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	1
In addition, 26 Council houses and 10 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.						
The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.						
The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses 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.						
24.—PETROLEUM ACTS.						
	Visits	...	...	...	...	177
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	8

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1963.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

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

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

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of 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 1,692.0 hours, (78.1 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.6 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.

Although six months of the year had below average sunshine, January, with 88.8 hours, had 21.1 hours above the average for that month, and July with 243.5 hours had 27.2 hours above average.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 360 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that **BOGNOR REGIS** had the **3rd position on the mainland for the year 1963.**

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was 27.20 inches, which was 2.36 inches less than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures below average, and January, 1963 was the driest January since records were kept. (See Table III).

Humidity.

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 82%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for the year was 48.5°F., which was 2.0° below the average. It was the coldest year since records were started 40 years ago. The highest shade temperature recorded was 79° on 22nd July, and the lowest temperature was 15° on the 13th January. The lowest grass temperature was 14° on the 13th January.

Ten months of the year showed below average mean temperatures, and it was the coldest January recorded in Bognor Regis.

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

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1,692.0 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 4.6 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 292.
Sunniest days: 27th July (14.7 hours).
Warmest day: 22nd July (79°).
Coldest day: 12th & 17th January (28°).
Lowest temperature on the grass: 13th January (14°).
Warmest night: 2nd & 3rd August (61°).
Coldest night: 13th January (15°).
Warmest month: August (mean average temperature 60°).
Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 29.5°).
Mean yearly temperature: 48.5°.
Rainfall: 27.20 inches.
Number of rain days: (.01 in. or more): 158.
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 124.
Wettest day: 15th April (.85 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 82%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE 1

Year 1963	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		Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—							
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	30.258	30.882	22nd	29.408	3rd	0	0	22	4	1	0	0	1	3
February	29.906	30.476	27th	29.316	15th	0	0	12	6	5	1	1	0	3
March	29.914	30.582	23rd	29.054	11th	0	1	4	1	4	5	15	1	0
April	29.944	30.440	27th	29.134	10th	0	0	7	1	5	3	12	0	2
May	30.068	30.392	16th	29.774	21st	0	3	4	0	3	2	11	2	6
June	29.966	30.154	8th	29.670	25th	0	0	5	4	3	2	12	2	2
July	30.130	30.498	26th	29.826	13th	0	0	0	3	5	6	14	2	1
August	29.876	30.104	7th	29.584	31st	0	0	1	0	3	0	19	3	5
September	30.100	30.394	14th	29.646	1st	0	0	8	2	2	0	6	3	9
October	30.132	30.514	9th	29.384	31st	0	4	2	2	4	1	10	3	5
November	29.638	30.296	21st	29.148	15th	0	0	5	0	6	1	14	3	1
December	30.122	30.770	23rd	29.616	19th	0	0	16	7	1	2	4	0	1
Average for the year	30.005	—	—	—	Totals	0	8	86	30	42	23	118	20	38

Year 1963	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit										On Grass		Prosts				
	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	Highest	Lowest							
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date							
January ...	34	25	29.5	-11.5	42	26th	28	12th & 17th	34	29th	15	13th	42	14	13th	28	29
February ...	36	28	32.0	-8.5	41	26th	29	2nd	33	15th	20	2nd	39	18	2nd	26	28
March ...	45	38	41.5	-2.0	53	18th	37	1st	42	15th	29	24th	42	27	24th	2	6
April ...	51	42	46.5	-1.5	60	28th & 29th	45	5th	48	24th & 29th	32	1st & 13th	46	30	1st	1	2
May ...	57	46	51.5	-1.5	74	31st	56	31st	51	23rd	36	2nd	51	33	2nd	0	0
June ...	63	53	58.0	-1.0	76	1st & 10th	57	19th	59	1st	47	15th	57	45	15th	0	0
July ...	65	54	59.5	-2.5	79	22nd	60	6th	60	22nd & 24th	48	27th	59	46	27th	0	0
August ...	65	55	60.0	-2.0	73	2nd	60	16th	61	2nd & 3rd	46	28th & 29th	61	44	28th	0	0
September ...	63	52	57.5	-1.5	68	14th & 15th	59	4th & 30th	59	24th	43	28th & 29th	59	41	28th	0	0
October ...	58	49	53.5	Nil	61	10, 17 & 23,	52	29th	56	16, 19 & 20	40	14th	57	38	14th	0	0
November ...	54	47	50.5	+4.0	59	10th	47	15th	54	5th	34	14th	54	30	21st	0	2
December ...	42	34	38.0	-4.0	50	1st	34	19th	47	2nd	25	15th & 21st	48	18	20th	16	18
Average for year	53	44	48.5	-2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	— Totals	73	85

TABLE III

Year 1963	HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					
	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 ...	29.4	28.2	84	.11	.67	.78	-2.43	.26 on 19th	5	4
February ...	32.4	31.2	87	.48	.84	1.32	-0.91	.39 on 14th	13	9
March ...	42.1	40.5	86	1.02	1.86	2.88	+1.06	.44 on 17th	15	12
April ...	47.2	45.5	87	1.05	2.32	3.37	+1.48	.85 on 15th	17	16
May ...	53.6	49.3	72	.21	1.33	1.54	-0.49	.56 on 27th	11	9
June ...	60.0	56.2	78	.67	1.71	2.38	+0.77	.56 on 17th	13	10
July ...	62.6	58.7	78	.79	.32	1.11	-1.02	.78 on 6th	8	4
August ...	61.5	57.5	77	.68	1.77	2.45	+0.10	.36 on 25th	17	13
September ...	59.1	55.3	78	1.12	1.20	2.32	-0.06	.69 on 24th	12	10
October ...	54.8	52.3	84	.56	1.27	1.83	-1.34	.48 on 30th	13	11
November ...	51.2	49.0	85	2.06	4.08	6.14	+2.39	.81 on 17th	24	21
December ...	38.7	37.2	86	.26	.82	1.08	-1.91	.38 on 24th	10	5
Year's average ...	49.3	46.7	82	—	—	—	-2.36	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	9.01	18.19	27.20	—	—	158	124

TABLE IV

Year 1963	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	88.8 (63.9)	+21.1	19 (20)	18th 21st 22nd	7.7
February ...	84.3 (107.8)	+1.8	17 (22)	28th	9.8
March ...	129.9 (145.0)	-10.8	28 (27)	1st & 2nd	9.7
April ...	145.8 (158.9)	-31.8	25 (28)	13th	11.6
May ...	223.6 (171.4)	+4.8	27 (29)	31st	14.1
June ...	204.8 (284.6)	-32.8	28 (28)	7th	14.6
July ...	243.5 (172.1)	+27.2	30 (30)	27th	14.7
August ...	189.1 (193.8)	-22.1	30 (29)	29th	13.3
September ...	147.1 (175.7)	-13.9	25 (28)	15th	11.0
October ...	91.2 (104.9)	-29.3	23 (27)	9th	9.7
November ...	76.8 (45.2)	+3.8	24 (13)	3rd	7.6
December ...	67.1 (115.2)	+3.9	16 (22)	21st	6.8
Totals ...	1692.0 (1798.5)	-78.1	292 (303)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

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