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BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer
of Health

1953



BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1953

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman E.J. Herington, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Alderman R.W. Pearson, M.C., M.B., J.P.

The Mayor

Alderman A.G. Whittaker, J.P.

The Deputy Mayor

Councillor L. A. Franklin.

Councillor G.W. Wood

Councillor C.W. Sewell

Councillor R.J. Gibbons

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor and Engineer

H. W. Simmonds, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. L. Stevens.

Miss B. Bissett

Mrs. A. Howells

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Arundel.

June, 1954.

TO: His Worship The Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department during 1953.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the Borough's population at mid-1953 was 2,600, an increase of 20 over the mid-1952 estimate.

The Principal Vital Statistics were:-

	<u>Arundel Borough</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Population	2600	2580	-	-
Crude Birth Rate per 1000 population... ..	15.00	12.40	15.5	15.3
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population... ..	14.23	12.79	11.4	11.3

In a small population fluctuations in annual birth and death rates are of no significance.

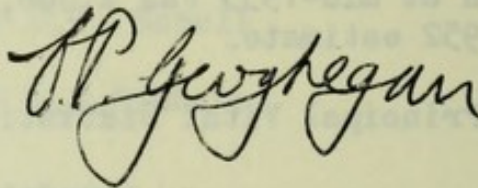
There was an expected increase in cases of measles during the year and four cases of Poliomyelitis occurred.

The continuing importance of Diphtheria Immunisation is stressed in Section VI of the report.

I wish to express my thanks to members of the Council for their help, to Mr. H. W. Simmonds, your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied most of the material for the report, and also to Mr. J. Westbrook, Chief Clerk of the Chichester Rural District Health Department, who has been largely responsible for its preparation.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

This small country town lying on the banks of the Arun is a shopping centre for the surrounding villages. The population finds employment in agriculture and its ancillary industries, on the Norfolk Estate and in the retail and catering trades encouraged by the increasing number of summer visitors.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,054
Registrar-General's Estimate of Home Population (1952 mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580
Registrar-General's Estimate of Home Population (1953 mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Number of inhabited dwellings (end of 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909
Rateable Value (1st January, 1954)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£21,643
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 87

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

ARUNDEL BOROUGH						BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				
Total Number (after adjustment for transfers)					Birth Rate per 1,000 population		West Sussex		England and Wales	
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		Crude	Corr.	Rural (Uncorrected)	Urban	and Wales
		M	F	No.	%					
1952	32	10	22	-	-	12.40	14.01	13.96	12.27	15.3
1953	39	17	22	-	-	15.00	16.95	14.58	11.62	15.5

Stillbirths

Year	Total Number (after adjustment for transfers)			Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Rate per 1,000 population
	Total	Sex			
		M	F		
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	1	-	1	25.00	0.38

Deaths

ARUNDEL BOROUGH					WEST SUSSEX			ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1,000 population		Death Rates per 1,000 population (Uncorrected)		Death Rate per 1,000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude	Corr.	Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
		M	F					
1952	33	15	18	12.79	9.20	11.85	14.92	11.3
1953	37	20	17	14.23	10.24	11.84	15.64	11.4

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

(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	...	10	(15)
(ii) Cancer	...	8	(5)
(iii) Diseases of respiratory system	...	7	(2)
(iv) Vascular lesions of nervous system...	...	6	(5)

(The figures in parentheses are those for the year 1952)

The above four causes accounted for 31 or 83% of the total deaths recorded during the year.

Of the total deaths, 27 or 73% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and 16 or 43% occurred in persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the ages, sex distribution and causes of death in 1953.

Maternal Mortality

No deaths were registered as directly due to pregnancy or childbearing.

Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths					Rates per 1,000 live births.			
ARUNDEL BOROUGH					ARUNDEL BOROUGH	WEST SUSSEX		ENGLAND AND WALES
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate		R.D's	U.D's	
		M	F					
1952	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	27.6
1953	3	1	2	-	76.92	22	22	26.8

The 3 deaths recorded all refer to infants under 4 weeks of age.

This increase in the Infant Mortality Rate does not indicate any falling off in standards of care. Before 1953, in fact, there has only been one infant death in the Borough since 1947, and of the three which are recorded in 1953, two were due to congenital conditions and the third to prematurity.

Various Death Rates for England and Wales, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex, are shown in the following table of comparative statistics:-

	<u>England</u>	<u>West Sussex</u>		<u>Arundel Borough</u>	
	<u>& Wales</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	0.76	1.48	0.85	Nil	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 pop....	≠ 0.20	0.06	0.10	Nil	Nil
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	-	2.81	2.13	3.07	1.93

* This rate includes deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during 1953.

No deaths occurred from the following causes:-

<u>R.G.List</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>R.G.List</u>	<u>Cause</u>
<u>No.</u>		<u>No.</u>	
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	26	Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum.
2	Tuberculosis, other.		
3	Syphilitic Disease.	27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.
4	Diphtheria.		
5	Whooping Cough.	28	Nephritis & nephrosis.
6	Meningococcal Infections.	30	Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion.
7	Acute Poliomyelitis.		
8	Measles.	31	Congenital malformations.
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases.	33	Motor vehicle accidents.
		34	All other accidents.
15	Leukaemia.	35	Suicide.
22	Influenza.	36	Homicide & operations of war.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life
during the Year 1953

R.G. List No.	Causes of Death	Sex	Under 4 Wks	Years					
				45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	
	All Causes.	M	20	1	3	3	7	4	2
		F	17	2	1	-	4	5	5
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus.	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Malig. neoplasms, breast.	F	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
13	Malig. neoplasms, uterus.	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
14	Other malig. & lymphatic neoplasms.	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
16	Diabetes.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	M	4	-	1	-	3	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
18	Coronary Disease, angina.	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Hypertension with heart disease.	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Other heart diseases.	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
21	Other circulatory diseases.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia.	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Bronchitis.	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
25	Other Diseases of respiratory system.	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate.	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	M	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
		F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the Borough are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through the Hospital Management Committees. The hospitals are:-

St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington.
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
Bognor Annex to Aldingbourne House (formerly
part of Isolation Hospital).
Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing.
Arundel and District Hospital.
Worthing Hospital.

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory at Milton Road, Portsmouth, carried out all public health work for the Council.

The following examinations were made during the year:-

(a) Water examinations	...	36
(b) Milk examinations	...	37

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council) provides an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Littlehampton.

Ambulances for the removal of infectious cases are stationed at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Worthing and Horsham.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The West Sussex County Council provides nursing services. One District Nurse in Arundel is responsible for Home Nursing, Midwifery, School and Health Visiting duties.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	-)	
Ante-Natal Clinics	-)	held at Arundel
School Clinics (Minor Ailments)	-)	Chichester and
Eye Clinics	-)	Littlehampton.
Orthopaedic Clinic	-)	
Speech Therapy Clinic	-)	held at Chichester.
Aural Clinic	-)	
Chest Clinic	-	held at Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	-	held at Worthing Hospital and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Sections 47 and 50.

No action was necessary.

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

No changes have been made during the year to the water supply of the Borough which is provided by the Fitzalan-Howard Estates Ltd., from a bore hole and well situated in Mill Road near Swanbourne Lake, and pumped unfiltered to reservoirs in Arundel Park.

Water consumed in the Borough is purchased in bulk. It is chlorinated at the Water Works by the Corporation before distribution, and a constant supply is maintained to almost every house in the Borough. Only two isolated cottages lying a great distance from the mains depend on underground rain water storage tanks. The quantity of water available is estimated to be sufficient for the steady development of the district for many years to come.

The Chlorination plant consists of an Ammoniator, Chlorinator and Reagent Feeder using Sodium Hypochlorite.

Two new mains with a total length of 94 yards have been laid during the year by the Water Department, including the installation of 1 fire hydrant, 3 sluice valves and resetting 1 air valve. (3" main 43 yards and 4" main 51 yards.)

Specimens of raw water from both the bore hole and the well, and of chlorinated water from consumer's taps, were submitted for bacteriological examination at regular intervals. A total of 36 samples were submitted, and the following table gives details of the reports received:-

No. of Samples Submitted	Source	PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT			
		Satisfactory	Water Contamination		Chlorinated Supply Satisfactory
			Moderate	Marked	
12	Borehole	-	9	3	-
12	Well	-	9	3	-
12	Distribution Mains.	-	-	-	12
36	TOTALS	-	18	6	12

No samples were submitted for chemical analysis during the year.

Contamination again showed no continuity, and inconclusive investigations have again been made to trace the source of the pollution.

The bacterial quality of the water therefore is at times dependant upon efficient chlorination and steps have been taken to ensure that interruption of chlorination does not occur.

There are two 5" rising mains from the Waterworks to the Reservoir, the Ammoniator and Chlorinator working on one and the Reagent Feeder on the other. Should one set go out of action, doubling up is carried out on the other plant as a temporary measure.

Water statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

Water Consumption in the Borough.

	<u>Gallons.</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Day</u>
(1) Domestic and unmetered supplies ...	33,150,970	90,822
(2) Industrial and trade supplies by meter	<u>3,792,490</u>	<u>10,393</u>
Total for area of supply ...	<u>36,943,460</u>	<u>101,215</u>

Supplies through Corporation mains for Fitzalan-Howard Estates Ltd., under Water Agreement.

	<u>Gallons</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Day</u>
(a) Consumed in Borough	18,000	48
(b) To outside the Borough...	<u>18,261,510</u>	<u>50,031</u>
Totals ...	<u>18,279,510</u>	<u>50,079</u>

Decreased consumption of all water supplied by the Corporation over the year 1952 ... 1,383,870 3,791

Maximum weekly consumption 899,710 gallons
 Minimum weekly consumption 586,830 gallons

Gallons per head per day (exclusive of metered supplies) 34.9 gallons

Gallons per head per day (inclusive of metered supplies) 38.9 gallons

Number of metered supplies 34

Length of mains owned by Corporation ... 6.06 miles

Estimated population supplied... .. 2,600

The Corporation have adopted Byelaws regarding the misuse and waste of water.

Further work has been carried out during the year in the detection of misuse and wastage of water. Many defective appliances were found and rectified, and leaks repaired. Whilst the installation of modern sanitary appliances in many of the older houses, and the erection of new houses undoubtedly increases consumption, the fall in total consumption was largely attributable to the prevention of wastage in defective appliances and services.

There were no major bursts of water mains during the year, and the installation of additional sluice valves should cut down further loss of water from this cause.

By agreement the Corporation supply the Stewards Copse Housing Estate which is within the statutory area of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Water Undertaking.

Drainage and Sewerage

No major alteration in the methods of sewage treatment and disposal at either of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works was made during the year.

Sludge from the works is used by local market gardeners.

In previous years, during the summer months, complaints of bad smells have been received from residents in the neighbourhood of the Ford Road Sewage Works. Investigations at the time indicated that the cause of the trouble was due to the very dry weather, the sewage receiving no dilution from rain water, and the humid atmosphere, particularly during the evenings and nights, causing the sludge to turn quickly septic.

During the summer of 1953 the sewage was treated as it entered the sewage works, with Sodium Hypochlorite which was admitted in the detritus tank. No complaints of bad smells were received, but it must be said that weather conditions were more favourable.

The main sewage works are very antiquated, being designed for chemical precipitation and sludge pressing - a method long since abandoned by Local Authorities. The sludge pressing has not been used since about 1914. The volume of sewage is getting greater each year with new houses being erected, and improved sanitary appliances in the older houses. In addition, with the growth of the Torton Hill Estate, the works are rapidly becoming surrounded, and are no longer isolated as they were when established.

New foul sewers laid were 197 yards of 6" and 72 yards of 4" piping. New storm water sewers were 87 yards of 4".

The bursting of a storm water sewer necessitated relaying a section of the sewer in Mount Pleasant.

None of the few remaining earth closets in the Borough were converted to water closets during the year.

There are 12 premises still using bucket closets with soakaway drainage for sullage water, while 30 other premises have water carriage sanitation, and either run to cesspools or soakaways. Practically all these premises are situated in positions which make it impossible to connect to a sewer or where main drainage is not available.

Public Conveniences

The Council own two Public Conveniences, the one on the Town Quay having been in service for a number of years.

In July a new building was erected by the Corporation in Mill Road, at a cost of £1200. This at present is for Ladies only, but is capable of being enlarged should it be considered necessary at some future date.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary to check pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

A varying number of vessels are harboured to wharves in the Borough, three of which are still being permanently used for habitation.

Public Cleansing

The collection of household refuse throughout the Borough continues to be carried out weekly by the Corporation. Trade refuse is also removed by arrangement on request.

The collection and sale of salvaged materials during 1953 was as follows:-

						<u>Revenue</u>		
			<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper and Books	...	...	8	2	-	32.	8.	0.
Textiles	...	...		1	2	2.	10.	5.
Non-ferrous metals...	...	...		2	2	10.	4.	0.
Ferrous metals	...	...	1	14	2	12.	8.	0.
Glass and bottles	...	...		<u>N I L</u>		<u>N I L</u>		
			<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>£57.10. 5d.</u>		

The salvage figures again show a considerable decrease over the previous year, mainly accounted for by the loss of markets for paper salvaged.

At the end of the year, however, the market improved, and although the salvaging of waste paper had been discontinued, it was re-commenced mainly to keep the paper off the tip.

The refuse tip between Canada and Pearson Roads has now been filled and sealed, and approximately 2.81 acres of what some two or three years ago was a deep valley with wooded slopes and surrounded by a copse, has been cleared, filled and roughly levelled. Tipping of earth is still permitted, and indeed welcomed, to fill up the holes left by uneven sinkage. The central position of this site saved considerable haulage expense.

Whilst it was in use, a variety of complaints usually associated with refuse tips were received, but now that it is completed it should prove to be a very valuable playing field for the children on this rapidly developing Housing Estate.

In November, refuse tipping was re-commenced in the Old Quarry at Scotland Barn. Considerable preparation was necessary to reopen this tip as the approach road had become very overgrown.

Investigation is still proceeding in an endeavour to obtain a more centrally situated site for controlled tipping.

It is interesting to note that whilst only five years ago the amount of household refuse per week was approximately 40 cubic yards, the present average collection is 90 cubic yards, and three full days are now devoted to this service.

The Corporation continues to give assistance to the County Council in the clearance of snow and ice on all roads in the Borough.

The scavenging of both County and District Roads by the Corporation has continued throughout the year, as has also the routine emptying of street gullies in the District Roads.

Shops Act, 1950

During the year, 14 visits were made to shops in the District. As a result of these inspections, no defects were found, and no action necessary.

Smoke Abatement

There has been no need for any action in this direction.

Swimming Baths

The swimming baths, closed by resolution of the Corporation in April, 1950, have remained out of use.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas

During the year no complaints of bedbugs or flea infestations were received, and numerous routine inspections of Council houses revealed no such properties affected.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

One site in the Borough is licensed for camping purposes under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It comprises .715 of an acre, is licensed to hold 2 caravans and one tent, and has a main water supply and conservancy sanitary facilities.

No formal action was necessary during the year in this direction. Tents and vans of fairs and a circus which visited the Borough during the year were well managed, and by co-operation of the landowner, adequate sanitary provisions were made.

The Corporation have not adopted Bye-laws to control Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Rats and Mice Destruction

The West Sussex No.2 Workable Area Committee set up in 1944 has continued to meet quarterly in Littlehampton, the Sanitary Inspector being the representative of the Borough on this Committee.

Complaints regarding rats are dealt with by the Council's part-time Rodent Operator.

Rats and Mice Destruction. (Cont.)

As a result of independent investigations, and complaints received, only a few minor rat infestations were discovered and dealt with. No infestations were referred either to the Agricultural Executive Committee or the West Sussex Rivers Board.

Council properties are regularly baited as a precautionary measure.

Successful action in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were carried out to eradicate all infestations.

Test baiting of the sewers over a considerable area has been carried out and very few of the baits have been taken.

Schools

No major sanitary alterations have been carried out at either of the two schools in the Borough.

Factories Act, 1937

On the Factory Register there are 50 factories and workplaces in the Borough, of which 32 are provided with mechanical power.

Visits to factories with mechanical power	...	31
Visits to factories without mechanical power	...	8
Visits to Workplaces	... ..	2
Number of defects found	... ..	6
Number of defects remedied	... ..	4

Details of Sanitary Work and Improvements under
the Public Health and Housing Acts

Inspections with regard to Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits to Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Visits to Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections under the Building Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	328
Inspections regarding dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
New drains laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Premises connected to main drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Premises connected to water main	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Visits in connection with water supplies and appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Visits to Refuse Disposal Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	190

Summary

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252
Total number of notices served.							
(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Total number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total number of nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

Section IV

HOUSING

Housing continues to be a major problem of the Borough.

Many houses within the Borough are of considerable age, lack modern amenities, and are in such a condition as to be incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost, and will have to be dealt with in the near future. This is not however easy whilst the demand for houses is so great.

The new Housing Act predicted to come into force early in 1954, may however be the means of dealing with some of these insanitary houses. There are at least 50 premises which should be demolished as soon as practicable.

The Corporation has endeavoured to continue an effective policy of demolition, and closing of houses in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation. This is, however, an extremely difficult policy to pursue at the present time, but during the past 6 years, 23 such houses have been demolished, and a further 6 closed.

The Corporation own 9 houses, 8 of which were acquired with the object of demolition. Of these, 6 are still occupied, 2 await demolition, and the other has been let as a stores.

The application register for Council Houses, at the close of the year, recorded some 90 applicants, chiefly from persons residing or working in the Borough. Applications are only accepted from persons who are either resident or working in the district.

The Corporation at present owns 189 houses, bungalows and flats, including 6 almshouses.

Works of repair and maintenance to the Council's property is effected by direct labour - 3 men being permanently employed for this purpose.

Control of Civil Building

The Town Clerk and Surveyor continued to act as Licensing Officers on behalf of the Ministry of Works and dealt with 15 applications. Licences were issued to the value of £38,867. No applications were refused, but one licence was cancelled.

In connection with these licences and with licences granted by the Ministry of Works, 8 visits were made.

Requisitioning of Property

No property is now requisitioned by the Corporation in the Borough.

New Building

(a) Council Houses

Eight houses were completed and occupied during the year; under construction at the end of the year were 8 bungalows, 8 two-bedroomed flats, 8 two-bedroomed houses and 4 three-bedroomed houses.

Also under construction was the link road between Jarvis and Pearson Roads. The contract includes the laying of the necessary sewers and water mains, these being necessary works before building sites are available for the Corporation's 1954 scheme.

This land which some three years ago formed part of Stewards Copse, was cleared of tree roots during the year, and the future house sites roughly levelled. Clearance was also effected of all scrubwood.

The Council's allocation of houses for 1954 is 16 units and the Borough Surveyor has been instructed to prepare and execute this scheme. At the close of the year preparations for this next scheme were well in hand. Plans and layout details had been approved by the Corporation for utilizing the inner side of the road under construction. A tender for these houses was under negotiation with one of the Council's present Contractors. Town Planning consent had also been obtained.

The 1954 scheme will be the fifth stage of the comprehensive scheme approved by the Ministry of Health for the Stewards Copse area.

The Corporation had also agreed to the final street works to the first section of Pearson Road and the accepted tender was before the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

At the close of the year the Corporation had works in progress on Housing Contracts to the value of £42,311 and road works etc. of £6,871 with site clearance contracts of £1,934 completed.

During the year the Council were also able to rehouse two families from their waiting list into existing Council houses to fill casual vacancies.

(b) Private Building

Ten houses have been completed by private enterprise during the year and a further 12 houses were under construction. A further licence had been issued, but work not commenced.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	89
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	189
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses included under sub-heading (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	32
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	95
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	82

2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority 86

3. Remedying of defects during the year with service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action taken by the Local Authority Nil

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10,11,12 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Houses demolished without resort to statutory action	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Houses closed without resort to statutory action	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied					1
(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners					Nil

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	5
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	45
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	10
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling houses again became overcrowded after the Local Authority had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding..					2

Civil Defence

The Surveyor continues to act as Civil Defence Officer and a separate Committee has been established to deal with Civil Defence matters. The response to the call for volunteers has improved owing to a house to house canvas, and at the close of the year 62 recruits had been enrolled, most of whom had received some training.

Section V

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

All farms in the Borough are supplied with mains water. The position at the end of the year was as follows:-

No. of farms in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. actually producing milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Dairymen (Milk Sellers)...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections made of Milkshops...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Milk Sampling.

Thirty-seven samples of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested milks were taken during the year. The results were as follows:-

Designation	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	20	20	-
Tuberculin Tested	12	8	4
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	5	5	-
Totals	37	33	4

All the pasteurised samples passed the Phosphatase Test. Unfortunately 4 samples of raw Tuberculin Tested milk failed to pass the keeping quality test, and these cases were taken up with the retailers concerned.

3 samples of milk from cowkeepers within the Borough were submitted for Biological examination by a neighbouring authority and were reported on as satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949

The following licences were granted during 1953:-

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (1) Supplementary licences to retail "T.T." Milk | ... | 4 |
| (2) Supplementary licences to retail "Pasteurised"
Milk... | ... | 4 |

The Borough was included in a "Specified Area" as from the 1st April, 1954. The effect of the Order defining this Specified Area is to prevent the sale in the area of any milk which is not designated, i.e., Sterilised; Pasteurised; Tuberculin Tested; or Accredited.

This will not affect the local dairymen as no undesignated milk is on sale in the district.

Meat and Other Foods

The two private slaughter-houses in the Borough remained closed throughout the year except for the occasional slaughter of privately owned animals. The supplies for local butchers have continued to be delivered from Worthing. Three pigs were killed with the approval of the Ministry of Food, and the carcasses inspected.

Periodical inspections of butchers' shops and vehicles have been continued during the year, and the following quantities of meat etc., have been surrendered and condemned:-

- 1 Forequarter of English Beef.
- 2 Sides English Mutton.
- 1 English Ox Liver.
- 50 lbs. New Zealand Lambs Livers.
- 5 lbs. Trimmings Argentine Beef.
- 16 lbs. 2 ozs. English Sirloin.
- 12 lbs. Pork Sausages.
- 3 Tins Luncheon Meat.
- 5 Tins Minced Beef Loaf,
- 7 Tins Stewed Steak.
- 1 Tin Stewed Veal.
- 1 Tin Veal and Ham Loaf.

Total weight 3 cwts. 36 lbs.

All meat condemned in Butchers Shops is returned to the Government Slaughterhouse at Worthing.

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows:-

(a) No. of inspections of butcher's shops	...	...	8
(b) No. of inspections of vehicles	...	...	1

Six sanitary defects were remedied by informal action.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

During the period under review, seven renewal licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Corporation.

Bakehouses

There are four Bakehouses in the Borough. Ten visits were made to these premises and five defects were observed, which were remedied by informal action.

Ice Cream

Twenty-one premises in the Borough are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream, one for manufacture. Other vendors visited the district during the year, offering for sale ice cream manufactured elsewhere.

The results of samples of ice cream taken by the Food and Drugs Authority for fat content are not available.

There was one local conviction for deficiency of fat content.

No samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Food Adulteration

The West Sussex County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. No details of the samples taken in the Borough are available.

Watercress

Visits of inspection were paid to the watercress beds in the Borough and no complaints were received during the year.

Food Premises

Byelaws concerning the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air" have been made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. These were confirmed by the Ministry of Food in 1950.

There are 70 food premises in the Borough, details of which are as follows:-

15 Catering Establishments	16 Licensed premises
9 Confectioners	4 Butchers Shops
2 Chemists	2 Greengrocers
1 Corn Store	12 Grocers
3 Dairies	4 Bakehouses
2 Fishmongers	

Fourteen visits of inspection under the byelaws were made, one sanitary defect being remedied by informal action.

Generally, the cafes and food shops maintain a high standard of cleanliness.

Other Foods

The following items of foodstuffs, weighing a total of 73½ lbs., were found to be unfit for human consumption and condemned:-

1 lb. 13 ozs. Cheese
10½ dozen English Eggs
4 tins of Condensed milk
5 tins Evaporated milk
3 tins Peas
3 tins Pilchards
29 tins Prunes
8 tins Plums
4 tins Grapes
2 tins Chicken Soup
1 tin Baked Beans
2 Jars Pickled Beetroot.

Fried Fish Shops

Visits of inspection were made to the one Fish Frying Establishment in the Borough.

The premises which were extensively damaged by fire during 1951, have now been reconditioned and reopened and are satisfactorily maintained.

Mortuary

The Corporation own and maintain a mortuary which is situated in Ford Road adjoining the Cemetery. The building is well equipped and kept in a satisfactory condition.

Mosquito Control

No action was considered necessary in regard to mosquito control.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no such premises within the Borough.

Petroleum and Carbide

Ten licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were issued during 1953. The storage arrangements of the applicants were satisfactory.

Dangerous Structures

Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 58

Informal notices regarding the repair or removal of five dangerous buildings or structures were served during the year. In four cases the notices were complied with.

Street Lighting

The Corporation is responsible for street lighting in the Borough, and operates 128 street lamps by gas illumination. During the year one lamp was added to the lighting system.

At the end of the year a further 6 lamps were on order with the S.E. Gas Board, but not erected. The Corporation have a seven year contract with the South Eastern Gas Board for street lighting as from the 1st April, 1952.

Section V I

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Seventy-six cases of infectious diseases were notified, of which sixty-one were Measles, five Whooping Cough and four Poliomyelitis. Again, no case of Diphtheria occurred, but parents still need reminding that it is their responsibility to see that all babies are immunised before the first birthday. Only by keeping up, and, indeed, increasing the proportion of babies protected against Diphtheria can the continued absence of the disease from the area be ensured.

Overseas Travel - Inoculations

As an increasing number of people are going abroad it is important that the international regulations governing protective inoculations in different countries, particularly those in the tropics, should be understood.

Different countries have different requirements about protection against such diseases as Smallpox, Cholera and Yellow Fever, but in a 'Notice to Travellers' issued by the Ministry of Health the following paragraph appears:

"Apart from any requirement by a particular country, all persons going abroad are advised to be effectively vaccinated against enteric (typhoid) fever and paratyphoid fever and, if they are going to those parts of the Far East where Cholera is endemic, to be vaccinated against that disease also."

International Certificates of vaccination are required in certain countries as evidence of successful protection against Smallpox, Cholera and Yellow Fever. Certificates for Smallpox and Cholera inoculations have to be countersigned and bear an official stamp of the District Council after the certificate has been signed by the doctor carrying out the vaccination.

Overseas Travel - Inoculations. (Cont.)

Yellow Fever inoculations are only carried out at certain specified centres of which the nearest are:

LONDON	-	Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, N.W. 1.
SOUTHAMPTON	-	Royal South Hants Hospital, Pathological Laboratory, Exmoor Road, Southampton.

Cancer

Eight deaths (3 male, 5 female) were attributed to Cancer during the year as compared with five in 1952. The Cancer Death Rate for 1953 is 3.07 per 1,000 of the estimated home population, compared with a rate of 1.93 for the previous year. Corresponding rates for the Administrative County, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are 2.48., 2.81 and 2.13 respectively.

Diphtheria

(a) Notifications. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1953, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause.

(b) Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin. Anti-toxin is obtainable by Medical Practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts, from the Royal West Sussex Hospital and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, and from the Isolation Hospital, Worthing.

(c) Immunisation. Thirty-two children under five years of age, and eighteen children over five but under fifteen years, received a complete course of protective inoculations in 1953. In addition, forty-seven children received 'follow-up' injections.

Measles

Sixty-one cases were notified (7 in 1952). Of these, fifty-seven occurred before the end of June, and the remainder in the third quarter of the year.

Poliomyelitis

Four cases were notified (nil in 1952) in the Borough, but three further cases occurred in Pearson Road. Although these latter were in the Chichester Rural District, they were clearly a part of the same small outbreak which seemed to originate with two cases in Pearson Road on the 12th and 16th July. The third case occurred not far away in Bernards Road in mid-July, but the date is uncertain because in this case the symptoms were very indefinite, and the diagnosis was only made retrospectively a month later. One case in Canada Road was admitted to hospital on the 21st July, another from Arun Street on the 25th, and the last two cases from Tarrant Street and Pearson Road on the 3rd and 5th of August respectively.

Thus (including the Pearson Road cases), four cases came from the Council Housing Estate and three from other parts of the town. All were children whose ages ranged from 2 to 8 years. Five cases were paralytic and two non-paralytic, but in none of the four cases classified as paralytic and subsequently followed up was there a severe residual disability twelve months later.

Pneumonia

Two cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified during the year. (Three cases in 1952).

One death was attributed to this cause during 1953.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year. (Nil in 1952.)

Scarlet Fever

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. (8 cases in 1952.)

Isolation at home was possible in each case.

Tuberculosis

One primary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was received during the year, and the following table gives details of the number of cases on the notification register.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients-1953.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1.No.on Register at 1.1.53	7	7	14	3	1	4	10	8	18
2.Cases previously removed & returning during 1953.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
3.Primary notifications received in 1953.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
4.Cases moved into District as transfers from other areas.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	8	9	17	3	1	4	11	10	21
5.Cases removed from register during 1953.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
6.No.on Register 31.12.53.	6	9	15	3	1	4	9	10	19

Whooping Cough

Five cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.
(Nil in 1952.)

Other Diseases

No notifications were received during the year of the under-mentioned diseases:-

Cholera	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Diphtheria	Food Poisoning	Plague
Dysentery	Malaria	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis(Acute)	Membranous Group	Smallpox
Enteric Fever	Meningococcal Infections	Typhus

Table Showing Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1953.

Disease	Total Cases		Age Distribution										Total	
	M	F	Total	Under										
				1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	65-		
Measles	29	32	61	-	5	6	5	6	36	1	1	-	-	61
Pneumonia	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Polomyelitis	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis-Pul.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Totals	36	40	76	2	5	8	6	6	42	2	1	2	2	76

Details of Notifications received of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough since 1944.

Disease	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Measles	9	21	-	2	17	52	7	127	7	61
Scarlet Fever	1	2	1	3	2	6	14	-	8	2
Whooping Cough	56	15	1	-	30	-	1	44	-	5

Ballistic Analysis of Ammunition (Form 100)

1. No. in Box	2. Case priming & reference	3. Primary or secondary	4. Case size or length	5. Case neck diameter	6. Case head diameter	7. Case head length	8. Case head thickness	9. Case head diameter at base	10. Case head diameter at neck	11. Case head diameter at shoulder	12. Case head diameter at mouth	13. Case head diameter at tip	14. Case head diameter at base of neck	15. Case head diameter at base of shoulder	16. Case head diameter at base of mouth	17. Case head diameter at base of tip	18. Case head diameter at base of base	19. Case head diameter at base of neck	20. Case head diameter at base of shoulder	21. Case head diameter at base of mouth	22. Case head diameter at base of tip	23. Case head diameter at base of base
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

For each of the above items, the following information should be recorded:

24. Primer	25. Primer diameter	26. Primer thickness	27. Primer diameter at base	28. Primer diameter at tip	29. Primer diameter at base of neck	30. Primer diameter at base of shoulder	31. Primer diameter at base of mouth	32. Primer diameter at base of tip	33. Primer diameter at base of base	34. Primer diameter at base of neck	35. Primer diameter at base of shoulder	36. Primer diameter at base of mouth	37. Primer diameter at base of tip	38. Primer diameter at base of base
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

The following information should be recorded for each of the above items:

39. Primer diameter	40. Primer thickness	41. Primer diameter at base	42. Primer diameter at tip	43. Primer diameter at base of neck	44. Primer diameter at base of shoulder	45. Primer diameter at base of mouth	46. Primer diameter at base of tip	47. Primer diameter at base of base
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47