

[Report 1964] / Medical Officer of Health, Chanctonbury R.D.C.

Contributors

Chanctonbury (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1964

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hkxjnj2b>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

44147 (3)

Rural District Council of Chanctonbury



Library

ANNUAL REPORT

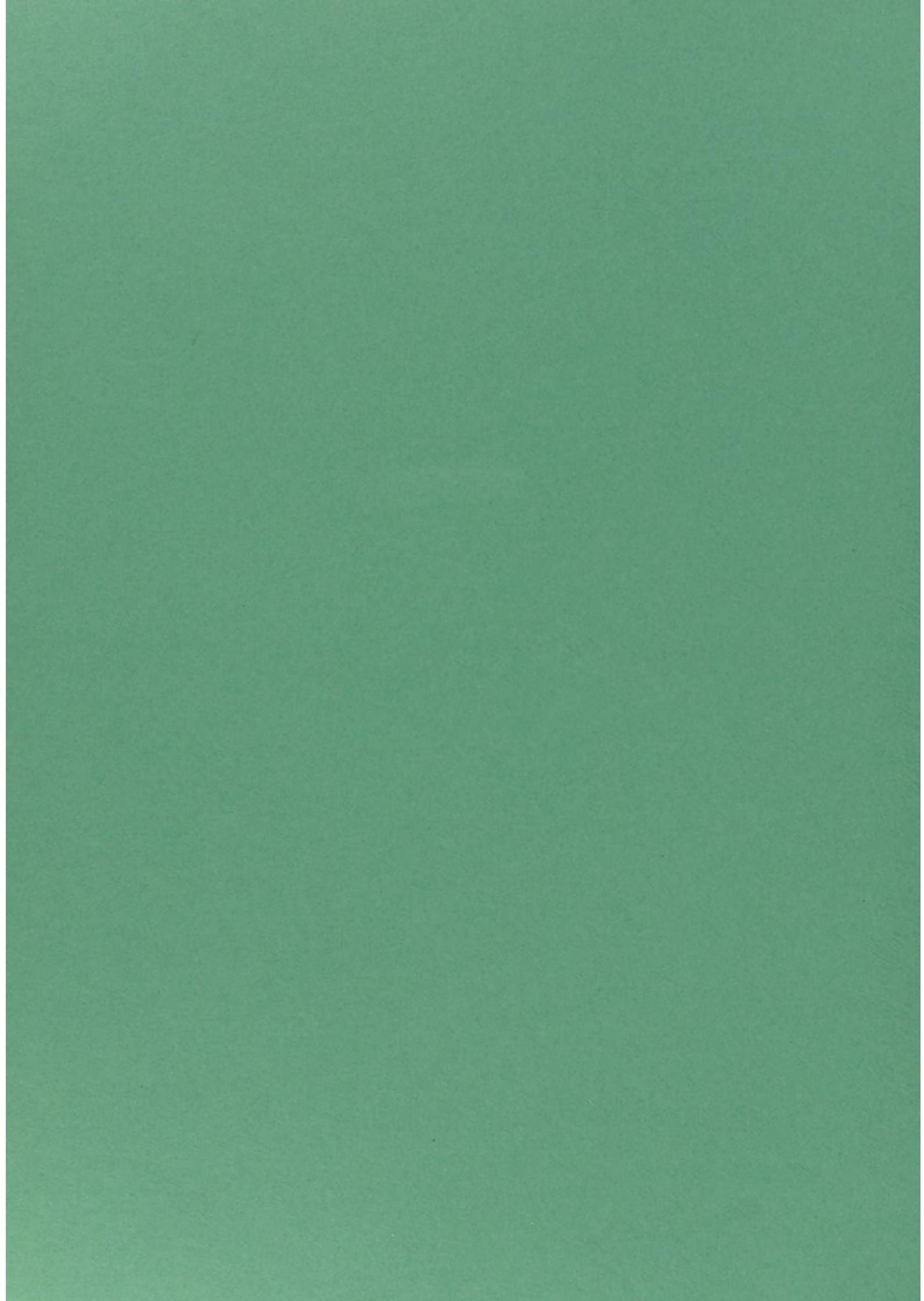
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1964

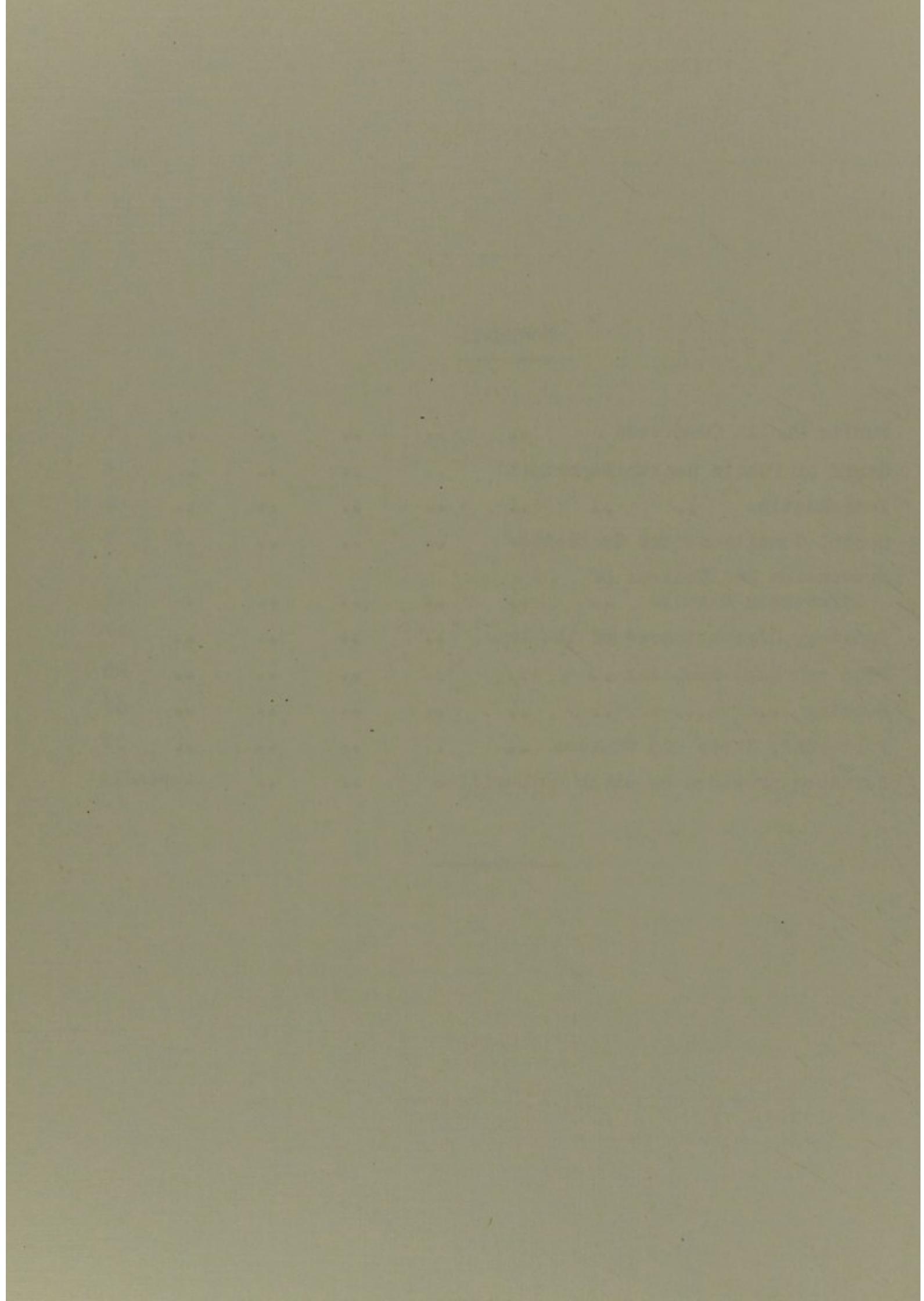
ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



CONTENTS

Public Health Committee	1
Staff of Public Health Department	2
Introduction	4
Social Conditions and Statistics	7
Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease	13
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	17
Food and Food Premises	25
Housing	33
Factories, Shops and Offices	37
Services provided by other authorities	Appendix

—oo0oo—



* PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at May 1964)

Chairman - Lt.-Col. L. G. M. Keevil,
O.B.E., T.D.,

Vice-Chairman - Mrs. G. F. Hoskins

Ex-Officio - S. W. Fowler, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

Members

W. J. Allfrey
Mrs. M. E. Ashton
H. S. Baker
Capt. C. R. Batchelor
P. E. H. Chambers
Benson Coleman
J. S. Gardner
J. H. Knight
F. H. Lucas
H. G. Paton
Mrs. S. Rathbone

---ooOoo---

* The Public Health Committee was renamed
Public Health and Works Committee
as from the 1st October, 1964.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(to 30th September 1964)

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

♂ * C. A. Brace (a) (b)

Public Health Inspector

♂ * E. P. Clarke (a)

Additional Public Health Inspector

♂ A. R. Moore (a) (b)

Clerical Staff

Miss M. L. Fry
Miss D. A. Bishop

* Part time Public Health Inspector
and part time surveying duties.

- ♂ (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as from 1st October 1964)

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

* A. R. Moore

Additional Public Health Inspector

* F. J. B. Taylor

Clerical Staff

Mrs. M. J. Davidson

Miss L. Knight

Rodent Operator

S. Vickers

- ✱
- (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
 - (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

---oo0oo---

Telephone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.

September 1965

To the Chairman and Members of
Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report
for the year 1964.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar
General was 24,380 persons, this being 1,060 more than in 1963.
Births numbered 374 as compared with 346 in 1963, this being an in-
crease of 28. There were 312 deaths from all causes, 160 males and 152
females (figures for 1963 were 340, 164 and 176). The number of
deaths of infants under one year was 8 (2 in 1963). Accident was the
cause of 13 deaths of which 8 were motor vehicle accidents and 5
were "all other accidents" (15, 6,9 in 1963). Respiratory tubercul-
osis was the cause of 3 deaths and there was one death from other
forms of tuberculosis. Cancer deaths numbered 63 (66 in 1963) and
suicides 3 (6 in 1963). There were no deaths as a result of pregnancy
childbirth or abortion.

In the year under review the incidence of infectious
disease was low.

In 1964 a re-organisation of the Department took
place with regard to the establishment of Public Health Inspectors,
the Clerk/Typist and the Rodent Operative. Prior to 1963 the
appointment of Public Health Inspector was part time as duties were
also carried out in the Surveyor's Department. The Clerk/Typist and
the Rodent Operative also worked in both departments. Then in 1963
the Additional Public Health Inspector/Assistant Surveyor became
the Council's Housing Manager and he was replaced in the Public
Health Department by a full time Public Health Inspector. In 1964
the Council gave further consideration to this matter and came to
the conclusion that the employment of the Surveyor and Deputy
Surveyor as part time Public Health Inspectors was no longer
practicable and also that a minimum of 2 Public Health Inspectors
was necessary. The Council, therefore, re-designated the Chief
Public Health Inspector/Surveyor as Surveyor and the Public Health
Inspector/Deputy Surveyor as Deputy Surveyor and created one more
appointment of full time Public Health Inspector. This appointment
was advertised and filled later in the year. A full time Clerk/
Typist and a full time Rodent Operator were also appointed.

Following the re-organisation of the Department it was decided to adapt the Recreation Room and the adjoining office to provide office accommodation. Plans were submitted by the Council's Architect and the work on the alterations and extension was started towards the end of the year.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into operation in 1964 and its purpose is to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in such premises. Local authority premises are registrable under this Act and the Council considered the Act as it affected the accommodation occupied by Council staff and following this certain works were carried out.

During the year samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the tubercle bacillus and for the brucella organism. The samples were of milk which was not going to be heat treated. Two of the samples gave a weakly positive Ring Test for brucella but the organism was not isolated. One sample gave a positive result for tuberculosis: this milk had been produced outside the District and so the Medical Officer of Health of the District concerned was notified and he took action in accordance with the Milk and Dairies(General)Regulations, 1959. In addition to the samples taken by the Department, reports were received on samples taken by another authority. These samples were of milk produced in the Chanctonbury District but had been taken outside the District. From two of the samples the brucella organism was isolated and from the third sample the tubercle bacillus. In the case of two of these samples the milk was going to be heat treated and so no action was necessary as regards the milk. The third sample was of farm bottled milk (i.e. not heat treated) and from this sample the brucella organism had been isolated. Further investigations were carried out on the farm and 100 individual cow samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the capillary test. The capillary test result was strongly positive for 6 samples, positive for 5 samples and negative for the rest of the samples. The producer would not agree to heat treatment of the milk but he offered to discard the milk from the cows whose milk gave a positive capillary test: these cows were nearly dry. Under the Milk and Dairies(General)Regulations, 1959 the Medical Officer of Health of the District concerned can require that such milk shall not be sold unless it is heat treated but the desired end is very difficult to achieve in the case of the brucella organism. This organism is the cause of undulant fever in man. The Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified concerning the animal health aspect of of these infections.

Samples of water were submitted from the public mains supply throughout the year for bacteriological examination.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 came into operation on 1st. January 1964. It makes provision for the licensing for boarding establishments for animals (cats and dogs) and prohibits the keeping of such establishments unless holding a licence in respect thereof under the Act. The District Council is the licensing authority. Application for licences were received in respect of 9 establishments and these were granted.

There are still a great number of cesspools in the District and owing to the heavy demands made on the cesspool emptying service provided by the Council there are, inevitably, outstanding applications for emptying from time to time.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Works Committee for their interest and support. I also wish to thank the other Chief Officers and the staff of my Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Rosetta Barker

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprising 18 parishes and covering 56,327 acres is situated at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-by-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential. Industrial hereditaments represent 14.2% of the rateable value. Approximately 10% of the dwellings are occupied by persons employed in agriculture.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	56,327
Registrar General's Estimate of resident Population (mid year 1964)	..	..	..	24,380
Density of population: persons per acre	..	..	..	0.43
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1963	..	..	..	£1,067,597
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1964	..	..	..	£1,122,465
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	£4,500
No. of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1964, according to Rate Book	..	..	..	8,646

-----oo0oo-----

VITAL STATISTICS - 1964

These vital statistics are calculated on Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 24,380.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	167	188	355
Illegitimate	..	...	7	12	19
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			174	200	374
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Rate per 1000 population 15

Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor * 18

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 5

Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			3	1	4
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

Rate per 1000 total live and still births 11

Total Live and Still Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	170	189	359
Illegitimate	..	..	7	12	19
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
			177	201	378
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

* The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area.

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	2	4	6
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
			<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	..				21
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	..	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	..	..	..	..	105

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births) .. 16

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) .. 16

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total total live and stillbirths) .. 26

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	..	..	..	0
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths				0.0

Infant Deaths

Below are given particulars of the Infant Deaths:

<u>Age at death</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
10 minutes	F	Ia. Prematurity
6 hours	M	Ia. Respiratory failure b. Prematurity
14 hours	F	Ia. Respiratory failure b. Prematurity
1 day	M	Ia. Rhesus Incompatibility II Prematurity. Atelectasis of lungs
1 day	F	Ia. Subdural Haemorrhage b. Bilateral Tentorial Tears II. Prematurity. Pulmonary haemorrhage.
2 days	F	Ia. Intracranial haemorrhage b. Tentorial tear and neonatal anoxia.
5 weeks	M	Ia. Congenital heart disease (transposition of great vessels)
4 months	F	Ia. Respiratory failure b. Hydrocephalus Meningocele

Crude death rate from all causes per 1000 population	12.8
Adjusted death rate	9.98
Number of deaths from Cancer	63

The causes of death listed on the previous pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. It will be seen that certain numbers are omitted from the list. The numbers omitted relate to the Causes of Death as given below. There were no deaths from these in Chanctonbury in 1964.

4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal Infections
7. Acute Poliomyelitis
8. Measles
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia
22. Influenza
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
36. Homicide and operations of war

Comparative Statistics, 1964

The area comparability factor enables the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for one area to be compared with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area and with the crude rate for England and Wales. Below is shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Chanctonbury and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

	<u>Chanctonbury</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth Rate	18	18.4
Death Rate	9.98	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	21	20.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	0.25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.12	0.05
Death rate from Cancer	2.6	2.2

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infections	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1964 and the number of notifications of each received.

Dysentery	..	..	5
Measles	..	..	54
Pneumonia	..	..	3
Paratyphoid	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	6
Tuberculosis	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	32

Dysentery

The organism isolated in the 5 cases of dysentery was the *Shigella Sonnei*.

Typhoid

There were no cases of typhoid but Chanctonbury had a visitor from Aberdeen who had been a victim of the outbreak of typhoid in that town. Because of the nature of his occupation this person had been excluded from his work pending clearance from his infection. He was kept under observation whilst in Chanctonbury and there were no untoward results.

Smallpox

The Public Health (Ships) Amendment Regulations 1963 recommend that a passenger coming into this country from an area where smallpox is endemic, who does not hold a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox be kept under surveillance for 14 days from the date of leaving the endemic area.

In 1964 particulars of two such passengers were received from the Port Medical Officer, Southampton and surveillance was carried out.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1952-63 require that a person arriving in this country from a declared smallpox endemic area and not in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be placed under surveillance.

Particulars of one such person was received from the Medical Officer, London Airport, and surveillance was carried out.

Tuberculosis

There was one Primary notification of Tuberculosis in a woman aged 78 years.

A Primary notification relates to a person who had not been notified previously in the district of any other authority.

There were 3 outward transfers of Tuberculosis and one inward transfer.

Three deaths occurred from Respiratory Tuberculosis and one death occurred from another form of tuberculosis. The death occurred of one person on the Department's Register in which the cause of death was certified as other than tuberculosis.

Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit from Portsmouth visited Pulborough and Storrington in 1964, and I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for the following information:

	<u>Pulborough</u>	<u>Storrington</u>
Number X-Rayed	318	149
Number in whom Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found ..	2	1
Number in whom Carcinoma of the bronchus was found ..	1	4

Bacteriological Examination

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During 1964, sixty one specimens were submitted for examination and below is a list of the pathogenic organisms isolated.

Salmonella typhimurium
Shigella sonnei
Haemolytic Streptococci

International Certificates of Vaccination

International Certificates of Vaccination are required to be stamped by the local authority and this stamping is carried out in the Public Health Department.

During 1964 the number of Certificates received for stamping from Chanctonbury residents was 347.

---ooo0ooo---

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1964

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - years	4 - years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5
Measles	1	6	4	10	6	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	54
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	6
Tuberculosis - Miliary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	3	4	1	3	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	32
TOTALS	3	10	8	11	10	46	4	2	5	-	3	-	102

WATER SUPPLIES

The North West Sussex Water Board is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District since April 1st, 1960, when the water undertaking of the Steyning & District Waterworks Company Limited were taken over by the Board.

The water supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District is obtained from the Harding Pumping Station (River Rother) from the boreholes at Smock Alley and Nutbourne, and in the case of Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding, from a borehole in the chalk at Upper Beeding (Steyning Pumping Station).

I am indebted to Mr. E. R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District (for the period 1st April, 1964, - 31st March, 1965).

Quality of piped water supplies - satisfactory in all districts
Quantity of piped water supplies - adequate

The results of bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of raw and treated waters carried out throughout the period 1st April, 1964, - 31st March, 1965, are shown on the tables on the next two pages. Fluoride contents are included in these tables.

The waters supplied in the Chanctonbury Rural District are not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Certain samples taken from the Steyning area showed contamination. This was found to be due to a sudden deterioration in the raw water supply. An endeavour was made to locate the source of the pollution but without success and as pollution ceased the matter could not be pursued. The situation was immediately remedied by increasing the amount of chlorine added to the raw water and changing the point of addition.

On page 20 is a table showing the population of the various parishes in the Rural District together with a number of houses in each district with a public water supply. These numbers are approximate because difficulties arise from the fact that most farms and cottages on farms are on metered supplies.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS (b) FINAL WATERS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% Free from Coliform Types	% Free from E. Coli.
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	51	NIL	90.2
	" Borehole No. 2	177	100	100
	" Borehole No. 3	56	100	100
	Combined Borehole Inlet	15	100	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	62	66.1	90.3
	" Supp.	63	57.1	90.5
	" Borehole	62	98.4	100
	Lodsworth	52	100	100
	Nutbourne	51	100	100
	Rogate	61	100	100
	Rotherfield	59	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	98.0	100
	Steyning	50	95.3	100
Weir Wood	85	20.0	----32.0	
Final Water	Hardham	279	99.3	100
	Haslingbourne	62	100	100
	Lodsworth	57	100	100
	Nutbourne	52	100	100
	Rogate	62	100	100
	Rotherfield	58	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	100	100
	Steyning	113	97.9	99.5
	Weir Wood	193	100	100
	Distribution *	393	98.2	99.7
	Reservoirs	268	95.8	98.5
	Kiosks	232	99.5	99.5
	New Mains **	251	84.1	99.2

* Analyses of consumers samples which were below standard were found to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

* CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1965

	SOURCE									
	HARDHAM	HASLINGBOURNE	LODSWORTH	NUTBOURNE	ROGATE	ROTHERFIELD	SMOCK ALLEY	STEYNING	WEIR WOOD	
No. of Samples	51	10	8	14	14	10	12	10	54	
Temp. °C.	11.9	11.4	10.3	11.6	11.2	11.0	14.5	-	10.9	
Colour Hazen	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	
pH	7.60	7.55	7.50	7.75	7.40	7.40	7.70	7.60	7.85	
Electric Conductivity	269	440	418	546	190	497	650	390	291	
Total Solids ppm	188	310	292	362	131	337	458	250	194	
Total Hardness ppm	112	202	200	280	77	249	340	189	119	
Temporary Hardness ppm	73	155	166	217	61	202	243	163	52	
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	4.3	7.2	8.55	5.7	7.5	10.0	7.0	5.3	2.8	
Chloride ppm	22.5	25	23	25	18	22	30	23	26	
Iron ppm	< 0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	< 0.01	0.04	0.01	< 0.01	
Manganese ppm	NIL	0.01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	< 0.01	
Aluminium ppm	< 0.02	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.07	
Flouride ppm	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.13	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.05	0.17	
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.22	0.25	0.14	0.20	0.19	0.09	0.21	0.10	0.28	

* Average Figures

Number of Dwelling Houses and Number of Population
Supplied from Public Water Mains
in the Parishes of the
Chanctonbury Rural District

<u>Parish</u>	* <u>No. of houses connected to main</u>	<u>Estimated population supplied</u>
Amberley	200	570
Ashington	518	1,110
Ashurst	97	270
Bramber	174	590
Coldwaltham	264	640
Henfield	1133	3,010
Parham	74	210
Pulborough	1045	2,710
Shermanbury	150	470
Steyning	1070	2,870
Storrington	986	2,770
Sullington	458	1,290
Thakeham	397	1,100
Upper Beeding	1,002	2,510
Washington	258	1,130
West Chiltington	509	1,440
Wiston	77	210
Woodmancote	142	420
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <u>8,554</u>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: auto;"/> <u>23,320</u>

* Figures are approximate

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In 1946 a comprehensive Report was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the main drainage of certain parts of the Rural District and following on from this, approval was given to schemes for Steyning (including Bramber and Beeding), Pulborough and Henfield. By 1960 these schemes were either completed or in an advanced stage of construction. In addition approval was received for extensions to the sewer and additions to the works at Storrington.

In 1960 the Council proceeded with the remainder of the schemes included in the 1946 Report by means of a Comprehensive Scheme to be carried out in stages. This Comprehensive Scheme covered the following parts of the District: Small Dole, Washington and Ashington, Amberley, Coldwaltham, Watersfield, West Chiltington, Nutbourne, Thakeham, Shermanbury, Blackstone and Wineham

At the beginning of 1964 the total programme had been completed in respect of the following: Pulborough, Storrington, Sullington(part), Steyning, Bramber, Upper Beeding, Henfield, Blackstone, Small Dole, Ashington and Washington

During 1964 the West Chiltington, Nutbourne and Thakeham scheme which was under construction at the beginning of the year continued to progress. With reference to this scheme the Council gave consideration to a proposal to extend the sewer to serve properties at the Hatches Estate, which properties had been excluded from the original scheme and they approved the extension of the sewer in principle. In 1964 the Council also made provision in the contract for the construction of lateral sewers to serve the following estates: Heathfield Estate and land to the south, Rambledown Estate, Orchard Dell extension and Church Street to serve "Two Hollies".

The Amberley scheme was started in June 1964.

The Shermanbury scheme which was commenced in 1962 was completed as regards its construction in 1964 but, owing to excessive infiltration of surface water, the Council were unable to take over the sewers. Remedial work was put into operation by the Contractors but it was not successful and at the end of 1964 the position was that the Contractors were carrying out further remedial work.

Surcharging of the sewer in London Road, Henfield following periods of heavy rainfall has necessitated the construction of a relief sewer and this work was begun in 1964.

Trade Effluents

In 1964 an agreement was made by the Council with Ross Chicken (Storrington) Ltd. for the receipt of trade effluent from the premises of Ross Chicken (Storrington) Ltd in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade ede Premises) Act 1937. This required the provision of certain extensions at the Storrington Disposal Works and the installation of a second pump unit at the divertor station.

Flooding

In certain areas of Steyning there is periodic flooding and consideration was given in 1964 to the preparation of a scheme for the provision of surface water drainage in the parts of Steyning affected by flooding.

Cesspools

The Council provides a cesspool emptying service. The cesspool sewage is deposited in the sewage disposal works at Sporrington and at Pulborough. This creates certain problems at the works and in 1964 the construction of a fourth sludge digestion tank at the Pulborough Sewage Disposal Works was necessary.

There are just under 3000 cesspools in the District.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The Council provides a weekly service of refuse collection to approximately 80% of the premises in the District, only the outlying parts having a fortnightly collection. The refuse is taken to the Council's tips which are situated within the District.

The services in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal and the collection and disposal of refuse are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

On page 21 is a table giving the particulars for each parish of the type of sewage disposal - main drainage - cesspools etc. at the end of 1964 and also showing the number of connections to main drainage and the number of cesspools which have been discontinued during the year. I am indebted to the Surveyor for these particulars.

P A R I S H	No. of Houses	DRAINAGE ETC., OF HOUSES				No. of houses connected to main drainage year end. 31.12.64. (during)	Number of cesspools discont'd year end. 31.12.64. (during)
		No. of houses on main drainage	No. of houses with cesspools	No. of houses with other means of sewage disposal	No. of houses connected to main drainage year end. 31.12.64. (during)		
Amberley	228	-	207	21	-	-	
Ashington	435	331	102	2	77	70	
Ashurst	115	-	105	10	-	-	
Bramber	197	58	125	14	2	-	
Coldwalthen	247	-	173	74	-	-	
Henfield	1163	955	192	16	42	3	
Parhan	85	-	53	32	-	-	
Pulborough	1142	668	434	40	34	4	
Shermanbury	172	-	160	12	-	-	
Steyning	1099	1042	49	8	78	-	
Storrington	1061	890	150	21	22	15	
Sullington	422	382	30	10	22	13	
Thekeham	396	101	278	17	15	7	
Upper Beeding	836	736	94	6	91	1	
Washington	379	213	138	28	44	43	
W.Chiltington	507	73	391	43	6	3	
Wiston	87	-	75	12	-	-	
Woodmancote	153	26	119	8	26	26	
Small Dole	147	78	65	4	2	-	

Table showing Parishes with number of houses and type of sanitation.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the respective councils, bodies are received from Chanctonbury into the public mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea and the public mortuary at Horsham.

During 1964, 21 bodies were taken to the Shoreham-by-Sea Mortuary and 7 to the Horsham Mortuary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

and

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 respectively of the above mentioned Acts, provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons who

- a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

Unfortunately, it was necessary to invoke the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act in the following case.

Mrs. M. aged 79 years. This lady lived alone. She was suffering from a chronic disease. She had the services of a Home Help, and the District Nurse visited, but it was not possible for her to be fully provided, in her home, with the services she needed. She refused to go into hospital and so it became necessary to obtain an Order according to the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. A vacancy was found for her in the Holmefield Annexe of Worthing Hospital. Eventually she was admitted to the hospital without an order.

National Assistance Burials

There was one National Assistance Burial in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which requires the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area and no suitable arrangements are being made otherwise.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Cleansing of verminous premises

During the year one house was found to be infested with fleas and was disinfested.

Inspection is made of accommodation occupied by prospective tenants of Council houses in order to ensure that furniture and other belongings are free from vermin prior to arrival. No action was necessary in 1964.

Section 47 (Replacement of earth-closets etc. by water closets)

In 1964 the conversion of earthclosets etc. was carried out in 3 cases.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the District is registered with the Council for the use of filling materials.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

Two complaints alleging noise nuisance were received during the year, and these were investigated. The alleged sources of the noise were the excavations at a chalk pit, and the use of a circular saw respectively. In the case of the chalkpit the firm agreed to use lighter equipment. As regards the circular saw it so happened that at the time of the complaint the use of the saw was in the process of being discontinued.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No. of factory chimneys in the District	..	4
No. of observations made	..	29
No. of notices served	..	0

There are no Offensive Trades in the District.

There are no Pet Shops in the District.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is "to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation".

Below is a summary of the work carried out during 1964 in the investigation of complaints of rodent infestation and in the treatment of infested premises.

No. of complaints received 322
 No. of visits by Rodent Operator .. 2340

	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling houses	3 Business and Other	Total 1,2,3	Agri- cult.
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	20	7358	859	8237	919
No. of properties inspected	16	233	45	294	12
No. of properties found to be infested by rats.	13	181	40	234	8
No. of properties found to be infested by mice.	-	7	1	8	-
No. of infested properties treated	13	188	41	242	8
No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
b) Structural Work i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

A number of business and other premises regularly use the Council's services for rodent control and for this a charge is made. A free service is given in respect of private dwellings.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs
- Food unfit for human consumption
- Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public
- Milk and Dairies
- Provision and Regulation of Markets
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc., in connection with the sale of food
- Special provisions as to sale, etc., of particular food
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

The Department has records in respect of 230 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	7
Butchers shops	17
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	121
Fishmongers	4
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and General Provisions	65
Hotels and licensed premises	64
Ice-cream - retail sales	89
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages etc.	20
Restaurants and cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	89

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the above Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

Food Complaints

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 under Section 2 and Section 8.

Section 2 provides that:

Any person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 8 provides that, subject to the provisions of this section any person who--

- a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or
- b) deposits with, or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale

any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

In 1964 five complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question invited to submit explanations. In two cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no action was taken. One case was dealt with by means of a warning letter to the vendor. In the other two cases no action was taken for lack of sufficient evidence or other reasons.

The case was heard in 1964, at the Steyning Magistrates Court, in respect of a complaint about glass in a bottle of milk which had been received by the Department in 1963 and which was passed to the Food and Drugs Authority (the County Council). The County Council instituted legal proceedings and the Company which sold the milk was fined £25.0s.0d. with £15.15s.0d. costs.

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section, but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected foodstuffs. Below is given the list of foodstuffs together with the total weights of the foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned.

	Ton	Cwt.	Qr.	lb.	Oz.
Butchers meat	1	1	1	15	10
Tinned meat		1	3	4	3
Tinned vegetables			3	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned fruit		2	2	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned fish				12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned soup			3	5	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned milk				5	6
Miscellaneous frozen			3	12	0
Paste				9	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jam			1	14	0
Baby foods				14	4
Puddings				1	0
Soft drinks			95 bottles		

The four main causes which rendered the above foods unfit were:

Tinned foods	"blowing"
Frozen foods	power failure
Butchers meat	disease or casualty
Other items on list	flooding and surcharging of sewer causing flooding of store.

Disposal of unsound food Unsound food is disposed of at the Council's tip.

Section 13 (Regulations as to Food Hygiene) The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were made to ensure hygienic methods in the preparation, handling, transport, etc., of food.

The following is a list of the Regulations of which there were contraventions during 1964. The number of contraventions for each Regulation is shown at the side.

Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment etc.,) .. 5

Regulation 8	(Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	..	5
Regulation 12	(Soil drainage system)	..	1
Regulation 16	(Washing facilities to be provided)	..	31
Regulation 17	(First Aid Equipment)	..	2
Regulation 18	(Storage of outdoor clothing)	..	1
Regulation 19	(Facilities for washing food and equipment)	..	14
Regulation 21	(Ventilation of Food Rooms)	..	3
Regulation 23	(Cleanliness and repair etc. of Food Rooms)	..	22
Regulation 24	(Accummulation of refuse)	..	3
Regulation 25	(Temperature at which certain foods to be kept)	..	2
Regulation 28	(Washing facilities - mobile shops)	..	1

Registered Food Premises

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Section provides that no premises shall be used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream	..	1
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	..	89
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	..	20

Ice - Cream. Fifty-five samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test and were reported on as follows:

Grade I	..	32
Grade II	..	14
Grade III	..	5
Grade IV	..	4

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

In the case of samples falling in Grades III and IV further samples were taken and the methods of handling were investigated.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, there are 9 milk distributors registered with the Council.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

These Regulations require special conditions to be complied with before licences to use special designations are granted.

These Regulations re-enact, with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. Prior to 1st. January 1960 dealers' licences to use special designations were granted by the Rural District Council but on that date the granting of them became the responsibility of the County Council.

There is one change, however, which is of interest to all local authorities and it is that from 1st. October 1964, the special designation of "Tuberculin Tested" will be replaced by "Untreated" as the special designation for raw milk.

The designated milks are now as follows:

Untreated
Pasteurised
Sterilised

and milk sold to the public has to comply with certain prescribed tests according to its special designation and a brief note about the various tests follows.

"Untreated" milk is milk which has not been treated by heat. It is required to comply with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Pasteurised" milk is a heat treated milk and is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Sterilised" milk is also a heat treated milk and this milk is required to comply with the prescribed Turbidity Test.

Examination of milk for bacterial cleanliness
and adequate heat treatment

One sample of "Tuberculin Tested" milk (designation "Untreated" from 1st. October 1964) was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the methylene Blue Test. The result was satisfactory. This milk was farm bottled.

One sample of "Pasteurised" milk was submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and for the Phosphatase Test. The sample satisfied both tests.

Examination of milk for the presence of organisms

The reports on 21 samples of "Tuberculin Tested" (Farm bottled) milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biological examination for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and the brucella organism were received, and the results are given below:

1. The reports on 15 samples were satisfactory as regards both the tubercle and the brucella.
2. Two samples gave a negative test for tuberculosis: the brucella ring test gave a weakly positive result.
3. From one sample the tubercle bacillus was isolated by guinea pig inoculation: the brucella ring test was negative.
4. In respect of 3 of the samples the guinea pigs died several days later and so no report could be given as to the presence or absence of tuberculosis.

In addition to the reports received in respect of samples submitted by the Department the reports on 3 other samples of milk were received. These samples were of milk produced in the Chenctonbury District and sold outside the District. From 2 of these samples the Brucella Abortus organism was isolated and in another sample the tubercle bacillus was found by guinea pig inoculation.

Another sample of milk taken on a farm within the District was positive for R. burnetti.

Certain enquiries and investigations were made and more is said about this in my introduction.

Complaint of delivery of milk in dirty milk bottle

In November 1963 a complaint was received by the Department about the sale of milk in a dirty milk bottle. In accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 any action must be taken by the authority in whose area the milk is bottled, in this

case Worthing so the complaint was passed to the Worthing Public Health Department. The Worthing Borough Council instituted legal proceedings. The case was heard at the Worthing Magistrates' Court on the 29th. January 1964 and the Company who had sold the milk was fined £20.0s.0d. with £5.5s.0d. costs.

The Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962

Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health, Port and City of London that some imported Brisling Fillets which had been shown by examination to contain benzoic acid, which is not permitted in these goods by the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, were being brought into the Chanctonbury District. Certain enquiries were made and after a rather protracted period of time the goods were voluntarily surrendered. They were then destroyed by the Department.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

The above Act requires that a person must be licensed by the local authority to use premises as slaughterhouses.

There are no public slaughterhouses in the District.

There are 2 privately owned slaughterhouses and applications for the renewal of the licences in 1964 were received and granted.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

This Act makes it an offence for animals to be slaughtered by any person not licensed by a local authority. District Councils are local authorities for the purpose of the application of the Act as they are also for the Slaughterhouses Act

Applications were received from 3 persons for renewal of their licences and there was one new application for a licence. All were granted.

Meat Inspection is carried out regularly at the slaughterhouses and the table on page 32 shows the particulars of the inspections. The causes of condemnation were as follows:

- 4 calves - 1 uraemia; 2 umbilical pyaemia
 1 extensive bruising and fevered.
- 7 sheep - 1 emaciation and oedema; 1 septicaemia
 1 septicaemia with fever
 4 moribund, fevered, oedematous

LICENSING ACT 1961

Ten inspections of premises for which applications for renewal of licences were received, were made.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	356	-	125	378	631
Number Inspected	356	-	125	378	631
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	7	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	56	-	-	13	22
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	15.7%	-	3.2%	5.3%	3.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with cysticercus	-	-	-	-	-

H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and under the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957 and other relevant Acts - the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, the Housing Act 1961, the Housing Act 1964 and others. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 introduced a new system of grants known as Standard Grants and the Housing Act 1961 ushered in a new system of housing subsidies, and gave extensive new powers to local authorities to enable them to deal with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Housing Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on the 16th. July 1964. Part I came into operation on the 16th. July 1964, and parts III and IV on the 16th August 1964. This Act provides for the development of housing societies through the establishment of a new body, the Housing Corporation. It also confers new compulsory powers on local authorities to secure improvement of houses, amends the improvement grant system and enlarges the powers of local authorities to remedy conditions in multi-occupied houses.

Below is set out certain provisions of the Housing Act 1957 and on the next page particulars of work carried out by the department during 1964.

HOUSING ACT 1957

Part II deals with the provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.

Part III deals with clearance areas

Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding

Part V deals with the provision of housing accommodation.

Part II

Section 3 (duty of local authority to inspect district and keep records)

- | | |
|---|----|
| a) Number of houses inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 18 |
| b) Number of inspections made | 52 |

Section 4 (Definition of Standard of Fitness)

This section enacts that in determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition with respect to the following matters, that is to say:

- a) repair;
- b) stability;
- c) freedom from damp;
- d) natural lighting;
- e) ventilation;
- f) water supply;
- g) drainage and sanitary conveniences;
- h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

Section 16 (Power of local authority to accept undertaking)

Under the provisions of Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957 an undertaking was accepted that the Cottage, The Alley, Amberley would not be used for human habitation until rendered fit to the satisfaction of the Council.

Section 17 (Power of local authority to make a Closing Order)

In accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957, Closing Orders were made on the properties named below:

3, Station Road, Amberley.

1 and 2 Bull Cottages, Mockbridge, Henfield.

Section 42 (Power of local authority to declare an area to be a clearance area)

The Council considered again an area which had been represented by the Medical Officer of Health in 1963. The Council declared the said area comprising 1 - 11 Castletown Upper Beeding, to be a Clearance Area, namely "Castletown, Upper Beeding Clearance Area" and made a Clearance Order on it.

Number of houses in the Area .. 10

Number of persons occupying
the houses 26

Part V - Provision of housing accommodation

Below is a summary showing the number of units of housing accommodation a) completed and b) in the course of construction in 1964 by the Council and by private developers respectively.

Council Housing

Number of units of housing accommodation completed by the Council during 1964	..	83
Number of units of housing accommodation under construction by the Council but not completed by 31. 12. 64.	..	68

Private Housing

Number of units of private accommodation completed during 1964.	..	298
Number of units of private accommodation under construction but not completed by 31. 12. 64.	..	185

Modernisation of Council Houses

Below are given some figures showing the progress which the Council's modernisation scheme for Council houses has made and the stage it had reached by 31st. December 1964:

Number of Council houses in which modernisation was carried out during the year ended 31. 12. 64.	..	96
Number of houses for modernisation in Council's total programme	..	492
Total number of houses in which modernisation completed up to 31. 12. 64. since start of modernisation programme	..	370

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 Section 43

Housing advances

No. of applications submitted	..	50
No. of applications granted	..	40
No. of applications refused or withdrawn	..	10

Discretionary Grants

No. of properties in respect of which applications made	..	38
No. of grants made during this period	..	13
Average amount of grant	..	£325

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959 (as amended)

This Act requires local authorities to make grants for the standard amenities - fixed bath, wash hand basin, water closet, hot water supply and a food store - provided certain conditions are complied with. These grants are known as Standard Grants.

No. of properties in respect of which applications made	..	21
* No. of grants made during this period	..	23
Average amount of grant	..	£128

With regard to the Standard and Discretionary Grants, 42 the premises were tenanted and 17 were owner-occupied. -

* Includes grants outstanding.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in connection with Land Charge Searches in respect of 1,047 properties.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has two main parts. Part I introduces a licensing system and Part II amends the law relating to town and country planning generally and not only to caravan sites.

Below the figures for caravans in the District for the year 1964 are shown.

Number of individual caravans	..	..	41
Number of caravan sites	..	..	18
Total number of caravans on these sites			363
a) Residential use			130
b) Holiday use			233
No. of caravans discontinued during the year			29

FACTORIES SHOPS AND OFFICES

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into force in 1964, the section relating to the requirement to register premises, on the 1st. May 1964 and most of the main provisions on 1st. August, 1964.

Below are tables (a) showing class of premises, number of premises registered, and number of premises receiving general inspection during the year: and (b) analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Table (a)

Class of Premises	No. reg. during year	Total No. regist. at end of year	No. receiving a general inspection during yr.
Offices	60	60	17
Retail Shops	116	116	23
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	21	21	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors
to registered premises - 77

Table (b)

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed	
Offices	49	
Retail shops	109	
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-	
Catering establishments open to the public	-	
Canteens	-	
Fuel storage depots	-	
	Males 49	Females 109
	Total 158	

27 contraventions of the Act were found and 18 notices were served, 2 of which had been complied with by the end of the year. It will be remembered that the Act did not come into operation until 1st. May 1964.

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

Outwork District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

The law relating to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act.

The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

Below is a list of the factories registered in the District and on the following pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Factories registered in the District

The following is a summary of industries and trades:

Engineers, Blacksmiths, Metal workers	..	..	17
Garages, Cycle shops etc.	..	..	38
Sawmills	..	..	5
Furniture repairers, upholsterers	..	..	4
Tar factories, Cement and Brickworks and Concrete Works	..	..	12
Chalk, Clay, Sand and Lime Pits	..	..	10
Printers	..	..	2
Builders Yards etc.	..	..	19
Boot repairers	..	..	5
Food manufacturers	..	..	25
Bakehouses	..	..	7
Electrical, Radio workshops	..	..	15
Flour Mills etc.	..	..	2

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The work of the Department under the Shops Act is concerned with the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient ventilation and a reasonable temperature, and the provision of sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about the shop.

Number of shops in the District	..	361
Number of inspections made	..	230
Number of contraventions found	..	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	15	18	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	146	36	-	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	161	54	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	1	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	4	4	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

There were 3 Outworkers and the nature of the work carried out by them was as follows: "Dyeing Apparel - Making etc. Cleaning and Washing"

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964.

COMPLAINTS 61 complaints were received and dealt with.

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Public Health Acts	1784
Housing Acts	912
Infectious Diseases	54
Rodent Infestations	146
Factories and Workshops	54
Smoke Observations	40
Rag Flock etc. Act	1
Shops Act 1950	230
Caravans, Tents, Vans, Sheds	449
Bakehouses	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	77
Butcher shops and slaughterhouses	361
Ice cream premises	39
Dairies and Distributors of milk	37
Other food premises	286
Designated milk samples	38
Ice cream samples	55
Water samples	49

NOTICES

Informal

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with*</u>
Food Hygiene Regulations	17	6
Public Health Acts	25	10
Factories Act	5	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	18	2

Statutory

- -

* Notices complied with include notices served prior to 1964

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCE ABATED (as result of service of Notices)

Defective, unsatisfactory W.C. and urinal	3
Defective drainage system	25
Structural defects/house repairs	5
Defective and inadequate dustbins	1
Accumulations and deposits	15
Keeping of animals	3
Premises infested with fleas	1
Premises infested with flies	2

APPENDIX

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following Services:

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act).

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board, and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital .	..	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital ..	..	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	..	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital ..	..	Infectious Diseases and Long stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	..	Maternity Hospital

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act).

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The Care of Mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help

3. General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

---oo0oo---



