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Littlehampton Urban District



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

BY
FRANK COCKCROFT
M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

W. Hignett & Son, Ltd., Littlehampton.

Errata

Page 21, line 10:

Read 'bottling' for 'boiling'

LITTLEHAMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
Manor House,
Littlehampton.

May, 1965.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1964.

The Registrar General has shown that there was an increase in population of 840 (5.17%) over his estimate for 1963. The natural increase from excess births over deaths was 60, so that newcomers to the town must have accounted for an increase of 780 persons. There were 20 fewer deaths and 8 fewer births than the previous year and because of the increased population the death and birth rates fell appreciably. The corrected death rate was significantly lower than the rate for England and Wales, which suggests, of course, that Littlehampton is a healthier than average place in which to live.

I find it very regrettable that I am not able to record any visible progress in the provision of satisfactory conveniences on the West Beach.

Some of the houseboats on the west bank of the river are not only unsightly, but unsatisfactory as units of living accommodation. The disposal of sewage and waste water adds to the pollution of the river and banks. The method of disposal leaves much to be desired. Their water supply is from stand-pipes. Connections with rubber or plastic hoses to the houseboats pass, in some cases, through dirty looking mud, but all samples of water taken from the houseboats have been found fit for drinking.

More and more districts in the world are having the advantage of fluoridation of their water supplies. Some have had it for very many years with not the slightest sign of harmful effects but with great benefit to the dentition of the children. There does not seem any chance of this beneficial measure being carried out in Sussex in the near future and so children in this town, as in others of West Sussex, will continue to have more dental decay than they need.

There is much controversy today about sewage being discharged into the sea. I am satisfied that a correctly placed outfall in the open sea is not going to cause any health hazard, but I personally feel all sewage should be treated before discharge into the sea so that there is no aesthetic unpleasantness. A national policy is desirable and perhaps the answer may be in having regional sewage boards just as we now have Water Boards.

Then, maybe, we can return to the land all the organic matter which we are discharging into the sea. There are many who wonder whether a penny saved today in choosing a sea outfall does not mean a pound spent tomorrow.

I know that quite a number of Littlehampton youngsters are already tobacco addicts and as a result many of them will suffer ill health in later life. An even more serious addiction is becoming a very real danger to health of teenagers. This is the taking of drugs. I do not know to what extent, if any, this is carried out in Littlehampton, but I must warn everyone that the results of drug taking are often tragedy and almost always harmful. I do not, of course, refer to drugs taken under doctors' orders.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Rae for his help in compiling information for this report and to the other Officers of the Council and the County Medical Officer for supplying other details. In particular, I should like to express my sincere gratitude to Miss Woodroffe, my secretary, who has been engaged in assembling the Medical Officer's reports for thirty-three years and has greatly simplified the task of the Medical Officer of Health.

I am, Ladies and Gentleman,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK COCKCROFT,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Littlehampton Urban District Council.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 2,915.

Resident Population (1964), estimated by Registrar General, 17,060.

Population (1961), Census, 15,647.

Rateable Value (1964), £756,589.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate, £3,018.

No. of inhabited houses end of 1964 according to Rate Book, 5,401.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Total live Births	285	142	143	Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 16.7 Corrected Rate 18.9.
Stillbirths	6	-	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 20.6.
Deaths	225	99	126	Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 13.2 Corrected Rate, 10.3.
Infant deaths	3			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total 10.5.				
.. .. .	..	..	..	- legitimate 7.4.
.. .. .	..	..	..	- illegitimate 62.5.
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 7.02 (first four weeks).				
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births, 3.5 (under one week).				
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 live and stillbirths), 24.1.				
Illegitimate live births - 16.				
Illegitimate live births per cent, of total live births 5.6 per cent.				
Maternal deaths (including abortion) Nil.				
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths. Nil.				
Deaths from Cancer (all ages). 41.				

Comparative Statistics, 1964.

	England and Wales	West Sussex Urban	West Sussex Rural	Littlehampton U. D.
Birth Rate	18.4	15.1	15.0	16.7
Death Rate	11.3	13.9	13.3	13.2
Infantile Death Rate	20.0	14.4	19.6	10.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.12
Cancer Death Rate	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	0.25	0.5	0.4	0.0

Comparative Statistics 1901 - 1964

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1938	1946	1951	1964
Population	7,363	8,351	8,710	9,721	10,178	12,320	13,990	17,060
Birth Rate	20.9	16.97	19.6	15.9	14.8	20.8	15.0	16.7
Death Rate	13.7	11.5	13.5	14.8	11.9	14.7	12.7	13.2
Infantile Mortality Rate	143	70	88	51	48	47	23.8	10.5
No. inhabited Houses	1,504	1,806	1,785	2,637	3,581	3,479	3,822	5,401
Average No. of Persons per house	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.7	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964

Causes of Death	All ages	MALES				TOTAL	FEMALES				TOTAL
		Under 45	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and upwards.		Under 45	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and upwards	
Tuberculosis respiratory	2		2			2					
Syphilitic disease	1									1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1							1			
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	1	1	4	2	8	1	2	1		4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	3							1	1	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	3						1		1	1	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22		4	4	7	15	1	1	2	3	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1				1	1					
Diabetes	2								1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	30			2	8	10		1	4	15	20
Coronary disease, angina	42		7	12	4	23		2	6	11	19
Hypertension with heart disease	3							1		2	3
Other heart disease	15		1	1	5	7			3	5	8
Other circulatory disease	11		1	1		2			2	7	9
Pneumonia	18		2	1	5	8				10	10
Bronchitis	13			3	3	6		3	2	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system.	2				1	1		1			1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1				1	1					
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4							1	1	2	4
Congenital malformations	2						2				2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	3	3	2	3	11	2	3	2	9	16
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1				1					
All other accidents.	4						2		1	1	4
Suicide	5	3				3	1		1		2
TOTAL	225	8	21	30	40	99	10	17	28	71	126

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA

Chairman of the Public Health Committee
Councillor R. LINDSAY

Medical Officer of Health:
FRANK COCKCROFT, M.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
Mr. W. P. S. RAE, M.A.P.H.I (1), (2) and (3).

Public Health Inspector:
Mr. F. BRYNING, M.A.P.H.I (1).

- (1) Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
- (2) Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- (3) Smoke Inspector's Diploma of the Royal Society of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for the Worthing Rural District and Assistant County Medical Officer.

The Port Health District work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector.

Services Provided by West Sussex County Council.

(a) Nursing.

Seven General District Nurses, 2 Midwives, and 3 Health Visitors are employed in the area. Lists showing their names and addresses may be seen at County Libraries, Town Halls or Offices of local District Councils, and the County Health Department, County Hall, Chichester.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare:-

Clinics are held as follows -

Maternity and Child Welfare	Littlehampton Health Clinic	Mondays and Thursdays 2.30 p. m. (weekly).
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	ditto	Tuesdays 10 a. m. (Weekly).
ditto	ditto	Fridays 2 p. m. (Weekly).
(Midwives' Session)		

The following figures have been provided by the County Medical Officer showing the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics:

ANTE-NATAL		POST-NATAL	
No. of Women attending	Total attendances	No. of Women attending	Total attendances
300	1,640	109	116

CHILD WELFARE:

No. of Children attending	Total attendances
685	5,797

A Family Planning Clinic is provided by the County Council at Shoreham Health Clinic and the Family Planning Association operates one at the Health Clinic at Bognor Regis and Worthing.

(c) School Clinics

Minor Ailments)	Littlehampton Health Clinic
Eye)	
Orthopaedic)	
Physiotherapy)	
Speech Therapy)	
Dental)	

Expectant and nursing mothers may also receive free treatment at the Dental Clinics. Dental anaesthetics were given by the Medical Officer when required, but arrangements have now been made for an Anaesthetist from the Regional Hospital Board to come and give the anaesthetics and be paid on a sessional basis.

(d) Ambulance Service.

The County Council operate the Ambulance Service (including the hospital car service) in the County. Requests are made through the doctor or hospital attending the patient, or through the Police or public in case of accidents or other emergencies.

(e) Health Education.

The County Council is responsible for this service, a great amount of which is done by the Health Visitors both in the homes and at the Clinics.

(f) Mental Health.

The County Council is responsible for a domiciliary mental welfare service, but institutional and out-patient treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

(g) Home Help Service.

The County Council is responsible for this service.

Hospital and Specialist Services.

A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

Mass Radiography Units are stationed at Portsmouth and Brighton. A Mobile Unit also based at Portsmouth covers this area and visits Littlehampton every Wednesday for cases referred by General Practitioners.

Chest Clinics are held at Worthing Hospital and at Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, both of which are available to the residents of Littlehampton.

Venereal Disease.

Residents may attend Clinics at Worthing Hospital, St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, or St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

Nursing Homes.

There are three private nursing homes in the district.

General Medical and Dental Service.

Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Service Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

Meals-on-Wheels.

Meals are provided and delivered to old people in their homes by the W. V. S. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, approximately 210 meals a week being delivered at a cost of 1/6 per meal to the consumer.

Laboratory Facilities.

The following Laboratories are available for the examination of specimens :-

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.

The Worthing Hospital Laboratory.

The Public Analyst's Laboratory, Lewes.

Mortuary.

The Littlehampton Urban District Council provide a Mortuary which serves the Littlehampton area.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1947.

Medical Examination of Staff.

Twenty examinations were carried out for Superannuation purposes.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

Worthing Corporation supply the town with water from deep wells in the Downs at Burpham. Their Water Engineer has kept me informed about the quality of the supply by sending me reports of chemical analyses, weekly bacteriological analyses, and the results of any other tests carried out. The water is plentiful in supply, hard, but chemically satisfactory. Bacteriologically, the raw water was satisfactory for the first five months but then became progressively polluted with faecal coliform organisms. This is almost certainly related to the level of the subterranean water table. When this became low, polluted water from the river has been mixed with the supply, and in addition it may be that leaking cesspools in the village of Burpham may have added their share of pollution. Modern chlorination treatment is very effective and the treated water in distribution was perfectly safe. Even so, all those interested in the water supply would prefer to see this pollution removed from the river and the village of Burpham sewered and the sewage removed from the collecting grounds of Burpham Water Undertaking.

The following are the results received from Worthing of samples of water examined in 1964 :-

	Total	Satis.	Unsatis.
At Burpham:			
Bacteriological - Raw	116	47	69
- Treated	89	87	2
Chemical	82	82	-
(Average hardness 228 parts per million)			
From distribution points in Littlehampton :-			
Bacteriological	39	39	-
Chemical	22	22	-

Your Health Department took 37 samples of mains water including 20 from house-boats. In two cases the results were suspicious. On following up these samples, it was found that the supply was from a cistern, and subsequent samples from the rising main were satisfactory.

All four samples taken from wells were satisfactory.

Only nine houses are not supplied with water from public mains.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The extensions to the sewerage system of the area have been 273 yards of soil sewers and 172 yards of combined sewers.

The Council is considering improving their sewage disposal system. Consultations are going on with their Consultant Engineers and the neighbouring authority of Worthing Rural District Council in order to arrive at the best practical means of improving present conditions, which consist of discharging untreated sewage through tanks into the river at a point about 80 yards beyond the wooden pier on the eastern bank.

There are 61 properties on cesspool drainage.

Public Conveniences.

The Council maintain public conveniences for ladies and gentlemen at the following places:- Near the Council Offices; the Pier; Maltravers Recreation Ground; Norfolk Road; Mewsbrook Park; North Street; Worthing Road and Horsham Road Cemetery. In addition, there are male conveniences near the Bridge and off the High Street, and a ladies' convenience in Beach Road. This makes a total of 19 conveniences in all, 9 for males and 10 for females.

The hut containing pail closets was still provided on the West Beach. Maintenance was carried out as efficiently as possible, but the facilities were both inadequate and unsatisfactory.

House Refuse.

Disposal was by means of controlled tipping on a site in Worthing Road.

Swimming Baths.

Three swimming baths in the district were sampled. Nine samples were taken and six were found to be satisfactory.

Houseboats.

Thirty-two houseboats stationed on the west bank of the River Arun were inspected. Some were found to be in poor repair, badly equipped and judged by Housing Act standards were unfit for human habitation. The Housing Act cannot, of course, be applied to these dwellings and as a first step the Council asked the owner of the moorings to co-operate by not allowing additional houseboats to be moored and not re-letting existing berths occupied by substandard boats.

Schools.

There are seven Primary and Secondary Schools in the district, but one school had to operate in two separate premises.

There are also six private schools.

The sanitary arrangements at Lyminster School are, by modern standards, unsatisfactory. At the other schools conditions were satisfactory.

Delegation of Powers.

Delegated powers were sought and obtained by the Public Health Committee under the following sections to minimise the delay in cases where it was necessary to institute statutory action:

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 24, 45, 46, 50, 75 and 93.

Public Health Act, 1961. Sections 17, 18 and 26.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1964.

This Act has finally reached the Statute Book some 13 years after the report of the Gowers Committee which was set up to enquire into the conditions of safety, health and welfare for people working in these premises. The duties under the Act are shared by the Local Authority, the Local Fire Authority and the Factory Inspector. Occupiers were required to apply for registration and up to the end of the year 184 applications had been received, but it is apparent that the full total will be much higher than this.

Premises have to be inspected to ensure that they comply with 21 specific requirements including such matters as the safety of machines, the fencing of moving parts, and the enquiry into accidents caused at work, which is a completely new field for Local Authority Inspectors.

The detailed requirements are laid down in sets of Regulations and Orders and the following have already been made:-

The Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964.

The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964.

The First Aid Order, 1964.

The Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964.

The Annual Reports Order, 1964.

The Offices at Building Operations, etc. (First Aid) Regulations 1964.

The initial inspections are proceeding smoothly and the advance publicity given to the Act by the Ministry of Labour is providing of value, as most occupiers are aware of the essential requirements prior to the inspection. The Regulations are of such a precise and detailed nature that the inspection of even a small office or shop can be a lengthy operation and a decrease in the number of routine inspections carried out under other legislation is inevitable.

No. of premises registered at the end of the year	184
No. of Inspections carried out	30
No. of cases in which defects were found -	
(a) Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation	12
(b) Lack of thermometers	15
(c) Defective or insufficient washing accommodation	6
(d) Insufficient first aid boxes	6
(e) Insufficient seating accommodation for employees	8
(f) Overcrowding	2
(g) Lack of means of providing a reasonable temperature	3
(h) Defective condition of floors, passages and stairs	2
(i) Insufficient accommodation for clothing	1

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses registered in the district.

Camping and Caravan Sites.

Thirteen site licences have been issued under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Six of the sites have been licensed without time limitation and seven subject to time limits varying with individual sites. All the sites are for permanent caravans. There are no facilities for mobile caravans.

One site for 210 tents alongside the River Arun was licensed during the year.

Clean Air Act.

Notifications were received from five premises in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act relating to the installation of new furnaces. Two were oil fired and three were gas fired.

Noise Nuisance .

Ten complaints have been received of alleged nuisance from noise. This is exactly half the amount received during the previous year. In only two cases was the complaint regarding trade or business premises.

The difficulties in assessing the degree of nuisance caused in many cases is formidable. It is possible if suitable instruments are available to measure the "loudness" of the noise, but this gives little guide to the "annoyance" caused. People who may be oblivious to quite intense industrial noise during the day could find the sound of say a baby crying in an adjoining

house at night quite intolerable, although measurement would show the former was infinitely louder than the latter.

It has been found in the great majority of cases where complaints have been received that the person causing the nuisance has agreed to any reasonable solution, and it has not been necessary to recommend statutory proceedings under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Hairdresser's Premises.

There are 12 ladies' and 5 gentlemen's hairdressers in the town. They are inspected from time to time to ensure that recently adopted Byelaws in respect of these premises are complied with.

Disinfection.

During the year 10 rooms have been disinfected.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Four hundred and six infestations, 363 in respect of rats and 43 in respect of mice, were dealt with during the year. In each case visits were paid until the rats or mice were exterminated. In all, 2,122 visits were made.

Permanent baits are maintained at selected points on the Council's tip to ensure that no infestations arise.

A free service is given in respect of private dwelling houses, but charges are made for business premises.

The following table shows statistics in respect of works carried out during the year 1964:-

Amount of Warfarin poison bait used during the year:-
587½ lbs.

No. of properties treated:-

(a) for rats 363 (b) for mice 43.

Class of Property	Rats	Mice
Domestic Property	282	28
Commercial and Industrial Premises ...	70	12
Agricultural Premises	11	3

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year inspections have been as follows:-

Public Health Acts

Houses: initial inspections	...	...	59
Houses: re-visits	...	...	170
Animals, keeping of	...	...	19
Drainage inspections and tests	...	...	193
Ditches, streams, rivers	...	...	22
Infectious disease and disinfection	...	...	157
Movable dwellings (other than caravans)	...	...	45
Offensive accumulations	...	...	35
Dirty and Verminous premises	...	...	22
Port Health (ship inspections)	...	...	66
Refuse collection and disposal	...	...	44
Workplaces	...	...	6
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	271
Interviews	...	...	210
Houseboat inspections	...	...	35
Hairdressers' premises	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	1

Housing Acts

Houses: initial inspections	...	...	79
Houses: re-visits	...	...	98
Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	2
Improvement grants	...	...	68
Overcrowding	...	...	5

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Confectioners	...	...	39
Bakehouses	...	...	5
Butchers' shops	...	...	42
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	13
Fishmongers including shellfish	...	...	24

Fried fish shops	...	...	23
Greengrocers and fruiterers	...	...	56
Grocers and other food premises	...	...	207
Ice cream premises	...	...	49
Licensed premises	...	...	25
Restaurants (public) Canteens	...	...	161
Hotels other than licensed	...	...	14
Boarding and guest houses	...	...	119
Mobile Shops	...	...	23
Old People's Homes	...	...	4
Nursing and Convalescent Homes	...	...	2
Factories Act, 1961			
Factories with power	...	...	114
Factories without power	...	...	4
Outworkers premises	...	...	4
Building operations (Section 7)	...	...	14
Visits under other Acts			
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	...	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1948	...	...	2, 122
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	10
Clean Air Act, 1956	...	...	70
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.	...	...	17
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1964.	...	...	45
Town Police Clauses Act, 1847	...	...	16
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	...	...	1
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	...	...	18
Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.	...	...	8
Sampling			
Ice Cream	...	...	44
Milk bottles	...	...	25
Water-main	...	...	37

Water-well	...	...	7
Water-swimming bath	...	...	11

Notices served

	Served	Completed
Housing Acts-Informal	7	8
Public Health Acts-Informal	123	102
Public Health Acts-Statutory	13	10
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	127	118
Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	1	1
Factories Act	15	15
Clean Air Act	9	6
Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act.	13	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	9	7
Town Police Clauses Act	8	8
Shops Act.	-	1
	<hr/> 325	<hr/> 276

Complaints

During the year a total of 534 complaints were received in respect of the following matters:-

Rats and mice	...	...	...	270
Insect pests other than rats and mice	...	...	...	35
Housing defects	...	...	...	36
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	36
Unsound food and food hygiene	...	...	...	26
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	17
Drainage defects	...	...	...	37
Noise	...	...	...	10
Offensive odours	...	...	...	30
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	2
Need for refuse containers	...	...	...	2
Factories Act	...	...	...	1

Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	26
Unsatisfactory holiday accomodation				...	4
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	2

IMPROVEMENTS AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

The following improvements have resulted from action taken by the Public Health Department:-

House repairs completed	...	...	...	64
Drains repaired or improved	..	...	...	25
Other improvements	...	...	...	74

Movable Dwellings

Insanitary conditions remedied on site	...	...	...	2
Refuse disposal improved	...	...	...	2

Food Premises

Premises cleaned and re-decorated	...	...	...	60
Tables, counters, etc., covered	...	...	...	2
Other improvements	...	...	...	38
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	14
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	12
Refuse disposal improved	...	...	...	17
Equipment, utensils, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	..	...	...	11
Clothing accommodation provided or improved	..	...	...	3
Structural repairs and alterations	...	...	...	5
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	2
Screens for food provided	...	...	...	2

Shops

Sanitary accommodation repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	4
Heating provided	...	...	...	1
Other improvements	...	...	...	11

Factories

Sanitary accommodation:

Additional accommodation provided	...	5
Accommodation cleansed, repaired	...	15
Other improvements	... ..	3

Agricultural Holdings and Poultry Farms

Other improvements	7
--------------------	-----	-----	---

Factories Act. 1937 and 1948**1. Inspections**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	71	114	15	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	-	-	-	-
Total ...	74	118	15	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of clean- liness ...	15	15	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation .	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary con- veniences:					
(a) Insuffi- cient	5	5	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not sepa- rate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	3	3	-	-	-
Total ...	23	23	-	-	-

There are two Outworkers in the district (wearing apparel).

SECTION D

HOUSING

During the year 41 Council Houses and 189 Private Houses were erected.

The Council made 4 Closing Orders, which only necessitated the re-housing of one man. The Council also cancelled 5 Closing Orders.

The Littlehampton Urban (Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Purbeck Place) Clearance Order, 1964, was confirmed without modification by the Minister.

The passing of the 1964 Housing Act gave new powers and placed new responsibilities on local authorities in relation to Improvement Grants. It is now possible in specified areas known as Improvement Areas for the Council to require the owners of tenanted houses to bring these houses up to the well known "five amenity standard". Inspections of houses in a selected area have been carried out and a report has been presented to the Health Committee.

No. of Private Houses built since 1948 . . . 1192

SUMMARY OF COUNCIL PROPERTIES AS AT
31st DECEMBER, 1964

	Pre-War	Post-War	Total
Bedsitting room Flats	-	59	59
One bedroom Flats . . .	-	41	41
Two bedroom Flats1 . . .	-	142	142
Three bedroom Flats ..	-	20	20
Bedsitting room Bungalows	-	3	3
One Bedroom Bungalows	6	7	13
Two Bedroom Bungalows	15	25	40
Two Bedroom Houses ..	1	90	91
Three Bedroom Houses	208	244	452
Four Bedroom Houses	5	14	19
Five Bedroom Houses	3	-	3
Other properties . . .	-	42	42
Total . . .	238	687	925

Waiting List for Housing Accommodation

Total number of applicants on waiting list for houses at 31st December, 1964	...	332
Total number of applications received during 1964	...	119
Total number of families rehoused during 1964		69

The number rehoused is almost twice the average (35) for the previous 7 years. In spite of this satisfactory increase in rehousing there are a number of families whose need for rehousing is great if the risk of family break-up is to be avoided. An example is a young mother with three children who has to live with her parents whilst her husband lives with his, because there just is not room enough for them all to be together and they cannot find other accommodation.

SECTION E

FOOD HYGIENE

Inspection of Premises

Eight hundred and twenty six visits were made during the year to food premises in the district.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows:-

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens	...	...	...	81
Licensed Premises (including shops)	...	...	...	43
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	100
Grocers and Confectioners	...	...	...	70
Greengrocers	...	...	...	11
Butchers	...	...	...	12
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Premises	..	...	...	83
Mobile Vehicles	...	...	...	27
Bakehouses	...	...	...	2

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1960 is as follows:-

Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	...	...	...	83
Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	...	4
Sale of Prepared Meats and Sausages	...	...	...	16
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	3

Inspection of Premises

Where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are found advice and warnings are given and every effort is made to persuade offenders to comply with the letter and spirit of the Regulations.

In one case it was necessary to institute proceedings in the Magistrates Court where the owner of a Greengrocers shop pleaded guilty to four offences under the above Regulations and was fined a total of £25.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of complaints by the public of unsound food or foreign bodies in foodstuffs continues to rise. Thirteen such complaints were received and in ten cases the Council authorised the service of warning letters. It was noticeable that during and after the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak a large number of complaints and queries were received regarding the fitness of tinned meat.

Inspections were carried out to check the practise of wholesalers leaving foodstuffs exposed to contamination on the foot-path outside retailers' shops before such shops opened in the morning.

A formal sample of bread and butter sold at a local restaurant showed that the butter was a mixture of 35% butter and 65% margarine. A warning letter was sent to the proprietor.

Milk and Dairies

There are four registered dairies in the district. The number of distributors under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, is 19.

The number of visits made to dairies and distributors during the year was 27.

Two of the above dairies are pasteurising and boiling plants and as such are licensed by the Food and Drugs authority, which is the West Sussex County Council. Frequent samples of the milk and the empty bottles prior to filling are taken by the County Public Health Inspector who forwards copies of the results of these samples.

Twenty-one samples were taken from the remaining two dairies and all were satisfactory.

Ice Cream Premises

There are 83 premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream in the district. Four establishments are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

During the year 43 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for grading. Twenty-two samples were classified as Grade I, twelve Grade II, seven Grade III and three Grade IV.

Inspection of Food

The following items were inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

36 tins of meat	1 box carrots
108 tins of fruit	1 box lettuce
70 tins of vegetables	2 boxes apples
3,538 other pre-packed articles.	4 cwt. potatoes
27 stone fish	1 box bananas
1 gallon scampi	1 box cabbage
8 doz. scallops	1 box onions
8 lbs. prawns.	
120 lbs. meat	
11 lbs. lard	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Total	Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	-	2	5	-	-	-	7	-
Whooping Cough ...	5	12	14	1	-	-	32	-
Measles ...	2	25	9	-	1	-	37	6
Dysentery ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-

Notifications 1954-1964

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Measles	3	235	13	23	637	55	19	110	20	908	37
Whooping Cough	80	26	14	132	18	8	94	9	1	5	32
Scarlet Fever	13	12	4	8	16	13	8	5	14	1	7
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table shows the decline in notifications of Diphtheria and deaths from the disease since the beginning of the century:-

	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-64
No. of cases notified	182	211	89	73	17	0
No. of deaths ...	31	10	6	9	0	0

The last case of Diphtheria was notified in 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality

One person died from Tuberculosis who had not been notified during life.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-

There were 43 cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year.

There were no cases of the following diseases, which are also notifiable:-

Anthrax	Membranous	Plague
Cholera	Croup	Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria	Meningococcal	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis	Infection	Relapsing Fever
Enteric Fever	Ophthalmia	Smallpox
Food Poisoning	Neonatorum	Typhus
Malaria	Pneumonia	
	Puerperal Pyrexia	

IMMUNISATION

The following immunisations were carried out during the year:

Diphtheria and Tetanus:

Primary Injections	...	...	...	...	40
Reinforcing Injections	...	...	...	...	261

Tripe Antigen:

Primary Injections	...	...	...	...	312
Reinforcing Injections	...	...	...	...	269

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Initial vaccination of two injections or three doses of oral vaccine	...	...	...	...	448
Reinforcing procedures	...	...	...	...	177

Smallpox Vaccination

Primary vaccination	...	...	...	...	256
Re-vaccination	...	...	...	...	121

Influenza

The Council offered vaccination against Influenza to its staff. Out of 164, 19 indoor and 28 outdoor accepted the offer and were vaccinated.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL STATISTICS

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours)		RAINFALL (Inches)	
	Average for		Average for	
	1964	50 years	1964	50 years
January ...	42.4	66.1	0.94	2.99
February ...	71.6	83.0	0.94	2.06
March ...	78.6	137.8	3.94	1.83
April ...	151.2	175.9	3.27	1.83
May ...	217.7	227.7	2.95	1.79
June ...	208.9	238.7	3.55	1.57
July ...	233.9	221.5	0.86	2.08
August ...	211.0	209.3	1.03	2.32
September ...	247.7	165.2	0.59	2.36
October ...	157.4	127.7	1.94	2.96
November ...	61.6	73.3	2.88	3.37
December ...	61.1	58.8	2.70	3.07

SUNSHINE			RAINFALL		
	No. of hours	Daily Average	No. of days on which sun was recorded	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain was recorded
1923 ...	1831.5	5.02	209	30.10	185
1924 ...	1789.5	4.80	307	31.10	153
1925 ...	1915.2	5.25	326	33.30	159
1926 ...	1681.8	4.61	296	28.70	175
1927 ...	1691.4	4.63	312	33.90	190
1928 ...	1945.5	5.32	311	31.50	179
1929 ...	2068.1	5.67	316	30.04	152
1930 ...	1808.1	4.95	319	31.43	183
1931 ...	1633.4	4.48	300	24.42	216
1932 ...	1558.5	4.29	315	27.09	194
1933 ...	2062.8	5.65	318	23.08	155
1934 ...	1758.5	4.82	297	28.09	166
1935 ...	1771.8	4.85	311	36.01	182
1936 ...	1679.9	4.59	304	28.63	182
1937 ...	1691.6	4.63	304	33.51	176
1938 ...	1809.7	4.96	311	24.51	183
1939 ...	1828.9	5.01	203	34.89	211
1940 ...	1876.8	5.12	309	29.46	164
1941 ...	1641.3	4.49	296	25.06	160
1942 ...	1647.9	4.51	294	27.03	137
1943 ...	1818.0	4.97	294	25.21	175
1944 ...	1665.1	4.54	296	23.54	169
1945 ...	1672.2	4.58	301	28.72	173
1946 ...	1692.8	4.63	297	32.11	211
1947 ...	1812.9	4.96	287	26.74	175
1948 ...	1873.5	5.09	299	26.22	137
1949 ...	2041.3	5.59	319	23.83	91
1950 ...	1738.4	4.76	303	27.79	166
1951 ...	1819.2	4.98	294	38.22	190
1952 ...	1864.8	5.09	314	29.02	166
1953 ...	1813.1	4.96	300	22.55	135
1954 ...	1583.0	4.33	292	32.05	177
1955 ...	1903.2	5.22	305	24.39	146
1956 ...	1726.3	4.72	304	24.92	147
1957 ...	1866.9	5.11	306	26.49	150
1958 ...	1626.3	4.46	299	33.31	162
1959 ...	2146.1	5.88	312	25.08	134
1960 ...	1658.3	4.54	292	45.00	185
1961 ...	1911.1	5.2	310	31.86	137
1962 ...	1805.2	4.9	307	25.61	143
1963 ...	1708.3	4.6	277	29.07	158
1964 ...	1743.1	4.8	247	25.59	135