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Contributors

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Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS
1964

by the

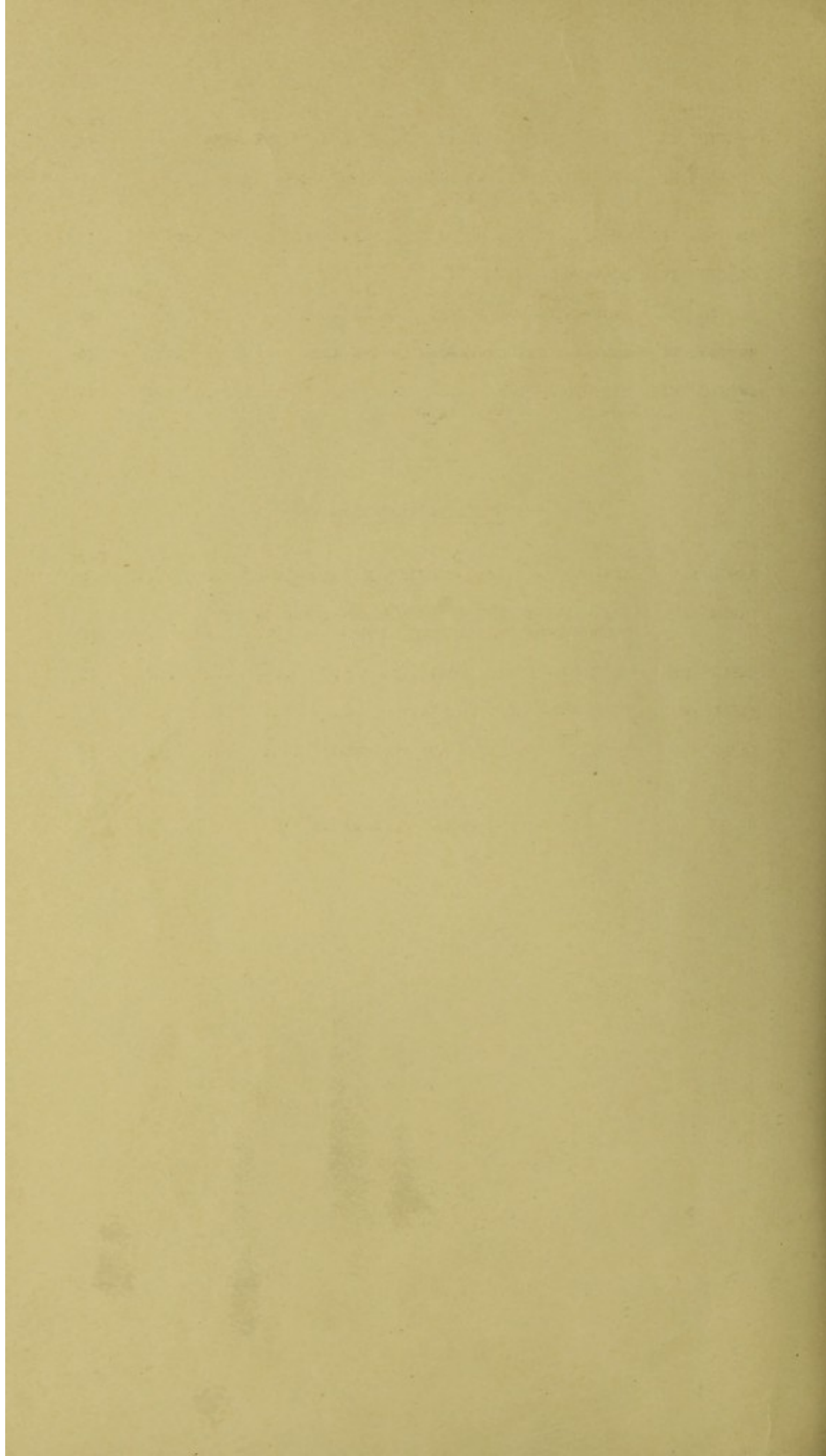
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including Reports by

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER



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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1964-1965

BRIG. H.E. HORSFIELD, C.B.E., M.C., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

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F.W. SHEARING, Esq.
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A.A. REYNOLDS, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
A.G.I. ANDERSON, Esq.
E.G.R. FISK, Esq.
Mrs. F.D. MOORE
J. VINCENT, Esq.

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

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Responsible for:</u>
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

Members of the Urban District Council of Epsom Regis, 1954-1955
 MR. H. E. HOSKING, C.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
 T. WINTER, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)

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 W. W. HARRISON, Esq.
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 A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
 A. G. I. ANDERSON, Esq.
 E. G. R. VICK, Esq.
 Mrs. V. D. MOORE
 J. VICKENT, Esq.

The undersigned Committee of the Council are concerned with matters of public health:-

Committee	Responsible for
Public Health Committee	General Public Health, Sanitary and Nuisance, Bathhouse Collection and Disposal, Cemeteries, Burial, Public Conveniences, Street and Forecourt Cleaning, Dust Carting, Housing
Housing Committee	
Highways and Forecourt Committee	

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, and during the period 1st March to 31st August, 1964, Mr. D. Grant, F.A.P.H.I. carried out the duties of temporary 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

MRS. B.D. COWEN

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).

September, 1965.

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 1964.

VITAL STATISTICS

Small variations occur from year to year, some upwards, some downwards, in most categories of the vital statistics. The increase in illegitimate births for 1964 from 43 to 47, out of a total of 388 births, has already received fairly wide publicity. It has not been possible, for the year in question, to differentiate between permanent residents and temporary or seasonal residents.

There was a marked decrease, from 13 to 2, in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age.

Details of these and other vital statistics will be found in Section 1 of this report.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS SERVICE

The growth of this service since May, 1961, has been remarkable, as the table below shows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of meals</u>
1961 (from 1.5.1961)	5,728 (at same rate, annual fig. 8,592)
1962	11,501
1963	15,526
1964	19,708
1965 (to 31.8.1965)	18,504 (at same rate, annual fig. 27,756)

The very success of this service, due to the devoted work of Mrs. Cronk and her fellow members of the W.V.S., the cook and the others who assist in various capacities, has now brought about a major problem regarding a kitchen.


At present, the meals are prepared and cooked in the Civil Defence building, in a kitchen which is totally inadequate in size and storage space. Saturation point was reached some time ago, and there is now a waiting list of would-be recipients. Every effort is being made to find alternative temporary kitchen accommodation, pending the provision of a permanent social centre which will incorporate a kitchen serving both the meals-on-wheels service and also a lunch club for elderly persons.

CAMPING

In August, 1964, large numbers of tents - estimated at about 100 - appeared almost overnight on the grass verges of the Felpham by-pass. The tents ranged from makeshift bivouacs improvised from blankets to expensive Continental-made family frame tents.

Not surprisingly, and not without justification, strongly-worded complaints from residents were made to this department. Eventually after several emergency meetings and considerable legal research, the last tent was folded, and the matter was temporarily resolved by placing suitably-worded notices along the verges to discourage intending campers.

Owing to the unexpected termination of the printing contract, this report has been delayed. This copy has been printed by the courtesy of the Treasury of the Chichester City Council, Mr D. A. Palmer.



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report has been referred to
of the Treasury of the
A. T. 1917.*

Subsequently, your Entertainments Committee agreed that steps should be taken to provide proper camping facilities for visitors. Your officers accordingly investigated possible sites, in conjunction with County Council planning officials. However, it was not then found possible to select a site which satisfied planning and other requirements.

The County Planning Officer then agreed to review the possible use of land recently acquired by this Council, beyond the north boundary of the town, with a view to allocating a part for use as a municipal camping site.

Recently, the British Travel Association made a strong recommendation for the establishment of a chain of first-class camping sites throughout Britain, to attract some of the millions of Continental campers. The official figures of the French Government shows that, in 1964, out of ten million French holidaymakers, six million spent their holidays in tents. Other European countries show a similar trend towards mobile camping holidays, and have provided the necessary facilities of a standard rarely seen in Britain. Continental camping guides at present omit Britain on the grounds that the facilities are not available here.

The International publicity and goodwill that would accrue to Bognor Regis were a four or five-star site to be provided (ensuring the inclusion of the town in international guides) is obvious. There is also sound evidence that such a project could not fail to be highly profitable, both directly and indirectly.

STAFF

During the year, several thousand 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. 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 VITAL

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

Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum repre- sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	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	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	-	-	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	-	-	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	-	-	£56,404	x
15	1.74	-	-	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	-	£60,235	x
9	1.02	-	-	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	-	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	-	-	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	-	-	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	-	1.35	2143	-	-	-	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	-	-	-	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	-	-	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	-	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	-	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	-	-	2.05	0.3	2237	31	-	-	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	-	-	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	-	-	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	-	£154,598	£644
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	104	-	£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

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

GENERAL AND VITAL												
Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant		Cancer	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Ad- justed Rate†	No.	* Crude Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		Mortality		Deaths	
								No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	- 87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14

* "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 1900-1964 (continued)

Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erec- ted Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum repre- sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	by other persons		
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	57	-	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	† -	10979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	† -	11408	374	‡20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750

* 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, and 12 houses purchased in 1964, making a grand total of 1265 houses.

† No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

♀ 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, 1964

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1963

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (Mid-1964)	262,480 (255,650)	174,290 (170,060)	436,770 (425,710)	29,620 (28,620)
Number of Live Births ...	3,960 (3,909)	2,607 (2,486)	6,567 (6,395)	388 (409)
Standardized Rate per 1,000 population ...	16.8 (17.1)	17.9 (17.4)	17.1 (17.3)	17.3 (18.9)
Number of Deaths	3,654 (4,084)	2,322 (2,550)	5,976 (6,634)	489 (538)
Standardized Rate per 1,000 population ...	10.0 (11.3)	9.8 (11.1)	10.0 (11.2)	10.2 (11.7)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year ...	57 (76)	51 (38)	108 (114)	2 (13)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	14.4 (19.4)	19.6 (15.3)	16.4 (17.8)	5.2 (31.8)
Number of Maternal Deaths	2 (-)	1 (-)	3 (-)	- (-)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	0.5 (-)	0.4 (-)	0.5 (-)	- (-)
Number of Deaths from Tuber- culosis (Respiratory System)	10 (9)	10 (5)	20 (14)	2 (1)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.04)
Number of Deaths from Cancer	710 (667)	538 (436)	1,248 (1,103)	93 (96)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.7 (2.6)	2.5 (2.6)	2.6 (2.6)	3.1 (3.4)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 306, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 285. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 591.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate ...	18.4 (18.2)
Death Rate ...	11.3 (12.2)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	20.0 (21.1)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. - General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(land)	2,695
								(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25,647
Population (Census, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28,064
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1964)	...								29,620
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,408
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, 1965)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		£1,932,407
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1965)	...								£7,750

2. - Social Conditions and Occupations

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

3. - Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births:-	Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -
Live Births -				13.09 (Crude)
Legitimate	341	177	164	17.29 (Adjusted)
Illegitimate	47	17	30	
	388	194	194	
Still Births -				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births -
Legitimate	8	6	2	20.20
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
	8	6	2	
Total live and still-births	396	200	196	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				12.11%
Deaths:-	489	216	273	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -
				16.51 (Crude)
				10.23 (Adjusted)
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes	...	...	...	273
(Percentage of total deaths, 55.8)				
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:-				
From Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
From other causes	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	2
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	5.15
There were 341 legitimate children born and 2 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	5.87
There were 47 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	2
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	5.15
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	...	...	...	2
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	5.15
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	...	...	...	10
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	25.25
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	93.

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1964, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES	FEMALES
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and upwards		
Col: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	7	5	11
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	23	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	4	17	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	41	-	-	-	-	2	7	12	20	20	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	80	-	-	-	-	1	6	26	47	32	48
18. Coronary disease, angina	102	-	-	-	-	1	21	39	41	57	45
19. Hypertension with heart disease	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	4	8
20. Other heart disease	64	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	49	23	41
21. Other circulatory disease	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	18	9	14
22. Influenza	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	18	8	16
24. Bronchitis	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	7	12	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	2	-	1	2	1	1	6	19	10	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	-
34. All other accidents	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	5
35. Suicide	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	4	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	489	2	-	1	3	6	80	138	259	216	273

The principal causes of death from 1955 to 1964 inclusive are shown in the following table:-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	2	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	17	13	16	15	20	18	29	26	24
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	17	13	15	24	20	21	23	27	35	22
Coronary Disease	62	61	58	69	84	123	102	81	104	102
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	93	101	103	92	107	99	98	97	118	99
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	61	56	67	56	74	73	69	62	71	80
Cancer	67	70	70	85	83	96	98	90	96	93

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

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Premature birth	5	5	7	2	4	5	2	4	-	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolism	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Congenital malformations	4	4	2	5	3	4	-	3	5	-
Congenital Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other causes	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - all causes	13	13	12	10	8	12	4	7	13	2

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1964

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year									
Causes of Death	Under 1 weeks	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
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Net births in the year (Legitimate 341, Illegitimate 47): 388.

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

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1964, 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 re-moved 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 unknown	Total	
Measles	13	-	1	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sonne Dysentery	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	1
Whooping Cough	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL:	25	1	2	3	10	5	-	2	1	1	-	25	2

SECTION II.PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASESPOLIOMYELITIS

For the sixth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1964.

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.

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.

One notification of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning was received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Five cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 2 in 1963) and 5 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 5 in 1963) were added to the Register during 1964 as shown below. One case was restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	2	3	-	-	5
Cases transferred from other districts	4	-	-	1	5
Cases restored to Register	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	7	3	-	1	11

Removals from Register

Seventeen cases were removed from the Register during 1964, as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	1	-	-	-	1
Deaths	1	-	-	-	1
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	8	5	1	1	15
TOTALS:	10	5	1	1	17

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1964

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	10	8	18	-	1	1	19
East	14	8	22	3	2	5	27
Felpham	12	7	19	-	2	2	21
North	5	8	13	3	1	4	17
West	7	10	17	1	2	3	20
TOTALS:	48	41	89	7	8	15	104

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

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
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
1964	2	0.07	0.07

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1964.

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.

Year	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary)		Deaths	
	Total	Pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary
1955	3	3	3	3
1956	3	3	3	3
1957	1	1	1	1
1958	6	6	6	6
1959	3	3	3	3
1960	4	4	4	4
1961	3	3	3	3
1962	3	3	3	3
1963	1	1	1	1
1964	2	2	2	2

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any person in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 59 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1964 it was not necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of any 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. 94 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 21 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, 1964. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. E.M. Smith (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 16th May to 20th September, 1964. First Aid was rendered to 1615 persons and 110 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. E.M. Smith 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 were nine registered Nursing Homes, and nine 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.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND (continued)

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 -

With respect to	Date of Confirmation
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September, 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings*	October, 1925 and 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	November, 1954 and 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 nine hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group 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 and St. Richard's
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodations 337 beds)
Broyle Road, Chichester.
(Accommodation 204 beds).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

(b) Maternity Hospital

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington.
(Accommodation 50 beds)

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1210 beds)
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
St. Christopher's Hospital, Horsham.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).

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

Royal West Sussex Hospital,			
Broyle Road, 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 54 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 45 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 The Royal West Sussex Hospital and St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics:-

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital
and St. Richard's

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.

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 of 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, six 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 1964:-

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	390	-	-	390
Number of attendances made	1,922	-	-	1,922
(b) Post-Natal Clinic				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	123	-	-	123
Number of attendances made	130	-	-	130
(c) Infant Welfare Centre				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	598	143	151	892
Number of attendances made	4,165	1,062	1,200	6,427

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths 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 305 children attended the clinic, making 887 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 any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

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

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

(b) 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

With effect from 1st October, 1964, the County Council provided a directly administered Home Help Service. Previously, the Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, undertook 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 (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area 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 1964, 543 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 465 and the number of school children 78. In addition 742 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
1964	186	156	74	21	28	76	2	543
Totals	1824	3755	1119	536	475	2735	1502	11,946

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the seventeenth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1964 (see page).

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)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Cases</u>
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
1964	Nil*	20

* 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 1964, the number of children immunised was as follows:-

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							Total
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 1959	1950 1954	
Diphtheria & Whooping Cough								
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus								
Primary injections	-	1	-	-	18	74	2	95
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	30	53	325	2	410
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus								
Primary injections	186	155	74	21	10	2	-	448
Reinforcing injections	-	169	118	37	5	2	-	331

These figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 22.

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 1964 was as follows:-

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk; or three injections quaduple)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; third or fourth injection Salk; or 4th injection quaduple)
Children born 1964 ..	59	-
Children born 1963 ..	265)
Children born 1962 ..	40)
Children and persons born 1944-61	115	) 276
Young Persons 1933-1942	10	) 1
Others	19	-
TOTAL	508	277

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 1964:-

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	Over 14 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	26	261	39	7	11	344
REVACCINATION	-	-	7	15	80	102

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 1964					Built during 1964				Under construction 31/12/64				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	* 11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road	12	-	-	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	-	-	74	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove	4	-	52	† 20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Towncross Avenue	-	-	1	† 0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Oak Grove	-	-	44	4	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Oak Close	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Laburnum Grove	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Hazel Road	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Amberley Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	57	107	-	76	-	76
33. Essex Road	+1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Ockley Road	+1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Highfield Road	+2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Ivy Lane	-	+7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Annandale Avenue	+1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	331	305	407	202	1245	-	-	20	20	-	50	57	107	-	76	-	76

* 10 purchased in 1945.

† Bungalows.

‡ Purchased in 1960.

+ Purchased in 1964

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 applications 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
1964	747	302	13	315

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 Inspectors.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

- (1) (a) Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 142
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 566
- (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 ... 4
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 4
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 2
- (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 ... 113

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-1964 notices, 57; 1964 notices, 80) ... 137

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:- 2

D. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

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

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

(a) By owners ... Nil

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

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

(i) Houses inspected ... 34

(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 53

Action under the Housing Act, 1964 - Improvement of Houses

Houses inspected ... 281.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFood Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1964. (See page 14).

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 1964 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

MILK (continued)

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 carcass and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse 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 41.

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 meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses

There are 6 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises are 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 221 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 19 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream..

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, 66 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 66 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 18 different supplies; 19 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers and 47 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	Prepacked or 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	3	1	2	-	-	16	8	2	2	4
B	1	1	-	-	-	13	7	3	1	2
C	9	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
D	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
E	3	3	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	1	1
G	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-
H	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	19	12	2	4	1	47	28	8	4	7

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 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 1964 a total of 2562 inspections were carried out in this connection.

2. Food Premises

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

Food Prem- ises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Gro- cery	Green Gro- cery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confec- tionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restau- rants & Cafes	Licen- sed Prem- ises	Hotels and Boarding Houses
572	34	18	12	99	83	221	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)	221
(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 Regis U.D.C. Act, 1928)	17

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	2
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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	66
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	1
Other Foods for Chemical examination	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	1
Water for Bacteriological examination	28

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
1964	-	66	1	28	95
GRAND TOTAL					4834

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L.J. Simpson, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth 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 Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth 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 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 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:-

	Gallons capacity
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 109 samples and the results of chemical examination of 3 samples of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 74 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.

WATER SUPPLY (continued)

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 the Portsmouth Water Company:-

<u>District</u>				<u>Properties</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
BOGNOR REGIS				11,329	29,620
Aldingbourne	...	...	...	686	2,116
Barnham	...	...	...	280	780
Bersted	...	...	...	706	2,118
Boxgrove	...	...	...	307	1,033
Climping	...	...	...	87	605
Eartham	...	...	...	36	139
Eastergate	...	...	...	469	1,218
* Ford	...	...	...	96	793
Middleton	...	...	...	1,408	4,224
Pagham	...	...	...	1,434	4,302
Slindon	...	...	...	229	687
‡ Tangmere	...	...	...	223	1,052
Walberton	...	...	...	629	1,887
Yapton	...	...	...	637	2,112
				7,227	23,066
TOTALS	...	...	...	18,556	52,686

* 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.

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.

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 1964 no less than 142 cesspools out of a total of 164 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1964

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	30	3	1	28
North Bersted & Shripney Rd	5	-	1	6
Aldwick	194	33	3	164
	229	36	5	198

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, 1964.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted & Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
Plus-New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.64	239	52	491	782
Less - Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.64	559	217	852	1628
	531	211	688	1430
	28	6	164	198

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, 1965, the vehicles carried out 1,174 cesspool cleansings in 1,823 journeys. Approximately 1,684,750 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,173 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.

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.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters and 50 c. yd. Pakamatic S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

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

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1964	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

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

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:

- ## Pleasure Fairs

Offensive Trades

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PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED
BY BYE-LAWS (continued)

Public Mortuary

94 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 92 cases.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

STAFF

Due to the increased work brought about by new legislation, increased population and other factors, the Council decided to increase the establishment of Public Health Inspectors by one full-time Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING AND IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS

The Housing Act, 1964, gives Local Authorities powers to require the improvement of tenanted dwellings in certain circumstances and makes changes in the schemes of Discretionary and Standard Grants. The purpose behind the provisions is to secure that within the next ten years most of the older houses which lack amenities and which still have a reasonable life, are provided with hot water, a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, an inside lavatory and a proper food store.

A duty is placed upon Local Authorities to arrange for the inspection of their district with a view to identifying areas suitable for comprehensive improvement. The declaration of defined areas as Improvement Areas allows Local Authorities to enforce, where necessary, the provision of improvements to tenanted houses in those areas. To this purpose a survey has been commenced and, when completed, a report will be made to the Council for consideration.

FOULING BY DOGS

This matter is of grave concern to members of the public and to the Public Health Department. Many dog owners allow their dogs free range with the consequent fouling of roadways, footways, verges and private gardens.

Difficulty is experienced in taking action under the relevant Bye-law which states "No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place, and having the dog on a lead, shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the Public Footway. Any person offending against this bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5." If members of the public would report any offence and be prepared to give evidence, a considerable improvement would take place as far as public footways are involved.

Until the introduction of legislation requiring every dog to be kept on a lead in any street or public place, it would appear that this public nuisance will continue.

PIGEONS

For a considerable time the numbers of feral pigeons frequenting public buildings and spaces have been on the increase. The nuisance from this source has been increasing proportionately.

Pigeons roost and build their nests in towers, upon ledges and in gutters of tall buildings.

The nesting areas become breeding places for insects, the nesting material blocks rainwater gutters and down pipes, thereby causing the fabric of buildings to be subjected to penetration of water, and subsequent damage, also the clothing of passers-by may become fouled by droppings. It is suspected that pigeon droppings may be the vehicle of infection of man, and further investigations are now in progress.

CESSPOOLS

During the year under review, foul water sewers were provided to serve a number of premises where the drains had previously discharged into cesspools.

As a result, 36 cesspools were abolished. 5 new cesspools were provided to some dwellings built where no foul water sewer was available.

FOODSTUFF

Complaints continue to be received in respect of foodstuff having become unfit for human consumption or deteriorated to serious extent simply by reason of having been stored for too long before sale. We continue to advise firms, both at national and local distributive levels, as to the necessity of using a coding system to enable rotation of stock, but have had very limited success.

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 1964:-

Total number of houses inspected:-

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	Nil
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	2
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	2

4

(b) Under the Public Health Acts:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	29
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	...	109

138

The number of inspections made:-

Primary inspections	...	142
Revisits	...	566
		708
Smoke tests to drains	...	7
Water tests to drains	...	19
		26

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1964:-

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1964, less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	...	102
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1964	...	3
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1964	...	111
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1964	...	Nil
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act, 1957	...	2

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1963, and since complied with	...	57
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1964, which were served during the year 1964	...	83
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1964, which were outstanding at 31st December, 1963	...	Nil
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1964, which were served during the year 1964	...	Nil

140

TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1964

(Informal 76; Statutory 2)	...	78.
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2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Slaughterhouses

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouses	141
(b) Informal notices	...	...	...	...	-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	394	-	39	726	676	-
Number inspected	394	-	39	726	676	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	65	-	-	-	17	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	16.5%	-	-	-	2.6%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration...	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores ...	95	1	-
Other Food Shops and Stores ...	1702	104	-
Ice Cream Premises ...	688	2	71
Dairies ...	77	-	-
TOTALS ...	2562	107	71

Contraventions dealt with:-

(a) Protection from contamination	23
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances ...	38
(c) Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	13
(d) Disposal of refuse	10
(e) Other offences	42

(C) Unsound food surrendered:-

Tins of Meat	135	Meat	1046 lbs
Tins of fruit	34	Fish	21½ stone
Tins of vegetables	12	Cooking fat	20 lbs
Tins of fish	10	Potatoes	336 lbs
Tin of marmalade	1	Sugar	20 lbs
Jars of salad	12	Ice Cream	88 pkts

Contents of 3 refrigerators

due to breakdowns ... 1477 pkts.

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 Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	19	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	146	34	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	174	53	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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

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

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.)))	5	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	-	-	-	-	-

4. - SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i) Inspections	446
(ii) Informal action	-

5. - PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a) Stables	
(i) Inspections	-
(ii) Informal action	-
(b) Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds	
(i) Inspections	113
(ii) Informal action	-

6. - INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

(i) Visits	2
(ii) Action taken:-	
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	-
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	5
(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	1
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	1
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	-
(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	4
(j) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	26

7. - RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	
(i) Premises inspected	1014
(ii) Number of inspections	3105
(iii) Infestations dealt with	376
B. Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year	
Manholes baited	247

8. - NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i) Inspections	9
(ii) Informal action	-

9. - ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections	117
(ii) Informal action	11

10. - OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS

(i) Inspections	126
(ii) Informal action	1

11. - DITCHES

(i) Inspections	8
(ii) Informal action	-

12. - MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Inspections	163
(ii) Informal action	1

13. - CESSPOOLS

(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections) ...	37
(ii) Informal action ...	3

14. - SMOKE

(i) Observations ...	12
(ii) Informal action ...	-

15. - NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)

(i) Observations ...	12
(ii) Informal action ...	-

16. - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(i) Inspections ...	15
(ii) Informal action ...	-

17. - PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

(i) Inspections ...	10
(ii) Informal action ...	1

18. - PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

19. - AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

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

20. - SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

Visits and inquiries ...	4
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21. - SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits ...	863
Informal action ...	-

22. - HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

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

23. - HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS (Public Health Act, 1961)

(i) Inspections ...	39
(ii) Informal action ...	-

24. - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN

(i) Inspections ...	11
(ii) Notices ...	-
(iii) Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfected ...	-
(iv) Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfected ...	-

In addition, 6 Council houses and 14 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.

24. - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN (continued)

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.

25. - PETROLEUM ACTS

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1964Health 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 yearBright Sunshine

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,754.1 hours, (16.0 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

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

Although seven months of the year had below average sunshine, the months of July, August, September and October had a total of 131.5 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 2nd position on the mainland for the year 1964.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 29.07 inches, which was 0.49 inches less than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures below average. January, 1964, with .71 inches was the driest January since records were kept, whilst May with 3.97 inches was the wettest over the same period. (See Table III).

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) was 80%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.0°F., which was 0.5° below the average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 75° on 2nd August, and the lowest temperature was 22° on the 29th December. The lowest grass temperature was 19° on the 7th February and 29th December.

Tables I and 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 40 years from 1924 to 1963. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:-

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1,754.1 hours.

Daily average of sunshine: 4.8 hours.

Number of days with sunshine: 285.

Sunniest days: 1st July (14.4 hours).

Warmest day: 2nd August (75°).

Coldest days: 7th March and 25th December (35°).

Lowest temperature on the grass: 7th February and 29th December (19°).

Warmest nights: 5th and 17th August (63°).

Coldest night: 29th December (22°).

Warmest month: July (mean average temperature 62.5°).

Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 39.0°).

Mean yearly temperature: 50.0°.

Rainfall: 29.07 inches.

Number of rain days (.01 in. or more): 137.

Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 99.

Wettest day: 14th March (1.57 inches).

Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 80%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.

YEAR 1964	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. Observations)										
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading	Number of times observed to be blowing from: -										
		Inches	Date		Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	30.466	30.788	22nd	29.886	30th	0	0	11	1	5	2	3	2	7	
February	30.106	30.960	7th	29.426	24th	0	0	4	2	5	3	4	1	10	
March	29.970	30.502	6th	29.420	21st	0	1	11	4	8	0	5	0	2	
April	29.992	30.446	25th	29.566	21st	0	0	5	0	5	5	10	3	2	
May	30.068	30.510	15th	29.696	31st	0	0	1	2	4	3	17	2	2	
June	30.066	30.398	30th	29.468	2nd	0	0	2	0	4	6	7	6	5	
July	30.136	30.404	2nd	29.592	8th	0	1	1	0	5	2	16	1	5	
August	30.068	30.518	30th	29.308	18th	0	0	5	1	5	0	12	2	6	
September	30.122	30.472	21st	29.694	16th	0	1	2	0	11	3	3	5	5	
October	30.046	30.552	20th	29.252	9th & 10th	0	1	8	3	2	1	2	1	13	
November	30.156	30.552	2nd	29.564	29th	0	1	7	3	0	0	12	4	3	
December	29.992	30.370	22nd	29.438	27th	0	2	9	1	1	0	11	2	5	
Average for the year	30.099	-	-	-	Totals	0	7	66	17	55	25	102	29	65	

TABLE II.

YEAR 1964	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit											Sub- Soil	On Grass		Frosts		
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from aver- age of forty years 1924-1963	Maximum		Minimum										
					Highest	Lowest	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Lowest						
January ...	43	35	39.0	- 2.0	52	31st	35	12th	41	21st & 30th	25	14th	45	22	14th	8	13
February ...	45	36	40.5	Nil	54	1st	36	19th	44	3rd	26	7th	44	19	7th	8	14
March ...	44	37	40.5	- 3.0	51	25th & 26th	35	7th	43	23rd & 25th	28	7th & 9th	45	25	7th	5	8
April ...	51	42	46.5	- 1.5	59	24th	40	3rd	49	28th	31	7th	47	29	7th	3	5
May ...	60	50	55.0	+ 2.0	73	31st	52	2nd	57	31st	45	20th	53	42	5th	0	0
June ...	63	53	58.0	- 1.0	73	12th & 26th	57	1st & 2nd	60	29th	42	20th	58	41	20th	0	0
July ...	68	57	62.5	+ 0.5	74	17th	62	7th & 12th	61	15th & 30th	48	6th	61	46	6th	0	0
August ...	68	56	62.0	Nil	75	2nd	62	19th & 20th	63	5th & 17th	47	23rd & 30th	62	42	30th	0	0
September ...	66	54	60.0	+ 1.0	72	11th	62	15th & 21st	61	10th & 14th	42	21st	61	40	21st	0	0
October ...	56	43	49.5	- 4.0	67	1st & 3rd	48	28th	55	7th	34	24th	57	30	13th	0	2
November ...	52	43	47.5	+ 1.0	59	25th	42	28th	54	18th	30	30th	52	26	30th	2	6
December ...	46	36	41.0	- 1.0	54	8th & 13th	35	25th	50	7th & 13th	22	29th	49	19	29th	10	20
Average for year	55	45	50.0	- 0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	Totals	36	68

TABLE III.

YEAR 1964	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of forty years 1924-1963	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 ...	39.8	38.5	88	.12	.59	.71	- 2.50	.27 on 12th	7	4
February ...	40.6	39.3	88	.29	.44	.73	- 1.50	.20 on 23rd	10	5
March ...	40.8	38.8	82	1.65	2.97	4.62	+ 2.80	1.57 on 14th	13	10
April ...	47.9	45.5	82	.72	2.17	2.89	+ 1.00	.66 on 20th	15	10
May ...	56.7	53.2	78	.68	3.29	3.97	+ 1.94	1.26 on 31st	13	11
June ...	59.7	55.0	73	.94	2.44	3.38	+ 1.77	1.29 on 12th	13	11
July ...	63.9	59.3	75	.14	.57	.71	- 1.42	.30 on 7th	8	6
August ...	63.6	58.5	72	.51	1.27	1.78	- 0.57	.63 on 17th	8	6
September ...	61.8	57.6	76	.28	.69	.97	- 1.41	.39 on 14th	7	6
October ...	50.3	47.6	81	1.50	1.09	2.59	- 0.58	.76 on 9th	11	7
November ...	48.3	46.4	86	1.88	1.62	3.50	- 0.25	.78 on 29th	14	11
December ...	41.5	39.4	82	.76	2.46	3.22	+ 0.23	.46 on 12th 26th & 30th	18	12
Year's average	51.2	48.3	80	-	-	-	- 0.49	-	-	-
TOTALS:	-	-	-	9.47	19.60	29.07	-	-	137	99

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE						
YEAR 1964	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days		
				Date	Hours	
January ...	45.0 (88.8)	- 22.7	13 (19)	17th	7.5	
February ...	73.6 (84.3)	- 8.9	17 (17)	5th	8.5	
March ...	84.5 (129.9)	- 56.2	21 (28)	26th	10.6	
April ...	155.3 (145.8)	- 22.3	25 (25)	8th	11.3	
May ...	214.4 (223.6)	- 4.4	29 (27)	14th	13.8	
June ...	206.7 (204.8)	- 30.9	28 (28)	30th	14.0	
July ...	236.3 (243.5)	+ 20.0	30 (30)	1st	14.4	
August ...	213.0 (189.1)	+ 1.8	30 (30)	26th	12.7	
September ...	236.8 (147.1)	+ 75.8	30 (25)	1st	12.1	
October ...	154.4 (91.2)	+ 33.9	25 (23)	3rd	9.3	
November ...	65.9 (76.8)	- 7.1	18 (24)	9th	8.3	
December ...	68.2 (67.1)	+ 5.0	19 (16)	4th	7.3	
TOTALS ...	1754.1 (1692.0)	- 16.0	285 (292)	-	-	

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year.

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