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Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS

1967

by the

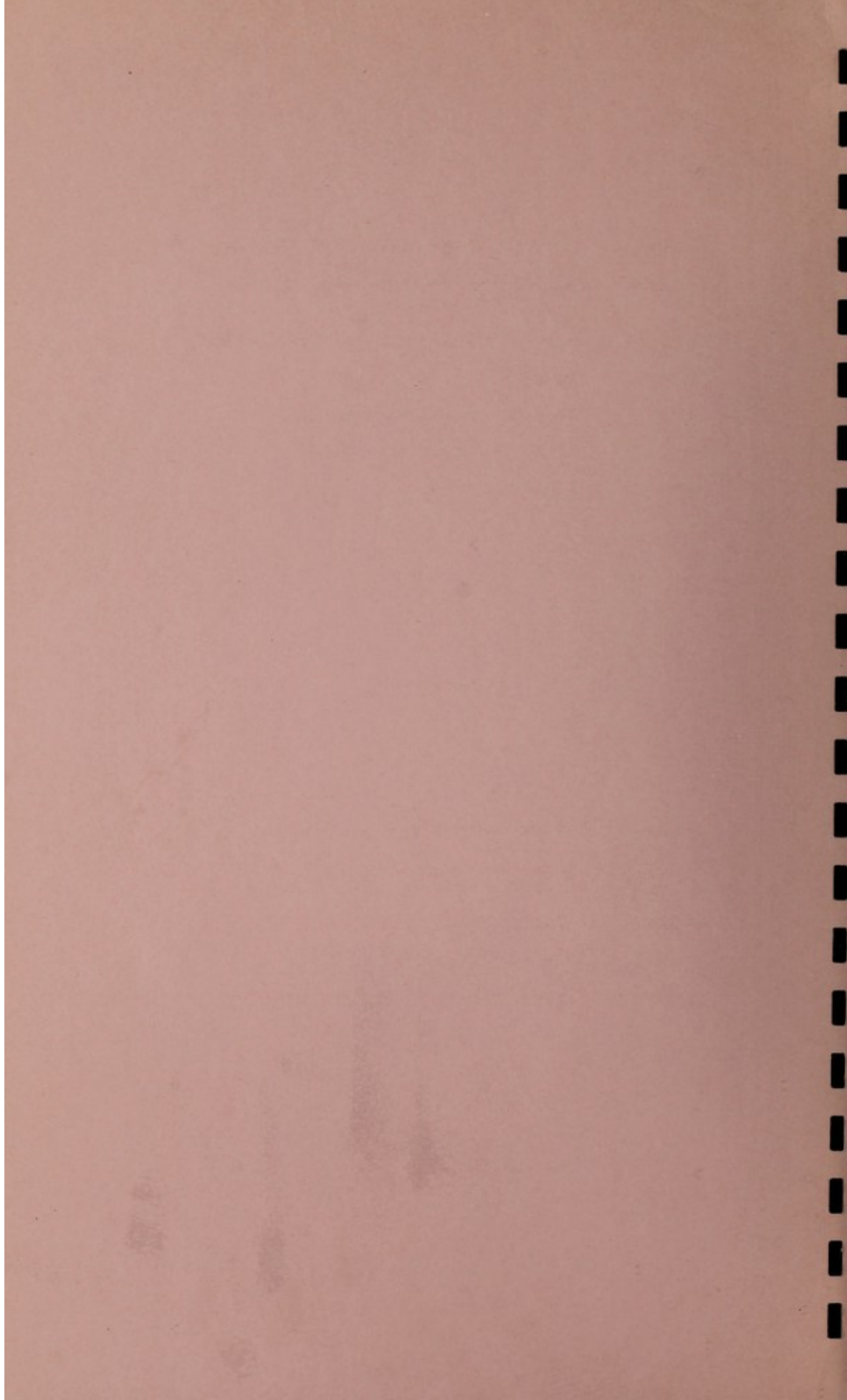
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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, 1967-68

J. VINCENT, ESQ., J. P. (Chairman of the Council)

A. G. I. ANDERSON, ESQ., C. Eng., M. I. Gas. E., A. M. I. Chem. E. (Vice-Chairman)

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A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
F. W. SHEARING, Esq.
R. I. T. STUBBINGS, Esq.
L. E. WALWIN, Esq.

Public Health Committee

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

Mrs. J. M. BLACK (Chairman)
T. BOOTHMAN, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
H. PARFREMENT, Esq.
H. E. PUTNAM, Esq.
R. I. T. STUBBINGS, Esq.

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

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

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Department staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a Chief Public Health Inspector, two Additional Public Health Inspectors, a Pupil Public Health Inspector, a Chief Administrative Assistant, and three Clerk/Shorthand/Typists.

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.
Consultant Venereologist, Chichester and Graylingwell Hospital Management Committee.

R. G. COYSH

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Cert of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City & Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science)
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

A.C.C.S.
(Final Cert. in Local Government and Public Administration of Corporation of Certified Secretaries)
Chief Administrative Assistant.

Meteorological Observer.

A. MILNER

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; National Building Certificate)
Additional Public Health Inspector.

A. M. TANNER

M.A.P.H.I.
(Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Education Board as Public Health Inspector; Diploma of R.S.H. as Smoke Inspector)
Additional Public Health Inspector.

R. J. MOORES

Pupil Public Health Inspector

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists:
Mrs. F. M. Moth
Miss J. D. Rawlinson
Miss S. Bailey

CONSULTANTS:-

D. J. H. PAYNE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
(Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth)
R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
(County Analyst)
J. B. MORGAN, M.R.C.V.S.
(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bognor Regis.

October, 1968.

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 1967.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of 30,840 is an increase of 40 over the previous year.

Total births increased by 25 to 419. Of these, 50, or 11.93 per cent, were illegitimate, compared with 10.41 per cent in the previous year. This rate of illegitimate births - nearly one in eight of all births - reflects the trend in the country as a whole. If one were to add to this the number of births occurring within the first six months of marriage, the final figure would illustrate all too clearly the number of unplanned pregnancies occurring in the community. Whether such pregnancies lead to adoption, or to unplanned marriages, or to the child being brought up by the unmarried mother, all too often the long-term happiness of both the child and the mother is hazarded.

Prevention of unplanned pregnancies should obviously be a matter of the highest priority in a responsible community, but when they do occur and result in premature marriage, such marriages require considerable practical support, especially in the matter of housing, if they are to succeed. Many founder within the first few years, however, leaving the children at varying degrees of social-risk.

When the illegitimate birth-rate is almost 12 per cent, no section of the community can afford to do no more than express moral disapproval of the young people concerned.

HOUSING

1. During 1967, following a review of the older properties in the town and in the light of the 1964 Housing Act, a start was made on the task of making detailed inspections of such properties with a view to ascertaining whether they can be improved or whether they should be represented as unfit. This is likely to take a number of years, especially where improvements may have to be carried out on an area basis, such as is envisaged in the 1964 Housing Act. No individual and no family should have to do without an inside w.c., a hot water system, and a bath, for longer than is absolutely necessary.

2. Probably the commonest and most time-consuming housing defect met by the Public Health Department in our day-to-day work is dampness. In older properties without damp-proof courses this is understandable, but dampness due to condensation is a relatively common finding, even in modern post-war houses.

I appeal to architects, builders and others involved in housing design and construction, to make condensation-dampness a thing of the past. The cost of providing adequate roof and wall insulation, of full double-glazing, of a cheap background heating system, and of venting kitchen-generated steam is relatively small compared with the total cost of a new property today - possibly £150 or £200 on a property costing £4000 to £6000 - and this additional sum is soon recouped as a result of lower heating and redecorating costs.

As I said in my last Annual Report, in houses which are built to last half a century or so, standards of wiring, plumbing, sound and heat insulation, living-space, storage space, working-space, and external appearance should **anticipate rising standards of living and of education.**

MEALS - ON - WHEELS

I should like to draw attention to the magnificent work of the W.R.V.S., under the direction of Mrs. Cronk and her deputy Mrs. Birchall, who provided regular lunches to so many of our residents. The figures for 1966 and 1967 are as follows:-

	1966	1967
Number of meals	24,230	25,684
Average number per day	117	123

FIRST AID STATION

The First Aid Station was open during the summer season from 20th May, 1967 to 17th September, 1967. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. B. Mahler (Commandant, Sx 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society) assisted by volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments (Bognor Regis, Chichester and Rustington).

Altogether 1474 persons received first aid treatment, and 80 lost children were cared for until claimed by their parents.

The value of this service undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society cannot be overestimated.

STAFF

I should particularly like to place on special record my appreciation of the work of every member of the staff of the Public Health Department. In spite of considerable pressures and difficulties they have been able to continue to provide what I believe to be a consistently high standard of service to the town, and, perhaps of equal importance, to offer both courtesy and sympathy to the very many anxious and distressed persons who visit the department for advice on a wide variety of matters. As a part-time officer of your Council, employed for only two days a week, I, myself, owe much to them for their support and their forbearance.

D. WARREN BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
		No.	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	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

STATISTICS 1900-1967

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	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

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		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
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76
1966	30,800	394	12.8	19.1	605	19.6	10.2	-211	4	10.2	135	4.38
1967	30,840	419	13.6	20.2	549	17.8	9.4	-130	7	16.7	105	3.40

- * "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 1900-67 (continued)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	By other persons		
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9,983	181	39	-	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10,208	282	-	-	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10,863	397	57	-	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10,979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11,408	394	20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11,689	435	74	-	£1,994,418	£8,000
4	0.13	-	-	0.03	+ -	12,047	319	34	-	£2,053,270	£8,300
2	0.06	-	-	0.13	+ -	12,402	301	25†	-	£2,123,533	£8,600

* 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, the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and 25 other properties purchased since 1945, making a grand total of 1410

+ 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, 1967.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1966.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (Mid-1967)	270,310 (268,660)	185,620 (181,510)	455,930 (450,170)	30,840 (30,800)
Number of Live Births	3,685 (3,799)	2,735 (2,576)	6,420 (6,375)	419 (398)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	15.4 (16.0)	18.7 (17.7)	16.6 (16.6)	20.2 (19.1)
Number of Deaths	4,106 (4,125)	2,559 (2,493)	6,665 (6,618)	549 (605)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	10.0 (10.1)	9.1 (9.1)	9.5 (9.7)	9.4 (10.2)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	49 (54)	33 (38)	82 (92)	7 (4)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	13.3 (14.2)	12.1 (14.8)	12.8 (14.4)	16.7 (10.2)
Number of Maternal Deaths	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	10 (12)	4 (1)	14 (13)	2 (4)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.006)	0.03 (0.03)	0.06 (0.13)
Numbers of Deaths from Cancer	862 (827)	571 (491)	1,433 (1,318)	105 (135)
Death Rate from Cancer	3.2 (3.1)	3.1 (2.7)	3.1 (2.9)	3.4 (4.4)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 421, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 176. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 245.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	17.2 (17.7)
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	11.2 (11.7)
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	18.3 (19.0)

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1967, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups										MALES	FEMALES
	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and 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	13
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	2	14	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	3	-	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	59	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	22	20	32	27
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-
16. Diabetes	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	82	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	20	57	31	51
18. Coronary disease, angina	121	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	39	55	72	49
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3
20. Other heart disease	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	72	27	57
21. Other circulatory disease	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	25	16	20
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	22	9	15
24. Bronchitis	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	18	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	36	4	-	-	1	-	1	8	8	14	11	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
34. All other accidents	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	4
35. Suicide	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1
TOTAL	549	5	2	2	1	3	13	82	144	297	261	288

The principal causes of death from 1958 to 1967 inclusive are shown in the following table: -

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	4	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia (all forms)	16	15	20	18	29	26	24	30	31	24
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	24	20	21	23	27	35	22	31	33	24
Coronary Disease	69	84	123	102	81	104	102	124	119	121
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	92	107	99	98	97	118	99	113	94	124
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	56	74	73	69	62	71	80	85	109	82
Cancer	85	83	96	98	90	96	93	115	135	105

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

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Premature birth	2	4	5	2	4	-	2	5	1	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mongolism	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	5	3	4	-	3	5	-	2	1	2
All other causes	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - all causes	10	8	12	4	7	13	2	8	4	7

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1967

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
All other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	7

Net births in the year (Legitimate 369, Illegitimate 50): 419

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 6, Illegitimate 1): 7

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1967, 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)									Total	Cases removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus		
Measles	186	3	36	69	72	3	3	-	-	-	186	-
Dysentery	10	1	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	3	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	203	4	38	70	75	4	6	3	2	1	195	-

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the ninth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1967.

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.

Two notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year, one of which was confirmed. On bacteriological examination of stools by the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, the causative organism was found to be *Salmonella typhimurium*. No residue of suspected food was available for laboratory investigation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Two cases transferred from other districts, as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis, were added to the Register during 1967 as shown below. For the first time since tuberculosis became a notifiable disease, no new cases were notified during 1967. No cases were restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	-	-	-	-	-
Cases transferred from other districts	1	-	-	1	2
Cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
Case added at time of death	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	1	2

Removals from Register

Three cases were removed from the Register during 1967, as follows: -

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	3	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	3	-	-	-	3

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1967

Ward				Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	...	...	...	11	7	18	-	1	1	19
East	...	...	...	12	7	19	3	1	4	23
Felpham	...	...	...	14	5	19	-	3	3	22
North	...	...	...	7	8	15	2	2	4	19
West	...	...	...	5	8	13	1	2	3	16
TOTALS				49	35	84	6	9	15	99

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
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	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05
1966	5	0.16	0.05
1967	2	0.06	0.04

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 1967.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

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

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936

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

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

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 38 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1967 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the funeral and burial of the body of two 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. 91 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 15 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, 1967. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. B. Mahler (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 20th May to 17th September, 1967. First Aid was rendered to 1474 persons and 80 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. B. Mahler 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.

There has been general approval, both by the staff and visitors of the excellent facilities provided, and there is no doubt that the First Aid Station is a great asset to the town.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were eight registered Nursing Homes, and thirteen 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.

Help, usually in the form of footwear and clothing, is given particularly to the children of unsupported mothers, or where there is sickness, handicap, or unemployment in the home. Any other special needs of such children are considered, and assistance given where appropriate.

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. Offensive Trades	June, 1947
14. Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	August, 1950
15. Hairdressers and Barbers	January, 1964

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.
(Accommodation 359 beds).
Broyle Road, Chichester.
(Accommodation 198 beds).

(b) Maternity Hospital

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

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1074 beds).
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).
St. Christopher's Hospital, Horsham.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

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.

(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, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics:-

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's	Men: Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Women: Wednesdays 7 p.m.
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Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	Men and Women: Mondays, 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon Fridays, 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
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Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road	Men and Women: Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. These sessions are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Young Children

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., and at Presbyterian Hall, Pagham Road, Pagham, on the first and third Wednesday in the month at 10 a.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

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

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

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1967: -

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Pagham	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic					
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	371	-	-	-	371
Number of attendance made	2,216	-	-	-	2,216
(b) Post-Natal Clinic					
Number of mothers who attended clinic	120	-	-	-	120
Number of attendances made	125	-	-	-	125
(c) Infant Welfare Centre					
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	573	149	106	49	877
Number of attendances made	3,074	1,047	812	242	5,175

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, Physiotherapy 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 346 children attended the clinic, making 626 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 and Public Health Inspectors 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 had been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are ten general nurses and two auxiliary nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service.

Patients in need of help are referred by the Chest Physician to care almoners who visit and through the Sussex Rural Community Council arrange for help of various kinds to be given, e.g. fuel, clothing, holidays and other needs not met from statutory sources.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(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, Health Clinic, Chapel Street, Chichester. 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 1967, 388 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 381 and the number of school children 7. In addition 952 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 to 8	9 to 16	
1927	-	-	1	1	39	33	74
1936-7	-	22	31	32	530	233	848
1938	-	1	3	2	57	37	100
1940	-	-	2	3	10	1	16
1941	-	33	150	125	1,072	780	2,160
1942	-	158	119	95	457	199	1,028
1943	-	152	61	48	194	68	523
1944	-	183	49	27	88	30	377
1945	-	189	61	17	65	20	352
1946	-	189	48	17	37	6	297
1947	-	121	45	8	31	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	39	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	56	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	40	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	26	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	28	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	18	-	245
1954	66	165	71	7	57	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	42	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	21	-	261
1957	147	110	15	4	10	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	24	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	17	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	27	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	73	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	30	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	18	2	420
1964	186	156	74	21	104	2	543
1965	242	160	10	5	47	48	512
1966	187	174	11	3	8	1	384
1967	185	183	8	5	6	1	388
Totals	2,438	4,272	1,148	549	3,271	1,552	13,230

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the past nineteen years.

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 which reveal the success of the Diphtheria prophylaxis scheme are given below.

DIPHTHERIA

(England and Wales)

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.

Year	Deaths	Cases
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
1965	Nil	26
1966	5	18
1967	Nil*	5*

* 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 1967, the number of children immunised was as follows: -

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS						Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960 - 1963	Others under 16	
Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	2	-	-	5	1	8
Reinforcing injections	-	-	1	-	495	137	633
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, & Tetanus (Triple)							
Primary injections	185	181	8	5	1	-	380
Reinforcing injections	-	143	156	19	1	-	319
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus & Polio (Quadruple)							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Apart from single Tetanus injections, 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 1967 was as follows: -

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk; or three injections quadruple)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; third or fourth injection Salk; or 4th injection quadruple)
Children born 1967	184	-
Children born 1966	183	144
Children born 1965	16	156
Children and persons born 1964	9	19
Young Persons 1960-1963 ...	15	354
Others under age 16	4	17
TOTAL	411	690

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 1967: -

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	-	320	45	6	371
REVACCINATION	-	-	4	162	166

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 in Summersdale Road, Chichester, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

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

SITUATION	Built or acquired prior to 1967					Built or acquired during 1967					Under construction 31/12/67				In prospect			
	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	-	13	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	-	35	39	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	-	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens	-	-	54	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Hatherleigh Close	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Arun Road	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Pevensey Road	38	25	12	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Frith Road	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rodney Close	-	*11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rose Green Road	-	*2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Arnhem Road	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Greynville Close	-	*8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Frobisher Road	-	*4	19	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Anson Road	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	23	33
22. Raleigh Road	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way	-	38	60	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
24. Corbishley Road	34	29	46	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Corbishley Green	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ash Grove	-	46	28	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Chestnut Grove	*20	24	32	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Towncross Avenue	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Oak Grove	-	4	44	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Oak Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Middleton Road	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Pennyfields	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Hazel Road	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Essex Road	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Highfield Road	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Ivy Lane	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Annandale Avenue	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Bramber Close	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Amberley Drive	-	7	-	-	7	-	22	3	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Lewes Close	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Hastings Court	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Hastings Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	11	50	-	-	-	-	-
43. Arundel House	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Murina Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Bedford Street	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Longford Road	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Highland Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Firs Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36
49. Argyle Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	8	34
TOTALS	169	331	875	10	1385	-	22	3	-	25	-	39	11	50	69	6	31	106

* Bungalows

Note: Included in the total of 169 one bedroom properties built during or before the year 1967, are 77 single unit and 28 double unit flats.

The following table 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
1965	716	241	15	256
1966	751	266	9	275
1967	910	244	41	285

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) 257
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 721
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 183
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 401
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 148
- (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 ... 69

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-1967 notices, 33; 1967 notices, 40)	73
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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 dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet given by owners	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses closed	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished	1
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	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

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

Number of inspections made	114
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Action under the Housing Act, 1964 - Improvement of Houses

Number of inspections made	38
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SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 1 confirmed case of food poisoning was notified during 1967. (See page 14).

It should be remembered however, 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 56 distributors and 2 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 1966, 41 licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area.

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.

MILK (continued)

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

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of one private slaughter house, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954, has continued since that date. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors, 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 4 bakehouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

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

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 243 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 25 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, 76 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 76 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 23 different retailers; 30 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 46 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:-

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
30	25	2	2	1	46	24	17	3	2

In explanation of the above table:-

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

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

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

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

Other Food Premises

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory 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 1967 a total of 756 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 Premises	548
Meat	28
Fish	16
Fried Fish	13
Grocery	90
Green Grocery	88
Ice Cream	243
Milk	56
Confectionery	158
Pastry Cakes etc.	80
Restaurants and Cafes	100
Licensed Premises	74
Hotels & Boarding Houses	81
Holiday Camps	27

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)	243
(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)	19

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	76
Other Foods for Chemical examination	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	28
Water for Bacteriological examination	12

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
1965	-	37	1	28	66
1966	44	70	-	5	119
1967	19	76	-	12	107
GRAND TOTAL					5126

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.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. 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.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The following chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the water supplied to the area throughout the year:-

Raw water chemical samples	...	...	...	24
Raw water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	98
Treated water chemical samples	...	...	...	27
Treated water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	201

All treated water samples proved bacteriologically excellent.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The fluoride content of the water supplied was less than 0.1 p.p.m. The water has no plumbosolvent action. 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 of Bognor Regis supplied with Water by the Portsmouth Water Company:-

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	12,460	30,840

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

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

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people, sewage to be pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall to be opened and the sewage gravitated out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

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

On the East - Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works.

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 1967 57 cesspools out of a total of 74 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1967

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	24	4	-	20
North Bersted & Shripney Road	5	-	-	5
Aldwick	92	18	-	74
	121	22	-	99

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, 1967.

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 31.12.67.	239	52	494	785
Less - Cesspools abolished 1.4.33. to 31.12.67.	559	217	855	1631
	539	212	781	1532
	20	5	74	99

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. The provision of additional surface water drainage, where lacking in the added area, is either in progress or schemes are now being prepared.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service had 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 a cesspool cleansing vehicle, capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1968, the vehicles carried out 532 cesspool cleansings in 921 journeys. Approximately 838,000 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 3,203 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 at the rate of two treatments per annum over a long period. The treatments have proved so effective that during 1967, it was decided to carry out only one treatment. The presence of rats was indicated in 4 of the 168 foul sewer manholes tested. In every case further poisoned bait was laid, but was not disturbed.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected from residential premises at approximately weekly intervals. Where necessary, a more frequent collection is provided for shops, cafes, hotels, schools, and other large establishments.

Any complaints are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

Collection is by a fleet of eight modern refuse collection vehicles.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district; there are salvage arrangements for paper, tins, non-ferrous metals and rags. During the summer part of the refuse is disposed of at a tip operated by Chichester City.

Having regard to the growth of the town, it is anticipated that the whole service will be reviewed by a firm of Work Study Consultants.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During 1962 a new outdoor Swimming Bath was opened in the grounds of a large Holiday Camp, providing bathing facilities for campers additional to those available in the existing indoor Swimming Bath. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

There is also an outdoor Swimming Bath and a Paddling Pool at one of the caravan sites within the district, an outdoor Swimming Bath at a Junior School, and several private Swimming Pools situated in the gardens of private dwellings.

During the year, 176 samples of Swimming Bath or Paddling Pool water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 13 showed some contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES

(1) The number of caravan sites in the area during 1967	...	...	...	...	...	9
(2) The number of caravan sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	9

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

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

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

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

Pleasure Fairs

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

Offensive Trades

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

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING

During the year 110 houses were inspected for their suitability for inclusion in Clearance Areas. As a result of this, 9 Clearance Areas containing 81 houses were Represented. The following Clearance Areas were declared by the Council:-

Steyne Street/Chapel Street No. 1	17 houses
Steyne Street/Chapel Street No. 2	5 houses
Steyne Street/Chapel Street No. 3	23 houses
Steyne Street	3 houses
Blakes Road	4 houses
Bedford Street	4 houses
John Street/Bedford Street	15 houses
London Road No. 1	5 houses
London Road No. 2	5 houses

Of the 81 houses Represented in these Areas, only 6 were included by reason of bad arrangement, the remainder being unfit having regard to Section 4. 72 of them were occupied; of these, 10 were owner/occupied, and 22 were owned by the Local Authority.

Inspections are well in hand in respect of the remainder of the houses contained in the Council's programme, and it is envisaged that all houses suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas will be Represented during next year.

In addition to the above, 6 individual houses were Represented as being unfit for human habitation, and this resulted in the following:-

- 3 Closing Orders
- 2 Demolition Orders
- 1 Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year a total of 114 visits were paid to multiple-occupied houses. It is to be greatly regretted that because of the ever increasing demands upon the services of the Public Health Inspectorate, so little time could be devoted to this work, and so few houses dealt with by way of initial inspection.

The Council have adopted standards in respect of amenities and the prevention of overcrowding.

I feel sure that many persons, some being elderly and infirm, are living in houses in Multiple Occupation which have not yet been inspected and brought up to standard. In this respect my concern is, and has been, not so much as to the amenities which may be lacking, but the fire hazards involved and the means of escape in case of fire. Thus it has been my custom to request the services of the West Sussex Fire Authority whose advice and help has been so readily forthcoming, mainly in the person of Station Officer A. J. Baldwin, to whom I would express my appreciation.

CESSPOOLS

Foul water sewers were provided to certain areas of the district, allowing the drainage of a number of premises to be converted from cesspool to sewer. 22 cesspools were abolished and made safe.

A number of premises to which a foul water sewer is now available have not yet had their drains connected thereto. Efforts are being continued to ensure that wherever possible, premises are provided with main drainage, and to this end the Council are prepared to enter into Agreements with owners of premises concerned as regards the financing of the necessary works and subsequent repayment.

No new cesspools were added to premises built within the Urban area.

HAIR LACQUER

Because of the number of accidents that have occurred in hairdressing establishments in different parts of the country resulting from the use of hair lacquers, an advisory leaflet was prepared in consultation with the West Sussex Fire Brigade, and was circulated to all hairdressing establishments within the Urban District.

The leaflet contained advice on the methods of storage and usage of hair lacquers which are highly inflammable because of their petroleum, alcohol or methylated spirit base. The leaflet emphasised the necessity of instructing employees of precautions to be taken and of ensuring that only suitable, marked containers are used for hair lacquer.

Salons should be well and properly ventilated, and lacquer should not be used near a naked flame.

Adequate fire fighting equipment must be provided on the premises, and the employees should know how to use it.

The leaflet pointed out that under no circumstances should lacquer be thrown on to fires, or used to ignite a fire, and concluded with a warning that any person who does anything liable to endanger the safety of persons employed in the premises commits an offence against the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

NOISE

Noise is one of the many problems of the age and is being increasingly recognised as such. Efforts are being made in the industrial and commercial fields to combat this problem, whilst on the domestic scene the tendency is to add to it.

Noise from television and wireless sets if allowed to continue at loud volume can become a source of annoyance and possibly a nuisance to people in adjoining or nearby premises. I feel sure that many people do not realise that what to them may be an enjoyable musical experience or commentary may be near

misery to others and that the programme may be more enjoyable if the volume were reduced.

The use of premises designed for occupation by one family but now used to house two or more families accentuates the problem of noise.

Noisy animals may also be a nuisance to people living nearby, and this is particularly so when a dog is left alone in a building for a long period.

It is quite clear that if people paid due regard to the reduction of noise in every way possible, life would be much more pleasant and the benefits could be quite considerable.

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 1967:-

Total number of houses inspected:-

(a) Under the Housing Acts;

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	35
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...	...	...	148

183

(b) Under the Public Health Acts;

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	5
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	...	...	...	69

74

The number of inspections made:-

Primary inspections	257
Revisits	464

721

Smoke and water tests to drains	28
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B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1967:-

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1967, less those for which

Statutory Notices were served during the year (See below) ... 32

STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1967 ... 4

INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1967 ... 69

STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1967 ... 4

REPRESENTATION under Housing Act, 1957 ... 86

195

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1966, and since

complied with ... 32

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1967, which were served during

the year 1967 ... 36

STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1967, which were outstanding

at 31st December, 1966 ... 4

STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1967, which were served during

the year 1967 ... 4

CLOSING ORDERS complied with in 1967, which were served during the

year 1967 ... 4

DEMOLITION ORDER complied with in 1967, which was served in 1967 ... 1

81

TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1967

(Informal 33; Statutory Nil; Housing Act Clearance Areas, 81) ... 114

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Slaughterhouses

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouses

84

(b) Informal notices

1

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	380	-	5	713	691	-
Number inspected	380	-	5	713	691	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	117	-	-	11	68	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	30.79%	-	-	1.68%	9.99%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.29%	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	1	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises

Premises Inspected	Inspections	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	39	5	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	513	46	-
Ice Cream Premises	149	-	76
Dairies	33	-	28
Transport	22	-	-
Totals	756	51	104

Contraventions dealt with:-

(a) Protection from contamination	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	...	37
(c) Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	...	7
(d) Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Other offences	...	...	...	...	1

(C) Unsound food surrendered:-

						Cwt	lb
Meat at slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	10	81
Meat at retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	17	14
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	...	...	...	2	24
Canned meats	...	...	...	...	...	1	32
Fish (fresh)	...	...	...	...	...	3	37
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)	...	...	...	...	...	5	44
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	16	58

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

3. FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

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

PART 1 of the ACT**1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	156	44	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	4	-	-
TOTAL	180	49	3	-

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	2	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	3	1	-	-	-

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

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

4. - SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

6. - INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(ii) Action taken:-								
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(j) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

7. - RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949								
(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498
(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1599
(iii) Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
(iv) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
B. Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year								
Manholes baited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168

8. - NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

9. - ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

10. - OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

11. - DITCHES

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

12. - MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

13. - CESSPOOLS

(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

14. - SMOKE

(i) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

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

(i) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

16. - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

17. - PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

18. - PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

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

(i) Inspections	1
(ii) Informal action	-

20. - SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

Visits and inquiries	7
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21. - HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

(i) Inspections	-
(ii) Informal action	-

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

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

23. - ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651
(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, 76 Council houses, 15 non-Council houses, and one load of bedding were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested.

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

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

24. - PETROLEUM ACTS

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

25. - OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1967.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

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

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

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

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

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

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

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

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

Observations for the year.**Bright Sunshine**

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,919.6 hours, (149.5 hours above average), giving a daily mean of 5.3 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty years is 1,770.1 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

It was the sunniest year since 1959, and every month, apart from November, had above average sunshine.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 369 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the SECOND position on the mainland for the year 1967; and the SECOND position both on the mainland and in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands) for the winter months of January, February, March, October, November and December, 1967.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 30.66 inches, which was 1.23 inches more than the local average of 29.43 inches.

Five months of the year showed rainfall figures above average.

Between 5 and 6 inches of snow fell on the 8th December; this was the earliest heavy fall of snow in any Winter of 44 years that continuous records have been kept in Bognor Regis.

Humidity

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

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.6°F . just slightly above the local average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 76°F . on the 12th and 13th July. The lowest air temperature of 17°F . and lowest grass minimum of 15°F . on the night of 8th/9th December, were the lowest December temperatures recorded during the past 44 years of continuous records kept in Bognor Regis.

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: 1919.6 hours.
 Daily average of sunshine: 5.3 hours.
 Number of days with sunshine: 315.
 Sunniest day(s): 12th June and 9th July (14.8 hours).
 Warmest day(s): 12th and 13th July (76°F .)
 Coldest day(s): 8th January (32°F .)
 Lowest temperature on the grass: 9th December (15°F .)
 Warmest night(s): 18th July (63°F .)
 Coldest night: 9th December (17°F .)
 Number of air frosts: 29.
 Number of ground frosts: 63.
 Warmest month: July (mean average temperature 62.0°F .)
 Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 40.0°F .)
 Mean yearly temperature: 50.6°F .
 Rainfall: 30.66 inches.
 Number of rain days (.01 in. or more): 165.
 Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 121.
 Number of days snow fell: 6.
 Number of days sleet fell: 1.
 Number of days hail fell: 4.
 Number of thunder storms: 9.
 Wettest day: 1st November (1.14 inches).
 Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 79%.
 Number of days fog occurred: 6.
 Number of days gale force wind occurred: 11.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.

YEAR 1967	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	30.116	30.714	14th	29.596	23rd	0	0	4	0	2	0	14	4	7
February	30.028	30.556	8th	29.232	17th	0	0	6	2	3	2	11	2	2
March	30.104	30.662	14th	29.262	9th	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	11	11
April	30.124	30.468	28th	29.642	10th	0	5	11	1	3	0	3	3	4
May	29.868	30.290	9th	29.400	25th	0	0	1	2	5	2	19	1	1
June	30.266	30.462	16th	29.890	25th	0	0	5	1	4	5	11	2	2
July	30.132	30.430	10th	29.962	12th	0	0	2	1	3	4	16	3	2
August	30.050	30.340	21st	29.522	14th	0	0	1	2	5	3	13	6	1
September	29.962	30.436	9th	29.474	5th	0	5	2	1	2	2	8	9	1
October	29.876	30.416	9th	29.216	31st	0	0	0	3	0	3	13	10	2
November	30.028	30.748	22nd	28.928	2nd	0	1	6	9	0	0	5	5	4
December	30.144	30.688	4th	29.298	25th	0	4	9	0	0	0	6	3	9
Average for the year	30.058	-	-	-	Totals	0	15	47	22	27	24	125	59	46

TABLE II.

YEAR 1967	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit												Sub- Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Maximum				Minimum									
				Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest							
				Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date						
January ...	44	36	40.0	-1.0	50	31st	32	8th	45	28th, 29th & 30th	24	3rd & 9th	46	22	4th & 9th	9	16
February ...	48	39	43.5	+3.5	53	28th	42	6th	47	2nd & 3rd	28	14th	46	24	14th	4	13
March ...	51	41	46.0	+2.5	58	20th	47	27th	45	4th, 6th, 7th, 15th & 25th	32	30th	47	28	29th & 30th	0	6
April ...	54	41	47.5	-0.5	61	15th & 28th	47	11th & 12th	47	20th & 29th	29	1st	49	24	1st	1	5
May ...	57	47	52.0	-1.0	65	10th, 11th & 27th	50	3rd	54	11th & 12th	31	3rd	52	26	3rd	1	2
June ...	64	51	57.5	+0.5	70	15th	60	18th & 25th	58	29th	44	11th & 12th	57	39	11th & 12th	0	0
July ...	68	56	62.0	Nil	76	12th & 13th	64	4th, 27th & 29th	63	18th	48	3rd & 9th	61	43	9th	0	0
August ...	67	56	61.5	-0.5	72	1st	64	5th, 12th & 15th	62	1st	47	5th	62	43	5th	0	0
September ...	64	54	59.0	Nil	67	1st, 2nd & 12th	61	15th	60	26th & 29th	45	22nd	61	42	21st & 22nd	0	0
October ...	59	50	54.5	+1.0	63	6th & 8th	50	31st	59	9th	37	30th	58	32	18th & 30th	0	0
November ...	50	38	44.0	-2.5	56	11th	44	24th, 25th & 26th	47	14th	31	27th	53	25	17th	3	7
December ...	46	36	41.0	-1.0	52	1st & 23rd	33	8th	48	2nd	17	9th	48	15	9th	11	14
Average for year	56	45	50.5	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals	29	63

TABLE III.

YEAR 1967	HUMIDITY				RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Average Temperature at 0900 G. M. T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of forty years 1924-1963	Greatest fall in 24 hours (Inches)				
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G. M. T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G. M. T.	Totals						
January ...	40.9	39.6	89	.26	2.76	3.02	- .18	.64 on 25th	15	13		
February ...	43.8	41.7	83	1.27	1.34	2.61	+ .42	.98 on 27th	13	7		
March ...	47.3	43.9	74	.44	1.51	1.95	+ .12	.55 on 8th	11	8		
April ...	48.9	44.9	71	.34	1.71	2.05	+ .30	.68 on 9th	9	7		
May ...	53.4	50.3	80	1.14	2.46	3.60	+ 1.67	.75 on 14th	20	17		
June ...	59.5	54.8	73	1.21	.29	1.50	- .12	.85 on 25th	5	2		
July ...	65.2	60.5	75	.08	.79	.87	- 1.25	.46 on 22nd	7	5		
August ...	63.7	59.3	76	.85	1.38	2.23	- .22	.61 on 15th	13	11		
September ...	60.4	56.4	77	.60	2.33	2.93	+ .41	1.06 on 17th	19	11		
October ...	55.3	52.1	80	1.17	3.08	4.25	+ 1.18	.62 on 16th	22	18		
November ...	45.2	43.1	83	.89	1.86	2.75	- .94	1.14 on 1st	12	8		
December ...	41.2	39.9	88	.72	2.18	2.90	- .24	.65 on 18th	19	14		
Year's Average	52.1	48.9	79	-	-	-	+ 1.23	-	-	-		
TOTALS ...	-	-	-	8.97	21.69	30.66	-	-	165	121		

TABLE IV.

YEAR 1967	BRIGHT SUNSHINE				
	Totals, Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	86.4 (41.5)	+ 17.9	20(16)	3rd	7.0
February ...	98.4 (35.1)	+ 15.3	20(15)	5th	8.5
March ...	181.1 (147.8)	+ 41.3	30(29)	30th	10.6
April ...	181.4 (117.3)	+ 6.0	28(23)	16th	11.9
May ...	223.2 (252.7)	+ 2.4	28(30)	11th	13.4
June ...	244.0 (265.3)	+ 7.9	29(30)	12th	14.8
July ...	274.2 (177.5)	+ 57.0	29(30)	9th	14.8
August ...	220.0 (207.2)	+ 11.1	30(30)	4th	14.2
September ...	142.6 (200.2)	- 19.5	27(27)	8th	11.1
October ...	111.5 (105.2)	- 11.5	26(24)	18th	9.0
November ...	97.2 (70.8)	+ 24.7	24(25)	8th	8.3
December ...	59.6 (43.0)	- 3.2	24(21)	4th	6.9
Totals ...	1919.6(1663.6)	+ 149.5	315(300)	-	-

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

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