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CITY OF CHICHESTER




ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

Including an Appendix by the Chief
Public Health Inspector



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CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1961

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Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1961

Councillor J.M. Selsby, J.P. (Mayor)

Councillor H. Bell (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman Mrs. A.F. Eastland	Councillor A.C. Brinsmead
" H.U.B. Burden	" W. Brookes
" T.J. Eastland, M.B.E., J.P.	" W.R. Chipperton
" H.A. Mason	" R.W.H.V. Clayton
" C.J. Newell	" M.L. Evans
	" G. Foote
	" J.M. Gilbert
	" A.B. Halliwell
	" Mrs. G.A. Macadam
	" G. Marwood
	" J.J.R. McCoy
	" J.G. Mockford
	" R.F. Oates
	" W.G.S. Pope
	" J.M. Selsby
	" E.R. Stephens
	" J.D. Willis

The Committees chiefly concerned with matters of public health are as follows:-

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Functions</u>
(a) <u>Public Health & Housing</u> (details of membership are shown below)	(General public health matters. (Housing. (Public mortuary. (Public conveniences.
(b) <u>Highways</u>	(Street cleansing. (Refuse collection and disposal. (Sewers.
(c) <u>Sewerage & Waterworks</u>	(Sewage disposal. (Cesspool emptying. Water supply.

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1961

Councillor A.B. Halliwell (Chairman)

Councillor R.F. Oates (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor J.M. Selsby, J.P. (Mayor)

Alderman Mrs. A.F. Eastland

Councillor H. Bell

" W.R. Chipperton

" M.L. Evans

" G. Foote

" G. Marwood

" Mrs. G.A. Macadam

Staff of the Public Health Department

<u>Medical Officer of Health:</u> (Also Medical Officer of Health for Bognor Regis U.D.C.; Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council).	D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
<u>Chief Public Health and Housing Inspector:</u>	T.C. Ward X Ø
<u>Additional Public Health Inspector</u>	H.B. Parker X Ø
<u>Chief Clerk:</u>	C.W. Chapman
<u>Clerical Staff:</u>	
Housing Assistant	L.J. Marvin
Shorthand-typist	Miss A.G. Billingham
<u>Rodent Operator/Disinfecter:</u>	A.T. White
<u>Shops Inspector (part-time)</u>	W.H. Osman

X Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Ø Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and
other Foods.

Public Health Department,
"Greyfriars",
North Street,
Chichester.
September, 1962.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Chichester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1961 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the City of Chichester, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/62. Included is an appendix by your Chief Public Health and Housing Inspector.

VITAL STATISTICS

The principal vital statistics for the year, with comparative figures for 1960, are set out below. The decennial census took place in April, 1961, but complete figures are not yet available. The provisional estimate of the population of the City was given as 20,118, made up of 9,140 males and 10,978 females - a disparity which is interesting in its implications. This population figure is, however, subject to adjustment for non-residents, etc., and the corrected mid-year figure of 19,480 shows an increase of 450 over the previous year.

Births showed a slight increase (by 17) and deaths a larger increase, of 32. The natural decrease (i.e. excess of deaths over births) was 60, compared with 45 in 1960.

Infantile deaths (under 1 year) decreased from 8 in 1960 to 4 in 1961, all these occurring within 3 days of birth.

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population	19,480	19,030	-	-
Live births	274	257	-	-
Live birth rate (crude) per 1,000 population	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.1
Corrected live birth- rate per 1,000 population	14.9	14.3	-	-
Still-births	5	6	-	-
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	17.9	22.8	18.7	19.8
Infant deaths	4	8	-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	14.6	31.1	21.4	21.9

	<u>Chichester City</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Deaths	334	302	-	-
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	17.1	15.9	12.0	11.5
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population	10.5	10.3	-	-

Accidents caused 7 deaths, none of which were road accidents. There were also 2 suicides.

Further details of the principal statistics appear on later pages of this Report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: VIRUSES: BIDETS.

The table on page 16 gives details of the notifiable infectious diseases recorded during the year. A fairly sharp measles epidemic, with 306 notifications (only 2 in 1960), was the only major outbreak of notifiable disease.

However, the non-notifiable infectious diseases due to the many viruses which cause infections of the respiratory and intestinal tracts, were active throughout both summer and winter months.

The intestine is now known to be the main reservoir of a large number of pathological organisms, and an important factor in controlling the spread of these viruses in a community is strict personal hygiene.

The general introduction of the bidet in this country could well mark an advance in virus control. Its economical demands on space, capital expenditure and hot water, combined with its relative ease of use, even by elderly people, should, if better known, have wide appeal.

Pending its eventual acceptance as a standard household fitting, designs of new houses, hotels, etc., could well provide the plumbing facilities necessary for its later installation.

It is unfortunate that the publication "Homes for To-day and To-morrow" (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961) should have omitted any reference to the bidet, either for to-day or to-morrow.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

From April, 1960, the mobile X-Ray unit based at Portsmouth has visited the City weekly, being stationed in the Cattle Market from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. each Tuesday. These facilities have enabled selected patients to be referred for X-Ray examinations with the minimum of delay.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY AND INFIRM

Last year's annual report dwelt largely on this subject and the comments there made apply even more strongly to-day. Our present attitude towards the infirmities of old age is too often that of passive acceptance; a more critical examination of these infirmities should make us question this attitude. The psychiatric and organic disorders of old age are, in many cases, the direct result of an adverse mode of life and living conditions many years earlier.

The awaited Census figures for this area will, beyond doubt, illustrate the size and urgency of the problem of caring, adequately and humanely, for more and more elderly and frail old people. Your Public Health and Housing Committee has shown considerable foresight by anticipating this problem as far as possible and has decided that, until 1970, all future council dwellings will be suitable for occupation by elderly persons.

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

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

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

A lengthy visit was paid to the Bouwcentrum - the internationally famous Building Centre in Rotterdam. Here, the results of research into all aspects of housing construction is available, in the form of a permanent exhibition, combined with an astonishingly comprehensive and detailed library-service. This exhibition is of absorbing interest to anyone, lay or specialist, who is concerned in any way with housing and the welfare of the occupants.

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

STAFF

During the year there has been a steady increase in the work of the department, especially that part concerned with housing.

At least 5,000 people were personally interviewed at the inquiry-counter of the department during 1961, each of whom had an individual and often complex problem to be discussed. In addition, numerous telephone calls from the public were received daily, also in connection with personal problems.

With the constant increase in council dwellings, routine office administration increased also. An early review of the staff establishment of the combined Public Health and Housing department is an urgent necessity if the present efficiency is to be maintained.

STAFF (continued)

I should like to pay tribute to the loyal and wholehearted support which I have received throughout the year from Mr. Ward and the other members of the staff of the department, who have carried out their duties under almost continuous stress.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table 1. Estimated population of the City of Chester, 1901-1905.

Year	Estimated population	Estimated population (1901-1905)
1901	12,000	12,000
1902	12,500	12,500
1903	13,000	13,000
1904	13,500	13,500
1905	14,000	14,000

Table 2. Estimated population of the City of Chester, 1901-1905, by sex and age.

Year	Total population		Male population		Female population	
	1901	1905	1901	1905	1901	1905
1901	12,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
1902	12,500	12,500	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
1903	13,000	13,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
1904	13,500	13,500	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
1905	14,000	14,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

Table 3. Estimated population of the City of Chester, 1901-1905, by district.

Year	Total population		Male population		Female population	
	1901	1905	1901	1905	1901	1905
1901	12,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
1902	12,500	12,500	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
1903	13,000	13,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
1904	13,500	13,500	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
1905	14,000	14,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre, with outlying parts agricultural. It lies almost in the centre of Chichester Rural District, in the coastal plain of West Sussex, between the South Downs and the sea, which is some 7 miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature and not concentrated in any one sector, apart from the new Industrial Estate being developed by the Council to the south of the Portsmouth-Brighton railway line. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City's inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in Acres	2873
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1960)	19,030
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (mid 1961)	19,480
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (1961 Census)	20,118
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to Rate Books at 1st April, 1961)	6355
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1961)	£403,545
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1961/62)	£1635
(actual product)	£1632)

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1

Live Births

CHICHESTER CITY								Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 Pop.		West Sussex		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	England & Wales
		M	F	Number	%					
1960	257	130	127	12	4.7	13.5	14.3	13.9	15.1	17.1
1961	274	141	133	14	5.1	14.1	14.9	13.8	14.9	17.4

Table 2

Stillbirths

CHICHESTER CITY					Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths)	
Total number (after adjustment for Transfers)					Chichester City	England & Wales
Year	Total	Sex				
		M	F			
1960	6	5	1		22.8	19.8
1961	5	4	1		17.9	18.7

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

Table 3

Deaths

CHICHESTER CITY						WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND & WALES
Total deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F					
1960	302	140	162	15.9	10.3	13.8	14.6	11.5
1961	334	146	188	17.1	10.5	14.0	14.9	12.0

The natural decrease in population, i.e. the excess of deaths over births was 60.

The chief causes of death in order of frequency, were:-

	1960	1961
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	122 (44%)	132 (39.5%)
(ii) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	39 (13%)	55 (16.5%)
(iii) Neoplasms (cancer)	42 (14%)	56 (16.8%)
(iv) Vascular lesions of nervous system	46 (15%)	44 (13.2%)

Of the total deaths, 263 (or 78.7%) occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and, of these 170 (or 50.9%) were of persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1961.

Table 4

Maternal Deaths

Chichester C.		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
			Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
1960	Nil	-	-	0.17	0.39
1961	Nil	-	0.4	-	0.33

Table 5

Infant Mortality
(Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

Infant Deaths: Chichester City					Rates per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
		M	F			RDs.	UDs.	
1960	8	3	5	-	31.1	18.5	21.2	21.9
1961	4	3	1	-	14.6	16.9	18.6	21.4

Neo-Natal Mortality

(Deaths within first 4 weeks of life)

4 deaths of infants (3 male, 1 female), occurred within the first 4 weeks of life; this compares with 7 in the previous year. Details of these deaths are given below:-

Table 6

Cause of death	Age at death			Total
	3 hours	4 hours	3 days	
Prematurity	1	1	-	2
Congenital abnormalities	-	-	2	2
Totals:	1	1	2	4

Cancer

Under this classification are grouped all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1961 from all forms of cancer was 56, an increase of 14 compared with 1960.

The death rate from this cause per thousand of the population was 2.9 (2.2. in 1960), which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.16 for England and Wales for 1961.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1951/61 inclusive is set out below:-

Table 7

Year	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1951	18	20	38	2.0
1952	23	17	40	2.1
1953	25	24	49	2.5
1954	19	26	45	2.3
1955	17	28	45	2.4
1956	26	30	56	2.9
1957	25	18	43	2.3
1958	27	32	59	3.1
1959	22	27	49	2.6
1960	24	18	42	2.2
1961	30	26	56	2.9

When comparing the total of deaths from cancer with the figures for previous years, any increase or decrease in the total population of the City must be taken into account.

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1961:-

Table 8

Lung Bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Digestive Organs and Peritoneum		Other Sites		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	3	-	9	-	-	11	9	11	5	30	26

Deaths from cancer for the year 1961, by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 9

Age Group	Male	Female
Under 25	1	-
25 - 44	2	-
45 - 64	10	11
65 - 74	8	7
75 and upwards	9	8
Total:	30	26

Table 10

Table of Causes of Death, classified in sex and age groups

List No.		Age Groups													Total		Total all Ages
		Under 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and upwards	M	F					
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1			
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	5			
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	8	3	3	11			
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	9	9	9			
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	9	19	11	30	30			
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1			
16	Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1			
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	1	14	30	44	44			
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	21	19	21	31	52	52			
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	8	12	12			
20	Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	43	24	31	55	55			
21	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	4	9	13	13			
22	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1			
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	14	22	18	23	41	41			
24	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	8	3	11	11			
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2			
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	4	4			
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	2			
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3			
31	Congenital malformations	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3			
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	9	8	15	23	23			
34	All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	2	5	7	7			
35	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	2			
Totals (all causes)		4	-	2	-	-	8	57	93	170	146	188	334	334			

No deaths were recorded as due to: (2) Tuberculosis, other forms; (3) Syphilitic disease; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping Cough; (6) Meningococcal infections; (7) Acute poliomyelitis; (8) Measles; (13) Malignant neoplasm, uterus; (28) Nephritis and nephrosis; (3) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion; (33) Motor vehicle accidents; (36) Homicide and operations of war.

Table 11

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1952 - 1961

Year	Estimated Population	Total live births			Birth rate		Total Deaths			Death rate		Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Cancer Deaths			Cancer Death Rate	Natural increase or decrease in population
		M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1952	19,020	135	128	263	13.83	15.49	90	97	187	9.83	8.45	3	2	5	19.01	23	17	40	2.1	Incr. 76.
1953	19,280	151	120	271	14.05	15.73	114	162	276	14.31	12.31	1	3	4	14.76	25	24	49	2.54	Decr. 5.
1954	19,010	158	133	291	15.3	15.6	139	161	300	15.78	12.3	1	2	3	10.3	19	26	45	2.36	Decr. 9.
1955	18,980	125	130	255	13.43	13.69	127	170	297	15.65	12.21	2	1	3	11.8	17	28	45	2.37	Decr. 42.
1956	19,030	142	136	278	14.61	14.90	133	172	305	16.03	10.4	1	1	2	7.2	26	30	56	2.94	Decr. 27.
1957	19,010	146	127	273	14.36	15.22	172	126	298	15.67	8.93	3	1	4	14.6	25	18	43	2.26	Decr. 25.
1958	19,100	145	108	253	13.25	14.04	138	177	315	16.49	9.73	3	1	4	15.8	27	32	59	3.09	Decr. 62.
1959	19,060	135	125	260	13.64	14.46	108	160	268	14.06	9.56	2	3	5	19.2	22	27	49	2.58	Decr. 8.
1960	19,030	130	127	257	13.5	14.3	140	162	302	15.87	10.31	3	5	8	31.1	24	18	42	2.2	Decr. 45.
1961	19,480	141	133	274	14.1	14.9	146	188	334	17.1	10.5	3	1	4	14.6	30	26	56	2.9	Decr. 60.

SECTION 11

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection, etc., are made by the Public Health Department officials immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease. Advice is given to the parents as to home nursing, exclusion from schools, etc., (both of patients and contacts for the prescribed periods), disinfection (carried out, where required, by the Department's disinfectors, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital) and general measures to prevent the spread of infection.

The biennial epidemic of measles, which lasted from the end of February until the end of August, accounted for no less than 306 out of the total of 375 notifications of infectious disease received during 1961. Otherwise the incidence of disease was low. Table 12 on page 16 summarises the notifications received, by sex and age groups.

POLIOMYELITIS

1 case only occurred during the year. This was a boy of 9, and the disease was non-paralytic in type. Although the onset was at the beginning of October, and the patient was admitted to a general hospital in the City, a diagnosis of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was not made until a report from the laboratory on virological examination was available in March, 1962. On the Registrar-General's advice, therefore, this case was treated as a late-diagnosed one and assigned to 1961.

Poliomyelitis vaccination - As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, active support was given to the campaign to encourage members of the general public to take advantage of the facilities offered for protection against poliomyelitis. The following table gives details of the numbers in the City in the various age groups who received protective vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year.

No. of injections:	Age groups:			Others	Total
	Children born 1943-1961	Young Persons born 1933-1942	Persons born before 1933 (not yet 40)		
Received two injections during year	381	85	296	30	792
Received third injection during year	298	78	428	82	886
Received fourth injection during year	1577	-	-	-	1577

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during 1961. The last case in the City occurred in 1954 and, in fact, this has been the only confirmed notification in 15 years. In such circumstances, it is difficult to emphasise to parents the importance of ensuring that their children are adequately protected against a disease once dreaded as a "killer". The success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign over the past 15-20 years has meant the virtual wiping-out of the disease, and there has been a growing complacency on the part of parents and a belief that it is unnecessary to subject their children to yet another injection, in this case against a disease which many have never seen. How wrong this attitude is can be seen from the number of fatal cases amongst unprotected children which occur in outbreaks of diphtheria in this country from time to time. (Last year 10 deaths were registered in England and Wales from diphtheria, compared with only 5 in 1960). It is to be hoped that these outbreaks, and their tragic consequences, will act as a timely warning that it is unwise to assume that one's child will not catch the disease if it has not been immunised against diphtheria.

Parents have been encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available for combined protection for their children (by the use of the triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) which reduces considerably the number of individual injections required. Details of the number of children under 14 so protected are given later in this Report, and it is heartening to see that those receiving a primary course of injections rose from 308 in 1960 to 357 in 1961, in the City. In addition, 296 (as compared with 189 in 1960) received reinforcing doses.

MEASLES

306 notifications were received during 1961, compared with only 2 in the previous year. No deaths, however, were registered despite the large number of cases, which showed a considerable increase from the total of 209 recorded in 1959. (Measles epidemics follow a pattern of alternate yearly cycles).

SCARLET FEVER

4 cases only were notified (5 in 1960). The disease was mild in type, all patients were satisfactorily nursed at home and no deaths or complications were reported.

WHOOPING COUGH

22 cases occurred during the year - a slight increase from the figure of 7 recorded in 1960. Again, no deaths were registered.

FOOD POISONING

Although 5 notifications of this disease were received (none in 1960), it is a matter of conjecture as to the true incidence of food poisoning in the City. It is felt that each year there are many cases of intestinal upset where the patient "has eaten something which did not agree with him" and has recovered after a day or two, often without consulting a doctor.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that any instance of diarrhoea and/or vomiting, with relatively rapid onset of symptoms, should be viewed with suspicion, especially after the consumption of meat or meat products, cream, etc., and this department notified without delay, in order that investigations can be carried out (and specimens obtained for laboratory examination) to trace the source of infection. Too often it has been found in outbreaks of food poisoning that an unknown carrier (a "symptomless excretor") has been spreading the disease by excreting the organism but without exhibiting any clinical symptoms.

The following table gives details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1961, showing, in the age analysis columns, the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Table 12

Disease	Sex	Total originally notified	Age Groups												Total all ages
			Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not known	
Measles	M	159	5	17	17	22	23	73	-	-	1	-	-	159	
	F	147	2	11	7	21	17	80	5	1	3	-	-	147	
Whooping Cough	M	16	-	5	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	16	
	F	6	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Puerperal pyrexia	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	-	-	25	
Scarlet fever	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Pneumonia (Ac. primary or influenza)	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Dysentery	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	
	F	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Food poisoning	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	
Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Paratyphoid fever	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS:	M	185	5	22	18	24	23	89	1	-	2	1	-	186	
	F	189	2	12	10	22	17	87	5	10	19	3	1	189	

Notes: (1) All 25 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified from a general hospital in the City, in which the confinements took place.

(2) The notification of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was a late diagnosed case, the onset being in October, 1961, but the diagnosis not being made (following virological investigations) until March, 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS

7 cases (1 more than in 1960) were added to the register during the year. Included in this figure were 2 primary (pulmonary) notifications and 5 transfers from other districts.

12 cases were removed from the register during 1961, the same number as in the previous year; 2 on leaving the district, 9 as recovered and 1 death.

The figures are further analysed below:-

Table 13

	Pulmonary cases			Non-Pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
No. on Register at 31st December, 1960	48	43	91	3	4	7	51	47	98
<u>Additions:-</u>									
New notifications	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Transfers from other areas	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
TOTALS:	51	46	97	3	5	8	54	51	105
<u>Removals:-</u>									
Transfers out	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Recovered	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9
Deaths	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
No. on Register at 31st December, 1961	47	40	87	2	4	6	49	44	93

New notifications:-

Table 14

Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	1	-	-	1	2
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1	-	-	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

1 death only (female) from tuberculosis occurred during the year. The following table shows the mortality from tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester, and in England and Wales, during the past 5 years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 15

	Deaths under 5		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms - Death Rate per 1,000 population)	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales
1957	-	-	2	-	0.10	0.11
1958	-	-	2	1	0.10	0.10
1959	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
1960	-	-	-	1	0.05	0.07
1961	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.07

IMMUNISATION STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1961

Table 16

Type of Immunisation	Children born in years:							Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
<u>Diphtheria:</u>								
Primary injections	1	2	6	3	3	9	1	25
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	-	-	116	25	141
<u>Diphtheria & Whooping Cough:</u>								
Primary injections	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
Reinforcing "	-	-	1	-	-	21	6	28
<u>Diphtheria & Tetanus:</u>								
Primary injections	-	1	1	-	3	1	3	9
Reinforcing "	-	-	-	-	5	60	15	80
<u>Triple Antigen:</u>								
Primary injections	87	152	38	18	9	16	-	320
Reinforcing "	-	11	13	2	1	19	1	47

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospitals

The following hospitals administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, provide a comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and the surrounding area:-

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>
<u>(a) General</u>		
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.	Chichester 2685	202
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.	Chichester 2671	375
<u>(b) Chest Hospitals</u>		
Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton, Nr. Chichester.	Eastergate 2229	51
Chest Hospital Annexe, Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis.	Bognor Regis 151	49
<u>(c) Infectious Diseases</u>		
Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.	Chichester 2126	16
The majority of infectious disease cases requiring treatment are admitted to the above hospital, but, in special circumstances, they are accepted into the Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth.		
Any cases of Smallpox occurring in the City are admitted, under special arrangements, to the River Hospital, Joyce Green, Dartford, Kent. To assist diagnosis, the services of consultants are available through the Medical Officer of Health.		
<u>(d) Maternity Hospital</u>		
Zachary Merton Maternity, Home, Rustington.	Rustington 264	50
<u>(e) Mental Hospital</u>		
(Graylingwell Hospital, (College Lane, Chichester.	Chichester 3288	1066
((Summersdale Hospital, (College Lane, Chichester	--do--	141
<u>2. General Medical and Dental Services</u>		

Under the National Health Service, arrangements have been made locally by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175 Broyle Road, Chichester (Telephone: Chichester 2613) for general medical, dental and ophthalmic services to be available to the public.

3. Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth (Telephone: Portsmouth 22331) undertakes all routine bacteriological work for this department, and it is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efficient service and helpful and willing co-operation afforded by the Medical Director, Dr. K.E. Hughes, and his staff.

A daily collection by road enables specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum of delay.

The appointment of a virologist to the laboratory has enabled more extensive investigations into virus diseases to be undertaken, and has been of very considerable assistance in the diagnosis of poliomyelitis cases.

4. Ambulance Facilities

The St. John Ambulance Brigade operates, from its new headquarters in Chichester, an ambulance service covering a wide area of the City and the surrounding districts, on behalf of the Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council). In addition, they are responsible for the Hospital Car Service.

5. Local Health Authority Services

The following services are provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council:-

(a) Nursing and Midwifery

A staff of general district nurses, midwives and health visitors (who also act as school nurses) is employed. Domiciliary Midwifery and Nursing Services are available to all who require them.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare

Ante-natal clinics are held weekly on Thursday (all day) at the Health Centre, Chapel Street. Relaxation classes for expectant mothers, which were inaugurated in 1948, have continued to be popular and are held weekly on the same day.

Infant welfare clinics are held twice weekly (on Tuesday and Friday afternoons).

(c) School Clinics

In addition to a Minor Ailments Clinic, held weekly at the Health Centre, the following special clinics are in operation:-

Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy.

(d) Home Help Service

The W.V.S. has undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service and arrangements for the assistance of a home help can be made through the Area Organiser in the City.

5. Local Health Authority Services (continued)

(e) Vaccination and immunisation

(i) Smallpox

Vaccination is undertaken by general practitioners at their surgeries, the County Council paying a fee for the record of the vaccination. Smallpox vaccination is voluntary, and the present low level of protection in this country gives rise to some concern at a time when the disease can be quickly and easily introduced by air travellers from countries where the disease is endemic.

(ii) Poliomyelitis

Facilities are available for children, young adults and expectant mothers to receive this protective inoculation, either by one of the County Medical Staff or by their own doctor.

(iii) Diphtheria

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out either at the Health Centre or by the family doctor.

(iv) Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 and over, on a general basis, was commenced towards the end of 1956.

6. Other Facilities

(a) Family Planning

A Family Planning and Sub-Fertility Clinic, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, is held at the Health Centre on the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month, from 7.00 - 8.00 p.m. During 1961, 222 new cases were seen, total attendances numbering 460.

(b) Veneral Disease

A clinic is held on Wednesday evenings at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.

The venereologist reports that despite the alarming increased incidence of veneral disease generally in this country, new cases seen from this area showed an encouraging decrease from 1960.

(c) Nursing Homes

There are 2 Nursing Homes in the City, registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187, Public Health Act, 1936. The accommodation available is for 8 medical or chronic sick patients at the first, and for 9 chronic medical patients at the second.

7. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

(a) Section 47 - Removals of persons in need of care and attention

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the powers of compulsory removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the ready co-operation of the geriatricians and almoners at hospitals, together with the health and welfare services of the County Council, admissions were arranged to local hospitals, and I am happy to pay tribute to all concerned for their help during the year.

It is generally recognised, however, that our aging population is a problem which is increasing every year, and I have drawn attention in previous Reports to the measures which the City Council is taking, including the provision of special types of accommodation and the modernisation and adaptation of existing houses.

(b) Section 50 - Assisted burials

Arrangements were made during the year for 2 burials under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, where persons had died without traceable relatives, or where no money was available to meet funeral expenses.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following report on the City's water supply for the year 1961 is supplied by Mr. A.N. Burgess, the Water Engineer and Manager:-

(i) Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results

The public water supply to the City, derived from the Corporations wells, boreholes and adits at Fishbourne and Funtington, has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

Apart from the supply of water to premises in the City, water was also supplied and distributed by the Corporation in fifteen parishes in the Chichester Rural District, and a bulk supply was afforded to the Selsey Water Company, for distribution by that undertaking.

The raw waters were free from any tendency towards plumbosolvent action. They underwent continuous purification before being pumped either directly into the distribution system or into the storage reservoir at Lavant.

Approximately sixty per cent of the supply was derived from the Funtington Waterworks where the treatment consisted in the application of the minimum quantities of Chlorine and Ammonia to ensure a normal Chloramine residual in the distribution system. The average chlorine dose was 0.15 part per million.

The remainder of the supply was from the Fishbourne Waterworks where the treatment consisted in the application of a comparatively large dose of Chlorine (one part per million) followed, after a brief contact period, firstly by Sulphur Dioxide (a dechlorinating agent) and secondly by Ammonia, in quantities sufficient to leave a normal Chloramine residual in the water.

Routine samples of raw and treated water were collected at regular intervals during the year and submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The results are summarised below:-

Funtington Source

Twenty-six samples of Funtington raw water were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were of a high standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

One sample of raw water was submitted for chemical analysis. It had a total hardness of 230 p.p.m. of which 30 parts were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction, free from metals, contained no excess of mineral constituents and was of the highest standard of organic quality.

Fishbourne Source

Twenty-six samples of Fishbourne raw water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Organisms of the coli-aerogenes group were present in twenty samples, eleven of which contained Bacillus Coli Type 1.

Fishbourne Source (continued)

One sample of raw water was submitted for chemical analysis. It had a total hardness of 265 p.p.m. of which 45 parts were non-carbonate or permanent hardness. The sample was practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction, free from metals, contained no excess of mineral constituents and was of the highest standard of organic quality.

Tap Water

Twenty-six samples of treated water from consumer's premises (nine in the City and seventeen in the Rural District) and twenty-six samples from the Fishbourne delivery main were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were of a satisfactory bacterial purity, wholesome in character, and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

One sample of tap water was submitted for chemical analysis. It had a total hardness of 265 p.p.m. and was generally of similar characteristics to the Fishbourne raw water.

(ii) Staff

All workmen employed in the Water Department are submitted to the appropriate medical test at the time of engagement, and annually thereafter.

(iii) Houses and Population supplied from the Public Water Mains

During the year 218 premises were connected to the public water mains, 70 being in the City area and 148 in the Chichester Rural District.

(iv) Houses not on mains supply of water

There is only 1 house in the City deriving its water supply from a well.

2. Drainage and Sewerage

Chichester is drained as far as possible on the separate system of main drainage (i.e. rain water is drained separately from soil water), the Sewage Disposal Works being situated at Apuldram, 2½ miles to the South-West from Chichester Cross.

During 1960, an extensive scheme of reconstruction (involving modernisation and enlargement) of the Sewage Works was completed, whilst at the time of compilation of this Report, a start has been made on the work of overhauling and repairing the City's sewers.

3. Closet Accommodation

Water closets form the chief method of disposal, but there are 163 houses in the City in unsewered areas, with cesspool drainage.

4. Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. For domestic refuse and salvage a weekly collection is operated, disposal being at the Corporation's controlled tip at Quarry Lane where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is under way.

4. Public Cleansing (continued)

Street cleansing is carried out daily and the problem of staffing has been overcome by the introduction of a mechanical sweeper which is providing a speedy and efficient service.

Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means, 4 free emptyings being allowed each year. During 1961 the cesspool/gulley-emptying vehicle carried out 423 emptyings of cesspools.

5. Smoke Abatement

Several complaints were received, mostly of a minor character. The cause was almost exclusively due to the use of grades of fuel for which the apparatus was not designed and/or inefficient stoking, etc. Nine inspections were made under this category during the year.

6. Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

There are no camping sites in the City licensed for regular use. 4 visits were made in connection with the unauthorised use of land by caravan owners.

7. Offensive Trades

The offensive trades in the City include:-

One Fellmonger
Three Rag and Bone dealers

No nuisances were reported regarding these trades.

8. Shops

Routine inspections are carried out by the Additional Public Health Inspector and the Shops' Inspector (part-time), working under the supervision of the Chief Officers of the department.

9. Domestic Servants Registry Offices

There are two Domestic Servants Registry Offices in the City, and 1 visit was made during the year under review. No complaints were received.

10. Common Lodging Houses

There are now no registered common lodging houses in the City.

11. Public Mortuary

A public mortuary, situated in Spitalfield Lane, is maintained by the Corporation, and facilities are available for the holding of post-mortem examinations.

Increased difficulties have been experienced in recent years, especially with bodies admitted during hot weather or after lengthy immersion in the sea, due to lack of refrigerated storage at the mortuary (which is nearly 30 years old). Minor works of improvement (lighting, heating, washing and viewing facilities) have been carried out during the past 18 months, and approval having now been given to the reconstruction and modernisation programme at the mortuary, work is going ahead at the time of writing this Report. This includes the provision of refrigerated storage equipment, improved unloading facilities, a body hoist, the installation of a second post-mortem table and better waiting-room accommodation.

11. Public Mortuary (continued)

An agreement exists between the Corporation and the Chichester Rural District Council for the reception of bodies from their area.

During 1961, 82 bodies were admitted as follows:-

Table 17

	Reason for admission		Total
	Awaiting Burial	Post-Mortem	
Chichester City	1	18	19
Chichester R.D.C.	4	59	63
TOTALS:	5	77	82

13. Bye-Laws

List of Bye-Laws in force in the City which relate to Public Health:-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Confirmation</u>
1.	New Streets and Buildings	April, 1936
2.	Common Lodging Houses	May, 1936
3.	Markets	May, 1936
4.	Mortuary	May, 1936
5.	Nuisances	May, 1936
6.	Offensive Trades	May, 1936
7.	Slaughterhouses	May, 1957
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1936
9.	Dogs fouling footway	October, 1936
10.	Houses let in Lodgings	June, 1937
11.	Buildings	February, 1939
12.	Pleasure Fairs	February, 1939
13.	Houses let in Lodgings	May, 1939
14.	Refuse tips	October, 1939
15.	Water - Prevention of waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination	March, 1950
16.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	July, 1950
17.	Buildings	October, 1953
18.	Deposit of Litter	September, 1954
19.	Parking of Cars on Grass Verges and Traffic Islands	September, 1954.

APPENDIX

by

T. C. Ward, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health & Housing Inspector

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

A total of 352 houses had been dealt with by the end of 1961 of the 430 listed as unfit for occupation in the current programme.

During the year a further seven clearance areas, comprising some 61 dwellings, were declared. The Council decided to proceed by means of Compulsory Purchase Orders in all cases.

By the end of 1961, the Council had acquired 70 properties and rehoused 80 families affected by the High Street, George Street and Broyle Road Compulsory Purchase Order. There were originally some 155 tenanted dwelling houses and/or shops to be dealt with.

Rehousing

Council building provided 42 units of accommodation during the year, whilst relets numbered 39. Of the houses available for letting 37 went to slum clearance tenants and the remainder to applicants on the general waiting list.

The whole of the Council's building programme continues to be devoted to either rehousing tenants from slum clearance areas or to providing special accommodation for the elderly.

Special Accommodation for the Elderly

The group of old persons' flatlets - Joys Croft Court - provided with central heating and warden services, comprising 30 single, 3 double and 4 self-contained flats completed their first year's occupation. This accommodation has proved most successful due to the good basic design and specification and the excellent services rendered by the warden and his wife, who go out of their way to make the tenants happy and comfortable.

Further dwellings of this type are planned, when it is hoped that most, if not all, will be provided with a separate kitchen, toilet, bath or shower.

Waiting list

At the end of 1961 there were 92 applicants on the list from which applicants are selected for tenancies as under:-

<u>Date of Application</u>			
<u>1958 or earlier</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
24 (11)	20 (14)	14 (12)	34 (25)

With very few exceptions, none of these applicants has a separate home of his own, the figure in brackets indicates the number with families.

To assist applicants, the Council make loans under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 (as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959) for the purchase of houses. During 1961, 70 loans were so approved, the maximum advance permitted is 100%.

Summary of Accommodation administered by the Council

Excluding the prefabricated bungalows (17 of which are occupied by elderly persons) and also excluding slum clearance properties, the City Council has available 1621 permanent properties for letting. Of this total almost 250 are specifically designed and are suitable for elderly or handicapped persons - a ratio of better than 1 to 7.

Housing Societies

A housing association is badly needed in this City to assist those members of the community who are prepared to help themselves in the matter of housing. It is too often assumed that the person who is prepared to do nothing about providing a house except put himself on the Council waiting list, is necessarily the one in greatest need.

The housing Act, 1961, allocated £25 million to back the housing association movement but, as an article in "The Times" pointed out, it is clear there is something seriously wrong with the scheme. The carrying out of a development, with the backing of the Government's fund, by a housing society can be a difficult and disillusioning activity, except for those old-established societies experienced and entrenched in the field.

Improvement Grants

A pilot survey of a street of 51 houses, all of the terraced cottage type, was carried out during the year. A brief inspection of each property was made and the question of improvement grants discussed with the occupier, sixteen of whom were also the owners.

Following these inspections, a circular letter, together with a copy of the pamphlet "Improve your house with a grant", was sent to every owner, informing them of the Council's willingness to make loans to help them meet their cost of repairs and improvements. The letter concluded by urging owners to repair and improve their properties, as failure to do so would result in further deterioration which might lead to eventual slum clearance action.

Only 3 owners of individual tenanted houses replied to the letter and they were interviewed on the site. None subsequently applied for a grant. Unless the houses are acquired by the Council, there is no likelihood of large-scale modernisation and repair in the foreseeable future and the properties will continue to deteriorate.

During 1961, 42 applications for improvement grants (23 standard, 19 discretionary) were received, of which 36 were approved (18 standard, 18 discretionary), 3 were refused and 2 were subsequently withdrawn. 1 application was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The average approved expenditure in the case of discretionary grants was £381 per dwelling (on which a 50% grant was made). In the case of standard grants, the average grant paid was £146 per dwelling. Since 1949, 176 applications for improvement grants have been approved.

Whenever an enquiry for a grant is made, an inspection is carried out by officers of this department who advise the applicant and inform him of what additional works of repair are required to bring the premises up to the necessary standard.

Under Occupation

Efforts are still being made to reduce the number of occupants and elderly couples who are under-occupying three-bedroom Council houses. During the year, 22 transfers were effected to this end.

Modernisation of Council Houses

Towards the end of the year, work commenced to bring 481 pre-war houses up to a standard comparable with those recently constructed. It is essential that the necessary works should be speedily completed as these houses are fast becoming a liability. At the same time, the importance of ensuring that the end-result of such improvements truly represents present-day amenities, as outlined in the Ministry booklet "Homes for today and tomorrow" cannot be over-emphasised.

Overcrowding

	(Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31.12.61	4
(a)	(" " families) dwelling therein	5
	(" " persons) " "	37
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported	0
(c)	(Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	2
	(" " persons concerned	13
(d)	Particulars of any case in which dwellinghouses in respect of which the L.A. have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding have again become overcrowded.....	0
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to conditions in relation to overcrowding	0

Housing Statistics

Houses erected during the year:-

By Local Authority	42
By Private Enterprise	24

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	289
Number of inspections made for this purpose	1072
Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	55
Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	55
Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	113

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers under the Public Health and Housing Acts	112
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Housing Statistics (continued)

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

(i) Repairs

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12, Housing Act, 1957:-

No action was taken during the year.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

Number of dwellinghouses in which defects remedied after service of statutory notices:-

(A) By owner 2

(B) By Local Authority in default -

(ii) Clearance Areas - Housing Act, 1957

(a) Number of dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation demolished under Section 43 (1) 3

(b) Number of unfit houses in clearance areas purchased by agreement 2

(iii) Demolition and Closing Orders - Housing Act, 1957

(a) Number of unfit houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) -

(b) Number of Local Authority owned houses (unfit) closed 2

(c) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) -

(d) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 17 (3) and 26 -

(e) Parts of houses closed under Section 18 1

(f) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled (Section 16) -

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Food Hygiene

The general standard in food shops continues to improve. There is an increasing number of smaller licensed premises where cooked meals are prepared and served. Generally speaking, the only facilities available in these premises for the preparation and cooking of food - those provided in the domestic kitchen - are not adequate for this purpose. Although brewers appear to encourage their tenants to serve meals they are reluctant to provide the additional facilities required.

Three large supermarkets opened in the City during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (continued)

Ice Cream

At 31st December, 1961, 78 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There is an ice cream factory in the City but no small traders are manufacturing their own.

There are several retailers operating from motor vans, and it is becoming an increasing practice for them to serve loose ice cream. This is to be deprecated unless better standards of hygiene can be maintained on these vehicles.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the City's two slaughterhouses has involved a considerable amount of overtime, since the throughput for 1961 again exceeded 79,000 animals. Although the Green Lane slaughterhouse closed at the end of November, the contractor transferring his activities to a larger and better-equipped abattoir in a neighbouring county, there was a slight increase in the total number of animals slaughtered and inspected (79,427 as against 79,147 in 1960).

The effects of the scheme for eradicating tuberculosis in cattle are now very obvious. For the first time, no cattle were found to be affected with the disease, on post-mortem inspection. The incidence of other diseases, however, still necessitates the condemnation of a considerable amount of meat. Of the total kill, only approximately 5% is for local consumption, the bulk being sent to Portsmouth, Bristol, London and the Midlands.

Only 1 slaughterhouse - Stockbridge Road - now operates in the City and by the end of the year preparations to bring the premises up to the standards laid down in the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, were well advanced. It is hoped that the "appointed day" referred to in the above regulations will be sometime during 1962, when Stockbridge Road slaughterhouse will comply in all respects with modern requirements.

Total number of animals slaughtered - 1961

Table 18

Slaughterhouse	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Stockbridge	2196	1193	3508	7364	12,730	26,991
Green Lane (to 25.11.61)	-	-	-	-	52,436	52,436
TOTAL:	2196	1193	3508	7364	65,166	79,427

Total amount of meat found to be diseased, and destroyed:-

32 tons, 19 cwt., 1 qr. 19 lbs.

This shows a decrease of some 2 tons as compared with 1960. Details of this unsound meat are given on the next page.

Table 19

	Entire Carcasses				Joints				Edible Offal			
	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Cattle (excl. Cows)	-	4	-	24	-	2	3	8	2	7	2	13
Cows	3	11	3	12	-	19	2	25	2	12	1	6
Calves	-	15	-	22	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	6
Sheep & Lambs	-	10	-	20	-	-	3	9	-	4	-	8
Pigs	7	15	-	13	-	7	1	23	13	7	2	22
TOTAL:	12	16	2	7	1	10	3	13	18	11	3	27

Disposal of condemned food

Meat and offals found to be unfit for food is released for processing into animal foodstuff, fertilisers, etc., and not permitted to be sold untreated to pet shops. Other food is disposed of on the Council's refuse tip under the Department's supervision.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

Table 20

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
Number killed	2196	1193	3508	7364	65166	-	-
Number inspected	2196	1193	3508	7364	65166	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	2	18	37	24	170	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	353	388	5	145	6962	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.2%	34%	1.2%	2.3%	10.9%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	248	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-

Table 20 (continued)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Goats
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During 1961, 16 licences, expiring on 30th September, 1962, were granted to slaughtermen, 4 being limited to the use of an electro-lethal only.

Milk

Licensing

Producers of Tuberculin-tested milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting through the local Agricultural Executive Committee. There is one pasteurising plant in the City.

Dealers' licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are now issued by the West Sussex County Council (as Food and Drugs Authority) and operate for a 5-year period from the date of issue (1st January, 1961). 4 premises in the City are licensed for the sale in each case, of "Tuberculin-tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" milk.

Only a small quantity of raw milk, i.e. not heat-treated, in this case farm-bottled tuberculin-tested milk, is sold retail in the City. West Sussex has, since 1st October, 1957, been a fully-attested area under the eradication plan, designed to eliminate tuberculosis from cattle throughout the country.

The following gives the results of sampling carried out at the pasteurising plant in the City during 1961:-

	Passed methylene blue and Phosphatase test	Passed methylene blue test	Failed methylene blue test
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	40	-	-
Channel Islands (Pasteurised)	40	-	-
School milk (Pasteurised)	32	-	-
Pasteurised	40	-	-
T.T. (Farm-bottled)	-	35	1
Total sampled - 188	152	35	1

Inspection of Food and Food Premises

Food Premises classified by types:-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bakers and confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish shops (including 4 fish-frying premises)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Factories (manufacture of preserved food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Grocery and provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Hotels and Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

Registered food premises

(a) Under section 92, Chichester Corporation Act, 1938

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, preserved, potted, etc. meat	..	..	..	23
Sale and storage of ice-cream	..	..	..	78

(b) Under section 8, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Distributors (1 wholesale, 3 retail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Inspections of registered food premises were carried out during the year as under:-

Manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved food	..	62
Dairies	..	11
Ice-cream, storage and sale	..	18

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following is a summary of the visits and inspections, etc., carried out during the year:-

1. Public Health and Housing Acts

No. of complaints received	..	..	..	..	120
Inspections and re-inspections (including 289 inspections for nuisances)	1366

2. Housing Management

Visits (Housing Application)	356
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3. Factories Act

Factories	213
Bakehouses	14

4. Milk and Dairies

Dairies	11
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5. Foodstuffs

Wet and Fried Fish Shops	15
Ice-Cream Vendors and Manufacturers	18
Examination of unsound food	..	..	..	..	..	65

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (continued)

The following unsound food was condemned during 1961:-

Fish (tinned)	31 tins	Meat (tinned)	189 tins
Fruit (tinned)	387 tins	Milk (tinned)	10 tins
Ham - 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. 2 ozs.		Puddings (tinned)	2 tins
Jam, Honey, Marmalade ...	7 tins	Soup (tinned)	14 tins
Juices, Cordials, etc. ..	18 tins	Vegetables (tinned)	119 tins

6. Meat Inspections

Slaughterhouses	1286
Butchers' shops	39

7. Shops Acts

Visits	369
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8. Employment of Young Persons' Acts

Visits	235
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9. Noise nuisance

Visits	6
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10. Infectious Disease

General Visits	2
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11. Rodent Control (Statistics for the 12 months ending 31.12.61).

(a) Surface Infestations

(i) Number of properties inspected following notification or for survey purposes ..	589
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(ii) Number of business premises, farms, etc., inspected for rodent infestation during routine visits made under Food and Drugs Acts, Factories Act, etc.	1808
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(iii) Total number of inspections made under (i) and (ii) above	4102
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(iv) Number of infestations dealt with:-

(a) at private dwellinghouses	164
(b) at business premises	46
(c) at Corporation property	8
(d) at farms	1

Total: 219

9 block treatments were carried out.

(b) Sewers

No takes were obtained during a 10% test of sewer manholes in the City which were carried out in April, 1957, and in view of this indication of absence of serious infestation by rats of the sewers, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have waived further tests.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (continued)

12. Disinfection and Disinfestation

Number of Disinfection Treatments carried out:-

After infectious disease Nil

Number of Disinfestation Treatments carried out:-

(a) Bed Bugs

(i) Council houses	..	..	..	..	-
(ii) Other premises	..	..	..	..	-
					<hr/>
					-
					<hr/>

(b) Other vermin

(i) Council houses	..	..	..	..	1
(ii) Other premises	..	..	..	..	9
					<hr/>
					10
					<hr/>

Pet Animals Act, 1951

2 premises in the City are licensed as pet shops under the above.

THOMAS C. WARD,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration

of the Factories Act, 1937

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for the Purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector)

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	38	28	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	213	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	18	30	-	-
TOTAL:	186	271	-	-

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)	-	-	-	-	-

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)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1	1	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Section 100 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 100 (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 Apparel: Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	3	-	-	-	-	-