

[Report 1970] / Medical Officer of Health, Chichester City.

Contributors

Chichester (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1970

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CITY OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1970

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 433

LECTURE 1

Councillor Thomas H. Stigg (Mayor)
Councillor Thomas H. Stigg (Mayor)

CITY OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
and The Chief Public Health Inspector
for the Year 1970

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Councillor R. V. Weston (Chairman)
Alderman H. Bell
Alderman G. J. Howell
Alderman E. F. Gales
Councillor L. C. Cohen
Councillor A. W. Jones
Councillor M. J. O'Reilly
Councillor Mrs. K. F. Balch
Councillor G. E. Tolles

Members of the City Council at 31st December, 1970

Councillor Thomas H. Siggs (Mayor)

Councillor Arthur W. Ingram (Deputy Mayor)

Alderman H. Bell
Alderman J. M. Gilbert
Alderman C. J. Newell
Alderman R. F. Oates
Alderman W. G. S. Pope
Alderman E. R. Stephens

Councillor W. Brookes
Councillor Mrs. E. E. Butler
Councillor L. G. Cohen
Councillor G. W. Gumbrell
Councillor F. Heald
Councillor R. F. Lascelles
Councillor J. R. MacFarlane
Councillor J. R. Nelson
Councillor W. J. O'Reilly
Councillor J. A. R. Seddon
Councillor Mrs. K. F. Smith
Councillor L. E. G. Smith
Councillor G. E. Tullet
Councillor S. J. Watson
Councillor Major C. J. Westlake
Councillor P. F. Weston

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

<u>Committees</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 collections and disposal (Sewers (Sewage disposal (Cesspool emptying

Public Health & Housing Committee at 31st December, 1970

The Mayor
Councillor P. F. Weston (Chairman)
Alderman H. Bell
Alderman C. J. Newell
Alderman R. F. Oates
Councillor L. G. Cohen
Councillor A. W. Ingram
Councillor W. J. O'Reilly
Councillor Mrs. K. F. Smith
Councillor G. E. Tullet

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

(Also Medical Officer of Health for Bognor Regis U. D. C.; Departmental and School Medical Officer West Sussex County Council; and Consultant Venereologist - Chichester & Graylingwell Group)

D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M., & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. C. Ward, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. Marsdin, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

Mrs. B. J. Ayres

Clerical Staff:

Miss L. M. Berry

Rodent Officer/Mortuary Attendant, Etc:

A. T. White (Retired 28.5.70.)
P. Holdaway (Commenced 1.6.70.)

Public Health Department,
Greyfriars,
North Street,
Chichester.

October, 1971

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the health and sanitary
circumstances of the City for the year 1970.

Population The Registrar General's estimated population for
1970 was 21,170, which is an increase of 430 over the previous year.

Births fell yet again to a new post-war record low of 203, compared
with 224 for the previous record low of 1969. The number of illegitimate
births rose by 8 to a total of 20, giving a rate of 10.0% which is higher
than the rates for both England and Wales (8.0%) and for West Sussex (7.0%).

Deaths increased by 54 to 385. The excess of deaths over births
was 182, but this "natural" decrease was offset by the overall population
growth of 430.

Special Housing for Older Persons In 1958 the Corporation decided
to provide some sheltered accommodation for older persons, and by 1960
37 flats at Joy's Croft were ready for occupation. The tenants there
retain their full independence but have the services of a warden should
they require help. Experience in Abbeyfields homes has shown, however,
that the availability of a daily cooked meal enables elderly persons to
retain their independence and thereby their zest for living for longer
than would otherwise be the case.

In July 1970 the Corporation provided 62 self-contained flats for
elderly persons at Farr's Field. In spite of some doubts and reservations
in a number of quarters, the plans included the provision of a restaurant,
and this has now proved to be an unqualified success. The restaurant
serves daily lunches prepared from frozen foods, and their cheapness,
acceptability, and ease of preparation fully vindicates the Public Health
and Housing Committee's foresight in embarking on this catering scheme.

This restaurant and the provision of short-term nursing attention,
together represents an important and essential step in relieving the
hospitals and welfare homes of the immense burden they now carry in caring
for the vulnerable elderly. If life is to be prolonged well beyond the
age of retirement, it should be made worth living, and this can best be
achieved by helping the elderly to remain active and independent in spite
of some of the infirmities which so often accompany old age.

Meals on Wheels Once again I should like to thank the W.R.V.S., for
their splendid achievement in delivering 29,275 meals throughout the year.
This represents an increase over the previous year of 4,995 meals served to
residents in the City and the Rural District. In addition 2,112 meals
were served to the Sunray Club.

Public Health Staff Mr. A. T. White, the Corporation's Rodent Operator
and Mortuary Attendant retired in 1970 after 40 years' service with the
Corporation. I should like to record my appreciation for his integrity
and efficiency throughout the time that I have known him.

D. WARREN BROWNE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The City is chiefly a residential and administrative centre with outlying agricultural parts. 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 seven miles from the centre of the City.

Industries are varied in nature, and it is the policy of the Council to concentrate factories on two industrial estates, one in Terminus Road, immediately south of the railway station and the other in Quarry Lane in the south eastern area of the City. There are no large industries which might have a prejudicial effect on the health of the City inhabitants.

General Statistics

Area in acres	2,873
1961 Census Population (as at April, 1961)	20,124
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (mid 1969)	20,740
Registrar General's Estimate of Population (mid 1970)	21,170
Number of inhabited dwellings (according to Rate Books at 1st April, 1970)	6,702
Number of Local Authority owned houses at 1st April, 1970	1,932
Rateable value (at 1st April, 1970)	£1,291,860
Estimated product of a penny rate (1970/71)	£5,150

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Table 1

CHICHESTER CITY						Birth Rate per 1,000 Population				
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth rate per 1,000 pop.		West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
		M	F	No.	%					
1969	224	123	101	12	5.0	10.8	11.2	18.1	15.1	16.3
1970	203	95	108	20	10.0	9.6	10.0	17.6	14.5	16.0

Stillbirths

Table 2

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		
1969	4	1	3	18.0	13.0
1970	3	1	2	15.0	13.0

Table 3

Deaths

CHICHESTER CITY					WEST SUSSEX			ENGLAND & WALES
Total deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death rate 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					
1969	331	160	171	16.0	9.4	9.1	10.1	11.8
1970	385	172	213	18.1	11.0	9.3	10.3	11.7

The natural decrease in population, i.e., the excess of deaths over births was 181.

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

	1969	1970
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	156	183
(ii) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	71	84
(iii) Neoplasms (cancer)	69	63

Of total deaths, 311 occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and of these, 213 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 1970.

Table 4

Maternal Deaths

City of Chichester		Maternal mortality per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total deaths	Chichester City	West Sussex		England & Wales
			Rural Dists.	Urban Dists.	
1969	nil	-	0.4	-	0.19
1970	nil	-	-	-	0.18

Table 5

Infant Mortality
(Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

Infant deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births			
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West RDs.	Sussex UD.	England & Wales
		M	F					
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	14.0	16.0	18.0
1970	6	5	1	2	30.0	21.0	19.0	18.0

Neonatal Mortality
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

Infant deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
		M	F				
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	10.1	12.0
1970	6	5	1	2	30.0	14.3	12.0

Early Neonatal Mortality
Deaths of Infants under 1 week

Infant deaths: Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
		M	F				
1969	3	2	1	1	13.0	8.7	10.0
1970	6	5	1	2	30.0	12.0	11.0

Perinatal Mortality
Stillbirths & deaths under 1 week

Stillbirths & deaths under 1 week Chichester City					Rate per 1,000 live births		
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate	Chichester City	West Sussex	England & Wales
		M	F				
1969	7	3	4	1	31.0	22.0	23.0
1970	9	6	3	2	44.0	23.0	23.0

Table 6 below gives details of age, sex and cause of death of the 6 infantile deaths in 1970.

Table 6

Cause of death	Age and analysis					Total	
	10 mins.	6 hours	8 hours	11 hours	3 days	M	F
Birth injuries, difficult labour etc.	-	2(m)	1(m)	1(f)	-	3	1
Congenital abnormalities	-	-	-	-	1(m)	1	-
Other causes	1(m)	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals:	1(m)	2(m)	1(m)	1(f)	1(m)	5	1

It will be seen from the above table that these 6 infantile deaths occurred within the first four weeks of life; this compares with 3 such deaths in 1969.

Cancer

This classification includes all deaths registered as being due to cancer, malignant and lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in the City during 1970 from all forms of cancer was 63 a decrease of 6 compared with 1969.

The death rate from this cause per 1,000 population is 3.0 (3.3 in 1969) which compares with a rate (provisional) of 2.4 for England and Wales for 1970.

The mortality from cancer for the years 1961/70 inclusive is set out below:-

Table 7

Year	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1961	30	26	56	2.9
1962	19	26	45	2.3
1963	27	25	52	2.6
1964	23	23	46	2.2
1965	25	29	54	2.6
1966	28	29	57	2.8
1967	25	26	51	2.5
1968	35	37	72	3.5
1969	32	37	69	3.3
1970	36	27	63	3.0

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1970:-

Table 8

Lung Bronchus		Breast		Stomach		Other Sites		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10	7	-	5	6	1	20	14	36	27

Deaths from cancer for the year 1970 by age groups (male and female) were as follows:-

Table 9

Age Group	Male	Female
1 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	1	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 34	1	-
35 - 44	-	3
45 - 54	2	1
55 - 64	10	6
65 - 74	11	9
75 and upwards	11	8
Total	36	27

Table 10

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

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age							75 and over	M	F	Total all ages.
			1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64				
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	7	
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	9	
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	7	17	
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	5	
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
9. Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
10. Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	6	17	
11. Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	
12. Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	
13. Multiple Sclerosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
14. Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	
15. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
16. Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	8	
17. Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	44	32	76	
18. Other forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	25	34	
19. Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	36	52	
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	12	
21. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	
22. Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	30	37	67	
23. Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	7	
24. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	
25. Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	
26. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	
27. Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
28. Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	
29. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	5	
30. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	
31. Diseases of skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
32. Congenital Anomalies	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	
33. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	
34. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
35. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
36. Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
37. All Other Accidents	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	11	14	
38. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	6	-	1	1	2	2	2	6	11	213	172	213	385

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1961 - 1970

Table 11

Year	Estimated Population	Total live births		Birth Rate		Total Deaths		Death Rate		Infant Deaths		Infant death rate	Cancer		Deaths Total	Cancer death rate	Natural increase or decrease in population
		M	F	Crude	Corr.	M	F	Crude	Corr.	M	F		M	F			
1961	19,480	141	133	14.1	14.9	146	188	17.1	10.5	3	1	4	30	26	56	2.9	Decr. 60
1962	19,540	130	131	13.4	14.2	117	185	15.5	10.1	2	2	4	19	26	45	2.3	Decr. 41
1963	19,560	137	115	12.9	13.4	168	206	19.1	11.4	1	-	1	27	25	52	2.6	Decr. 122
1964	20,280	157	128	14.05	14.6	128	150	13.7	8.1	6	5	11	23	23	46	2.2	Incr. 7
1965	20,490	156	118	13.4	13.9	135	187	15.7	9.1	2	2	4	25	29	54	2.7	Decr. 48
1966	20,700	152	151	14.6	15.2	144	197	16.5	9.7	2	1	3	28	29	57	2.8	Decr. 38
1967	20,640	116	131	12.0	12.5	141	153	14.2	8.0	2	2	4	25	26	51	2.5	Decr. 47
1968	20,710	130	110	11.6	12.0	158	226	18.5	10.0	3	1	4	35	37	72	3.5	Decr. 144
1969	20,740	123	101	10.8	11.2	160	171	16.0	9.4	2	1	3	32	37	69	3.3	Decr. 107
1970	21,170	95	108	9.6	10.0	172	213	18.1	11.0	5	1	6	36	27	63	3.0	Decr. 181

SECTION II

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Routine enquiries to trace the source of infection are made immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease and advice given to parents as to home nursing, exclusion from school, etc. Where desired, disinfection is carried out, either terminally or on removal of the patient to hospital.

Table 12

Disease	Number notified	Age Groups								
		Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 plus
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	45	-	17	10	16	-	2	-	-	-
Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	1	18	11	16	-	2	-	1	-

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Generally oral vaccine continued to be used.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of the disease were notified during the year, the last notification being in 1954 (the only confirmed case in the past 23 years).

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The West Sussex County Council, as the local health authority, is responsible for immunisation programmes, and with new procedures and immunisation techniques (and particularly the use of a computer for routine organisational and statistical purposes), every encouragement and assistance is given to parents to ensure that children receive combined protection against the more serious infectious diseases. Triple antigen vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus has simplified the immunisation programme. Measles vaccination is now available routinely for children in the second year of life and to susceptible children up to school-leaving age. Details of the numbers of children under 16 vaccinated during the year are given in Table 14.

Table 13

SMALLPOX

Type	Age distribution							Totals
	0-mths	3-mths	6-mths	9-mths	1-year	2-years	5-15 years	
Primary	1	1	-	-	161	13	6	182
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	186	482	668

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus,
Whooping Cough, Measles and Rubella.

SECTION II

Table 14

	Children born in years					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-1966		
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	-	2	-	5	1	8
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	252	16	268
<u>Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	132	74	3	-	-	209
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Poliomyelitis</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	134	76	3	6	3	222
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	253	72	325
<u>Tetanus</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	-	2	-	-	12	14
Reinforcing doses	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
<u>Measles</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	97	177	88	36	10	408
<u>Rubella</u>							
Completed primary courses	-	-	-	-	-	10	10

TUBERCULOSIS

One case was added to the Register during the year. This was a new notification and was Pulmonary.

Three cases were removed from the Register during 1970, all having recovered. The figures are further analysed below.

Table 15

	Pulmonary cases			Non-Pulmonary cases			Total cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Number on register at 31st December, 1969	24	22	46	1	3	4	25	25	50
<u>Additions</u>									
New notifications	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Transfers from other areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	24	23	47	1	3	4	25	26	51
<u>Removals</u>									
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Died (from causes other than Tuberculosis)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number on register at 31st December, 1970	23	21	44	1	3	4	24	24	48

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following table shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (all forms) in Chichester and in England and Wales, during the past five years. (Figures supplied by the Registrar-General):-

Table 16

Year	Deaths under 5		Total Deaths		Tuberculosis (all forms) Death Rate per 1,000 population	
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Chichester	England & Wales
1966	-	-	1	-	0.05	0.05
1967	-	-	-	1	0.05	0.04
1968	-	-	-	2	0.09	0.04
1969	-	-	-	-	-	0.04.
1970	-	-	-	-	-	0.03

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Set out below are the details of information relating to the weekly half-hour visits from 1st January, 1970 to 31st March, 1970, of the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit which was based at Portsmouth. These visits were primarily intended to enable patients referred by their own doctor to have an X-ray as quickly as possible.

No. X-rayed 15A Unit -	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Industrial	316	278	594
Contacts	8	15	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	324	293	617
No. X-rayed 15B Unit -			
G. P. Referrals	194	135	329
No. X-rayed in Groups 15B Unit			
G.P. Referrals	194	135	329
Positive Reactors	1	-	1
Industrial	18	30	48
General Public	5	7	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	218	172	390
Findings -			
Cases of active T.B. treated in hospital	-	-	-
Cases of T.B. requiring out-patient supervision only	2	3	5
Primary Carcinoma of Bronchus	1	1	2

From the 1st April, 1970, the General Practitioners' Chest X-ray Referral Service in West Sussex was provided by the Surrey Chest Radiography Unit which took over responsibility from the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit.

The General Practitioner Chest X-ray Referral Service is not intended to replace, or in any way compete with, the facilities provided by the local chest clinic or hospital radiography department. The aim is to provide a service directly geared to the needs of general practice whereby patients with little or no respiratory symptoms may be referred to chest X-ray and thus improve the diagnostic resources of General Practitioners without over-loading the hospital and chest clinic.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY (contd.)

The new time is -

The Cattle Market, Market Road, Chichester ... Mondays 2.0 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

No appointment is needed.

The total number of persons X-rayed from 1st April, 1970 to 31st December, 1970 was 1726

	Male	Female	Total
G. P. Referrals -			
Number of cases X-rayed			771
Findings -			
Cases of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Cases of Lung Cancer	6	-	6
Others -			
Number of cases X-rayed			955
Findings -	-	-	-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Set out below are the details of information relating to the weekly radiography service from 1st January, 1970 to 31st March, 1970. The service was provided by the North West Essex Health Authority which was based at Portman Road, Colchester. These visits were primarily intended to enable patients referred by their G.P. to have an X-ray as quickly as possible.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1970			
1969			
1968			
1967			
1966			
1965			
1964			
1963			
1962			
1961			
1960			

No. X-rayed in Dept.	No. X-rayed in other hospitals		Total
	Male	Female	
194	132	62	256
194	132	62	256
1	1	0	1
18	18	0	18
2	2	0	2
218	153	65	218

Findings -

Cases of active T.B. coded in hospital

Cases of T.B. requiring out-patient supervision only

Primary carcinoma of bronchus

From the 1st April, 1970, the service of radiographers, Chest X-ray Referral Service in West Essex was provided by the North West Essex Health Authority which took over responsibility from the North Essex Health Authority.

The General Practitioner Chest X-ray Referral Service is not intended to replace or in any way compete with the facilities provided by the local chest clinic or hospital radiography department. The aim is to provide a service directly geared to the needs of general practice whereby patients with chest or respiratory symptoms may be referred to chest X-ray and thus improve the diagnosis of chest disease without overloading the hospital.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospitals

A comprehensive treatment and consultant specialist service for residents of the City and surrounding district is provided by the following general and other hospitals which are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

- (a) General (Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester
(St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester)
- (b) Infectious Disease Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital
- (c) Chest (Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, Norton,
(Near Chichester.
(Bognor Regis Chest Hospital Annexe.
- (d) Maternity Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
(A considerable number of confinements
also take place in the Maternity Department
of St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.)
- (e) Mental Graylingwell and Summersdale Hospitals
Chichester.

2. General medical and dental services

General medical, dental and ophthalmic services are provided in the area under arrangements made by the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex.

3. Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Priorsdean Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth undertakes all routine bacteriological and virological 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. Payne, and his staff. A daily collection by road enables specimens to reach the laboratory from Chichester with the minimum delay.

4. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service

For the City and surrounding district, a directly-administered service is operated by the West Sussex County Council.

5. Local Health Authority Services

A full range of personal health services is provided in the City by the West Sussex County Council. Details are given below:-

- (a) Nursing and Midwifery Domiciliary midwifery and general nursing services are available to all who require them.
- (b) Maternity and Child Welfare Ante and post natal and infant welfare clinics are held each week at the Health Centre, together with relaxation classes for expectant mothers.
- (c) School Health Service Clinics Minor Ailments, Aural, Child Guidance, Eye, Orthopaedic and Speech Therapy Clinics are in operation.

5. Local Health Authority Services (Continued)

- (d) Home Help Service The County Council operate a directly-administered service. A Neighbourly Help Scheme has been brought into operation to utilise the services of neighbours unable to work the set hours of home helps.
- (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities are available, either at the Health Centre or by general practitioners at their surgeries, for protective vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and rubella. B.C.G. Vaccination of school children aged 13 and over is carried out (where parents so desire) in those cases where Mantoux skin-tests have indicated an inadequate resistance to tuberculosis infection.
- (f) Chiropody A directly-provided chiropody service for the aged, physically-handicapped and expectant mother groups is available on a sessional basis.

6. Other Facilities

- (a) Family Planning Advice is available at a family planning and sub-fertility clinic held, under arrangements made by the Family Planning Association, every Monday between 7.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. and 2nd and 4th Thursdays 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. at the Health Centre.
- (b) Venereal Disease Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday evenings, and Saturday mornings at Royal West-Sussex Hospital, Chichester. Additional diagnostic and treatment facilities are available at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth and at Worthing Hospital.
- (c) Nursing Homes One nursing home in the City, with accommodation for 8 medical or chronic patients is registered by the County Council under Section 187, Public Health Act, 1936.

7. National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951

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

During the year it was happily not found necessary to have recourse to the compulsory powers for removal to hospital, etc., of persons found to be in need of care and attention. With the close and 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 by tactful persuasion in those difficult cases where patients were not at first prepared to leave their homes.

- (b) Section 50 - Assisted Burials

No arrangements were made during 1970 for burials under this section of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

8. Meals on Wheels

The W.R.V.S continued to provide lunches to many of our residents. The numbers are as follows:-

The following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied by Mr. L. J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company, Ltd.

During the year 1969 the supply of water to the public was maintained at a level of 100 p.p.m. (parts per million) throughout the year.

January - December

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Served to residents in the City	11,247	10,114
Served to residents in the Rural District	10,921	17,049
Served to Sunray Club	3,075	2,112
Total	25,243	29,275

All the water supplied to the City is under automatic operation with supervisory control.

During the year 1969 the supply of water to the public was maintained at a level of 100 p.p.m. (parts per million) throughout the year.

All the water supplied to the public was maintained at a level of 100 p.p.m. (parts per million) throughout the year.

The supply of water to the public was maintained at a level of 100 p.p.m. (parts per million) throughout the year.

During the year there were 149 connections to the public water supply and 12 disconnections, making a net increase of 137.

The number of dwelling houses in Christchurch supplied from public water is 7,042. This figure includes the 2,000 houses in the Sunray Club area just outside the City boundary.

The average consumption of all the raw water is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Category	1969	1970
Water	11	12
Electricity	12	13
Gas	13	14
Other	14	15
Total	171	174

SECTION IV

WATER SUPPLY

The following report on the City's water supply for the year is supplied by Mr. L.J. Simpson, Engineer to the Portsmouth Water Company.

Sources of Supply, Treatment and Sampling Results

The public water supply to the City is all derived from the chalk of the South Downs by means of wells, boreholes, and adits at Fishbourne, Funtington and Lavant Pumping Stations. The supply was satisfactory, both in quality and quantity, throughout the year.

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

At all three sources treatment consisted of the application of chlorine in minimum quantities except at Fishbourne where a higher dose of chlorine was applied followed by de-chlorination by sulphur dioxide to a normal chlorine residual.

All the three Stations supplying the City are under automatic operation with supervisory control.

During the year 63 samples collected from the distribution system within the City were examined, together with 224 samples of treated water derived from the same source but taken outside the City. Additionally, 77 samples of untreated water were examined in the Company's laboratory.

All the samples of treated water were reported to be of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for public water supply purposes.

The total hardness of the supply varied from 250 p.p.m. (Funtington source) to 280 p.p.m. (Fishbourne Source). The average total hardness of the City's supply being 260 p.p.m. of which the permanent hardness was 45 p.p.m.

During the year there were 149 connections to the public water supply and 25 disconnections, making a net increase of 124.

The number of dwelling houses in Chichester supplied from public water mains, direct to the house is 7,042. This figure includes the Stockbridge and Fishbourne areas just outside the City boundary.

The fluoride content of all the raw waters is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

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, the outfall from which discharges into Chichester Harbour, are situated at Appledram.

Cesspool Drainage

The majority of houses in the City are on main drainage, but in the unsewered areas there are approximately 180 properties with cesspool drainage. During the year 539 emptyings of cesspools were carried out by the Council, 4 free emptyings being allowed per year for each premises.

Public Cleansing

Trade refuse is collected from shops and offices in the main streets twice weekly. A weekly domestic collection is operated; disposal being the Corporation's controlled tip at Westhampnett Road, where a programme of in-filling of disused gravel pits is continuing.

Street cleansing is carried out daily in the main streets and at frequent intervals in other streets using a mechanical sweeper supplemented by manual orderlies when necessary.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

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

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Increased use was made during the year of the facilities provided by the public mortuary, which include refrigerated storage. An arrangement is in operation for bodies from Chichester, Midhurst and Petworth Rural Districts to be admitted, mainly where post-mortem examinations are subsequently carried out. The following table summarises and analyses the admissions during the year.

Table 17

	Reason for admission:		Total
	Awaiting burial	For post-mortem examination	
Chichester	2	29	31
Chichester R.D.C.	4	87	91
Midhurst & Petworth	-	41	41
Others	3	15	18
TOTALS:	9	172	181

Legislation which relates to Public Health and which actively involves the Staff of the Public Health Department in their day-to-day work.

Housing Acts, 1936, 1957, 1961 & 1964 & 1969
 Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961
 Rent Acts, 1957 & 1965
 Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963
 Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970
 Food and Drugs Act, 1955
 Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966
 Chichester Corporation Act, 1938
 Noise Abatement Act, 1960
 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
 Clean Air Act, 1956 & 1968
 Shops Act, 1950
 Factories Act, 1961
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953
 Water Act, 1945
 Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959
 Building Regulations, 1965
 Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957
 Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 & 1959
 Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958
 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
 Pet Animals Act, 1951
 Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963
 National Assistance Act, 1948
 Licensing Act, 1961
 Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951
 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

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 Street 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.	Slaughter-houses	May, 1957
8.	Sanitary Conveniences	June, 1936
9.	Dogs Fouling Footways	October, 1936
10.	Houses let in lodgings	June, 1937
11.	Buildings	February, 1939
12.	Pieasure Fairs	February, 1939
13.	Houses let in lodgings	May, 1939
14.	Refuse tips	October, 1939
15.	Water - Prevention of waste, Undue Consumption, Mis-use 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
20.	Dogs Fouling Footways	June, 1961

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

No clearance areas were declared and none are now outstanding as the three dwelling houses in the final area were purchased by agreement and demolished. There are, however, some forty houses, mostly unoccupied, the subject of earlier clearance areas, and forming the subject of two Compulsory Purchase Orders, which have not yet been demolished.

Improvement Areas

The making of an improvement area no longer confers power to serve compulsory improvement notices in respect of tenanted properties. The prime reason for such a declaration is now environmental improvements which must be discussed and agreed with the occupants of the area before implementation.

During the year a meeting was held with officials from the Department of the Environment to consider the feasibility of making an area on the eastern outskirts of the City a General Improvement Area. Such an area would comprise some 150 houses after unfit dwellings and those needed to provide a new road pattern had been demolished.

A great deal of preparatory work has already been done - planning development of derelict sites, new and improved access roads, elimination of dangerous road junctions, provision of a circulatory traffic system, new street furniture, tree planting, parking facilities, rear access and better open spaces and play areas. These improvements now need co-ordinating into a comprehensive scheme for presentation and discussion with those who reside in the area, and finally Ministry approval, in order that a contribution towards the costs in carrying out works may be received.

In the meantime, improvement of individual houses is proceeding, but the complete rehabilitation of one of the least attractive areas of the City requires something more than the mere provision of domestic amenities to engender the resurgence of community pride necessary to achieve permanent improvement.

Improvement of Houses

The improvement grant provisions of the Housing Act, 1969 have had a marked effect both upon enquiries and applications. During the year 63 applications for grants were approved (33 standard) - an increase of 117% over last year - and show no signs of slackening.

This progress is most encouraging, and, for the first time, brings hope that some 800 City houses lacking basic amenities and in varying stages of disrepair, will be rehabilitated before becoming irretrievably lost.

	<u>Standard</u>		<u>Extended Standard</u>		<u>Discretionary</u>	
	o/occ. Tenanted		o/occ. Tenanted		o/occ. Tenanted	
Applications received and approved	9	17	6	1	23	7
Dwellings improved	6	3	8	4	11	1
Amounts paid	£1,105		£3,811		£5,330	
Average per house	£123		£318		£444	

Housing Acts 1961 and 1969
Houses in Multiple Occupation

This type of accommodation is present in the City to a limited extent only. Several of the properties have all amenities for the exclusive use of each letting, together with space heating installations. These are the exception as, in the main the houses are fairly old and lack some of the basic amenities. Generally the lettings come to the knowledge of the department after they have become established. Inspections are carried out in all cases and where unsatisfactory standards are found - disrepair, inadequate lighting or ventilation, insufficient washing facilities, sanitary conveniences, means of space heating and facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food - action is taken to either have the deficiencies remedied or to so reduce the number of occupants and/or lettings that the existing amenities suffice. The fire authority is asked to submit observations where it is considered a potential fire hazard exists.

Ten houses are recorded as being used for multiple occupation, six others have reverted to single occupation following action under the Housing Acts.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair. One certificate of disrepair was cancelled.

Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act, 1969 permitted rents to be increased for certain dwellings in good repair and provided with the standard grant amenities, or those improved with the assistance of improvement grants. There has been a substantial increase in these applications.

	<u>Improvement cases</u>	<u>Standard amenities already provided</u>
Applications under consideration	-	13
Certificates of provisional approval issued	19	6
Qualification certificates issued	2	6
Applications refused	-	4

Overcrowding

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing Statistics

Dwellings erected during the year

By local authority	109
By private enterprise	<u>77</u>
total	<u>186</u>

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	176
Number of inspections made for this purpose	532
Number of dwellings (included under the above sub-heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	51

	Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	1
	Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (rendered fit by informal action)	105
2.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</u>	
	(i) <u>Repairs</u>	
	No statutory action under either the Housing Act, 1957 or the Public Health Act, 1936, was necessary to secure the repair of unfit houses.	
	(ii) <u>Clearance Areas - Housing Act, 1957</u>	
	Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation demolished under Section 43 (1) Housing Act, 1957	5
	(iii) <u>Demolition and Closing Orders - Housing Act, 1957</u>	
	(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	5
	(c) Number of unfit houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35(1)	5
	(d) Number of unfit houses closed under Section 17 (3) and 26	-
	(e) Parts of houses closed under Section 18	-
	(f) Number of houses reconditioned and undertakings cancelled (Section 16)	1
3.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices</u>	
	Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers under the Public Health and Housing Acts	98

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Although the standard of hygiene in the majority of food premises is good, it was found necessary to serve notices on two food premises for serious infringements of the Regulations. In the first instance the size of the kitchen in a cafe was found to be totally inadequate for the increased business. The staff were working in a congested area under continuous pressure, with consequent deterioration in cleanliness. The owner agreed to carry out immediate cleansing and to provide a more suitable kitchen in a flat above the premises. In the second instance the kitchens of a restaurant were found to be deteriorating through inadequate cleansing, redecoration, and failure to replace worn out sinks. The business under joint ownership, was being sold to one partner and consequently the question of expenditure on maintenance had been temporarily shelved. Eventually the principal partner agreed for works of cleansing, redecoration and replacement of unhygienic equipment to comply with the Regulations.

During inspections, changes of ownership and management are noted and the opportunity is taken to acquaint the new owners with the views of the department on food hygiene, and to refresh their knowledge of the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is disquieting to find, for example, that some shop managers leave the replenishment and replacement of foodstuffs to delivery salesmen, and do not acquaint themselves with shelf-life coding on wrapped or packaged food. It is true to say, however, that some of the codes used by manufacturers are not easily read or understood, and the time may have arrived when the public and food employees generally should see expiry dates plainly visible on the more perishable foods.

On notification from food premises, surrender notes are issued for unsound food which is collected and disposed of at the refuse tip. Refrigerated display cabinet breakdowns accounted for a large proportion of food condemned.

As in previous years, whenever the opportunity arises, attention is drawn to the benefits of using paper or plastic sacks for the storage of shop waste in place of less hygienic dustbins.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and 1962 are now consolidated in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, coming into operation on the 1st March, 1971. The principal changes are:-

- (i) raw food which has to be milled or refined to make it fit for human consumption is no longer outside the scope of the regulations, (Definition of "food" Regulation, 2 (1));
- (ii) before food is offered for sale it must be separated from any food which is unfit for human consumption (Regulation 9 (b));
- (iii) animal feed must not be kept in a food room unless it is in a closed container that eliminates the risk of contamination (Regulation 9 (e));
- (iv) any person handling open food (food not adequately protected by wrappings, etc.) must wear clean and washable overclothing, except in specified cases (Regulation 11); and
- (v) the business of packing or storing eggs, fruit or vegetables on farm premises is made subject to certain requirements (Regulation 33).

Food Complaints

Twentyseven complaints relating to food or food premises were received and dealt with. Twelve referred to the following complaints:-

1. Condition of 1 lb. cans of Danish Butter which appeared to be "blown". Suppliers notified. Cans normal and contents sound. Noted that shelf life is three months and cans are coded for this reason.
2. Mouldy Bread Roll exposed for sale in Supermarket. Premises visited. The roll complained of had been withdrawn from sale and disposed of. The remainder of bread was sound.
3. Unsound Swiss Roll. On inspection found to be unfit for consumption. Coding not available on wrapper. Swiss Roll bought two days after delivery by salesman. The manufacturer agreed to code-mark his products to prevent similar occurrence, and shop keeper was instructed to check coding.
4. Mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie. Found unfit for consumption. Coding on the wrapping showed shop storage of 11 days. Other pies found to have shop storage of 6 and 4 days withdrawn from sale, the normal shelf life being 2 days. Report submitted to Public Health Committee. Warning letter sent. Shop keeper instructed on stock rotation and system of personal coding instituted.
5. Blow fly on Bacon. Shop refuse storage inspected and found unsatisfactory. Waste attracting flies. New refuse storage arrangements using paper sacks instituted.
6. Stratified gelatinous substance in two bottles of Wine Vinegar. Submitted to County Analyst who reported as follows: "Mass of gelatinous capsular material formed by acetic acid bacteria 'aceto bacta xylinum'; arising as a result of air gaining access through faulty enclosure. Unsightly, not harmful." Proprietor of shop informed. No other bottles in the shop affected by this condition, and if any future bottles so affected, they would be withdrawn as unsaleable.
7. Rancid and soggy Salt and Vinegar Crisps. Shop inspected. Found that shop storage was two months. Proprietor instructed not to over order. Crisps remaining were withdrawn from sale. Normal shelf life was two weeks.
8. Condition of Dried Apricots. On inspection found to be sound. Complainant assured that substance on the apricots was sugar, and the sulphur dioxide preservative mentioned on the label was not harmful to health.
9. Cigarette end in Cooked Meat. Butchery Manager interviewed and premises inspected. No signs of smoking in the preparation room. Staff in this room non-smokers. The cigarette end may have become deposited in the meat in the course of delivery to the shop or by other means. No evidence that the shop was responsible.
10. Foreign material in bottle of Milk. Cement adhering to internal surface. May be from building site. Dairy staff in question severely reprimanded and instructions sent out by the dairy to depot managers to inspect empty bottles, particularly from building sites, for possible maltreatment.

11. Loaf of Bread nibbled by mice. Hygiene officer of the bakery concerned inspected the bread. Damage caused by birds which gained access to cooling trays. All practical steps are being taken to exclude birds from the factory.
12. Small stone in Sausage Roll. Hygiene officer of bakery concerned informed. Store examined. Source unknown.

Mobile Food Shops

There are four known ice cream vans operating in the City which were inspected and found satisfactory.

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	75

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

Dairies	3
Distributors	10

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

Manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved food	23
Dairies	21

Milk Supply

U. H. T. milk is sold in the City, in addition to pasteurised, homogenised, sterilised, farm bottled, Channel Islands and South Devon milk. This is milk which has been subjected to ultra heat treatment (270°F) for at least one second. It is homogenised and will keep unopened without refrigeration for up to five months .

There is one pasteurising plant in the City, the output being 10,000 gallons per day rising to 15,000 gallons per day during the summer months. Skimmed milk is also pasteurised and concentrated 32.5%. Cottage cheese is produced, and yoghurt output is 100,000 cartons per week. Surplus skimmed milk is powdered and goes for manufacture of baby foods, chocolate, etc.

Dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, are issued by the West Sussex County Council, as the Food and Drugs authority and operate for a five year period from the date of issue.

Brucella Abortus

There is only one producer left within the City area. This milk is sent for pasteurisation, thus no samples of raw milk were examined.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no processing plants of this type in the City.

Poultry Inspection - Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967

The Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed the authorised officers of the City Council to enter premises to ensure compliance with the Act. There are, however, no poultry processing establishments in the City.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969

These regulations state that all meat found unfit for human consumption and all knacker meat has to be sterilized before it is sold.

Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

relating to the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks applies as follows:-

Type of Premises	No.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses and Confectioners	26	26	20	20
Butchers	18	18	18	18
Cafes and restaurants (excluding public houses and hotels with restaurant facilities)	28	28	28	28
Dairies	3	3	3	3
Fish shops (including 4 fish-frying premises)	7	7	7	7
Greengrocers, grocers & general stores	58	58	58	58
Staff canteens	23	23	21	21
Licensed clubs	12	12	12	12
Public Houses and hotels (including 8 with restaurant facilities)	45	45	45	45
Private hotels	4	4	4	4
Hospitals, private schools, Church kitchens	11	11	11	11
Food factories	4	4	4	4
TOTAL:	239	239	231	231

SECTION VII

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Noise

Total number of complaints received 14
Total number investigated 14

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

<u>Section 1</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of nuisances confirmed	5	3	3	11
Number of nuisances remedied informally	5	3	3	11
Number of abatement notices under Section 1	-	-	-	-
Number of nuisance orders under Section 1	-	-	-	-

The most common causes of complaint were:-

- Fans
- Refrigerators
- Machinery.

Noise Abatement

Noise is an environmental health hazard and steps must be taken to implement noise control procedures early enough to prevent complaints arising. All too frequently too little initial thought in the siting and sound-proofing of noisy mechanical devices, leads to expensive and often difficult remedial works after complaints have arisen where a more rational approach would have eliminated the trouble at source in the beginning.

No one can deny that we live in an increasingly noisy world and that positive steps must be taken to deal with this threat to our society.

In several predominantly residential areas of our City, away from main traffic routes, in which a large proportion of the residents have retired from active work, it is of small consolation to know that noise of up to 25 dBA above the normal background level will only occur in normal working hours. In the summer these are precisely the hours in which to enjoy their new-found leisure - at home in their gardens - and a pleasure they are often denied by the sound of racing cars under test, hurtling round an adjacent circuit in the area of another local authority. The use of the track is, fortunately, intermittent, but nevertheless, persistent.

There has been no lessening in the frequency of complaints and fortunately it has been possible, with the above exception, to eliminate or reduce noise levels to acceptable standards.

Maximum permitted noise levels continue to be attached, where appropriate, to planning consents, where factories are to be established, extended or change of use granted in or adjacent to residential areas. This is proving to be the most hopeful development to date, and one that should eventually result in far reaching improvement in environmental conditions.

Plans

Plans for new buildings or improvements and alterations to existing ones are referred to this department by the City Surveyor where they relate to food premises, factories or offices and shops. Inspections and recommendations are then made to ensure that any necessary alterations are incorporated in the plans to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the Factories Act, 1961 and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Clean Air Acts, 1956/68

Thirteen complaints dealt with were concerned with burning of rubbish at the rear of factories and cafes, and bonfires.

Two applications were received under Section 3, which requires that new furnaces shall be, so far as practicable, smokeless. Both applications were approved - one after modification.

No smoke control areas exist in the City at the present time.

Chimney Heights. During the year an application was received seeking approval to an extension of an existing oil fired installation where the existing chimney height was already below that stipulated by the Ministry Manual. The factory within the City walls was surrounded by office and residential development. The necessary chimney height was calculated to be 86 feet - 30 feet higher than existing - an impossible planning hurdle. Suggestions were made to the firm that the elimination of sulphur dioxide from the flue gases would create a situation whereby the existing chimney might be satisfactory. An amended proposal was subsequently submitted and approved, substituting natural gas as the fuel and retaining the existing chimney.

As a direct consequence of this substitution, the discharge into the atmosphere of some seventy tons of sulphur dioxide per annum was eliminated. The subsequent environmental improvement - health of workers and residents, fabric of buildings and furnishings - in the immediate neighbourhood is inestimable.

Pigeon Control

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 74

Pigeons continue to foul and deface buildings in the City, and, moreover can carry a variety of diseases and create conditions which encourage mites, flies, carpet beetles and other pests.

Trapping in the City centre was continued and some 125 feral pigeons were accounted for. During the past six years over 600 have now been caught.

For some, as yet, unexplained reason, pigeons tend to desert one area and congregate in another, and fresh trapping sites have to be found to deal with them. During the year many pigeons - over 100 - appeared to leave the City centre during the day and assemble on a housing site, returning at night. Perhaps this was on account of kestrels nesting in the cathedral spire. The siting of traps is decided after careful survey and the co-operation of occupiers of suitable properties where traps can be sited is a great help in keeping numbers within reasonable limits.

The practice of coating ledges, etc., with jelly-like compounds, to discourage pigeons roosting, has largely been discontinued. It is of doubtful long term value, is expensive, does nothing to reduce the pigeon population and causes birds to move to adjacent unprotected buildings hitherto free.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

There are no licensed sites in the City. One showman's site is in use, mainly in the winter months.

Offensive Trades

No nuisances were reported during the year from offensive trades.

Shops Act, 1950

Inspections are carried out periodically and when inspections are made in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Food Hygiene (Regulations) 1960 guidance is given to shopkeepers and queries answered on problems arising on the administration of this Act.

During the year contraventions of Section 1 - weekly half-closing - were drawn to the attention of two shopkeepers in the City centre. At the end of the year one case was still unresolved. 29

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year inspections of premises continued. Details of the work, together with particulars of registrations, accidents reported and investigated, are listed below.

(A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	178	65
Retail shops	4	240	41
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	2	20	8
Catering, establishments open to the public, canteens	1	41	25
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
TOTALS	13	480	140

(B) TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT. 157

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES (HOISTS AND LIFTS) REGULATIONS 1968.

These regulations provide the same safeguards for lifts in offices, shops and railway premises as are provided for lifts in factories.

(C) ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1,445
Retail shops	1,818
Wholesale departments, warehouses	177
Catering establishments open to the public	294
Canteens	24
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	3,759
Total Males	1,520
Total Females	2,239

- (D) EXEMPTIONS Number of applications received Nil
Number of applications granted Nil
- (E) PROSECUTIONS Number instituted and completed during the year Nil

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 5	13	Sitting facilities -
5	Overcrowding -	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) -
6	Temperature 2	15	Eating facilities -
7	Ventilation -	16	Floors, passages and stairs 3
8	Lighting -	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery 1
9	Sanitary conveniences -	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing facilities 3	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of drinking water -	24	First Aid General Provisions 7
12	Clothing accommodation -		Other matters -
TOTAL			21

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	9	9	-	-	1	8

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	1	-	-
Falls of persons	-	3	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	3	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fire and Explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

No fatalities were reported

NOTIFIABLE ACCIDENTS

An accident is notifiable if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. it occurs in premises to which the Act applies;
2. it is not reportable under any other enactment;
3. the injured person is employed to work in the premises; and
4. it causes death to the injured person, or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work.

GENERAL

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

1. Public Health and Housing Acts

Number of complaints received and dealt with	55
Animals and pests	115
Drainage of premises	49
Houses let in multiple occupation/let in lodgings	25
Improvement grants and/or Qualification certificates	466
Infectious disease enquiries	19
Inspections and re-inspections of houses	383
Rent Act, 1957	22
Other inspections	135
Aged persons	5
Swimming pool	26

2. Food Premises - Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960
Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Number of complaints received and dealt with	12
Bakers and confectioners	57
Butchers	58
Cafes and restaurants	84
Canteens	26
Dairies	21
Fish shops	12
Food factories	23
Grocers, greengrocers, general stores	83
Hotels and licensed premises	39
Mobile food shops	7
Sports and social clubs	6
Visits re examination of unsound food	79
Visits re preserved food, ice cream	20
Sloe Fair	2

The following unsound food was surrendered and destroyed from wholesale and retail premises in the City.

	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Fresh meat and offal		2	28
Cooked meats and meat products		1	6
Canned foods		2	74
Frozen foods		10	17
Other foods		2	28
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		18	41

3. Shops Act, 1950

Number of complaints received and dealt with	12
Employment of shops' assistants, young persons, hours of closing, Sunday trading, etc.	67

4. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Number of complaints received and dealt with	9
Accidents reported and investigated	10
Cleanliness, drinking water, first aid, lighting, sanitary accommodation, seating space, temperature, ventilation, washing facilities	138

5. Clean Air Act, 1956

Number of complaints received and dealt with	13
Inspections	24

6. Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Numbers of complaints received and dealt with..... 14
 Inspections 28

7. Factories Act, 1961

Number of complaints received and dealt with 1
 Sanitary accommodation, etc. 60

8. Rodent Control

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district	8416	7
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	356	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	181	-
(ii) Mice	23	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	571	2
Number infested by (i) Rats	15	1
(ii) Mice	1	-

SEWERS - No sewers were infested by rats during the year.

9. Disinfection and disinfection

Number of disinfection treatments carried out:-
 After infectious disease Nil

Number of disinfection treatments carried out:-

(a) Bed Bugs

 (i) Council houses 3
 (ii) Other premises -

(b) Other Vermin

 (i) Council houses 8
 (ii) Other premises 1

10. Pet Animals Act, 1951

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

11. Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

One establishment in the City used solely for the boarding of cats is inspected and licensed.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961. Section 153(1)

Part 1 of the Act

When visits of inspection are made to factories under the provisions of the Factories Act, opportunity is taken to inspect also for nuisances, pests and vermin, noise and clean air requirements. Where factories provide canteens, these are inspected at the same time to ensure compliance with food hygiene regulations.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose 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 Authority	8	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	132	75	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	144	82	6	-

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)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.5)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default sending list to Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served.	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Toys (wooden)	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	-	-	-	-

THOMAS C. WARD

Chief Public Health Inspector.



