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Bognor Regis Urban District

# REPORT



ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

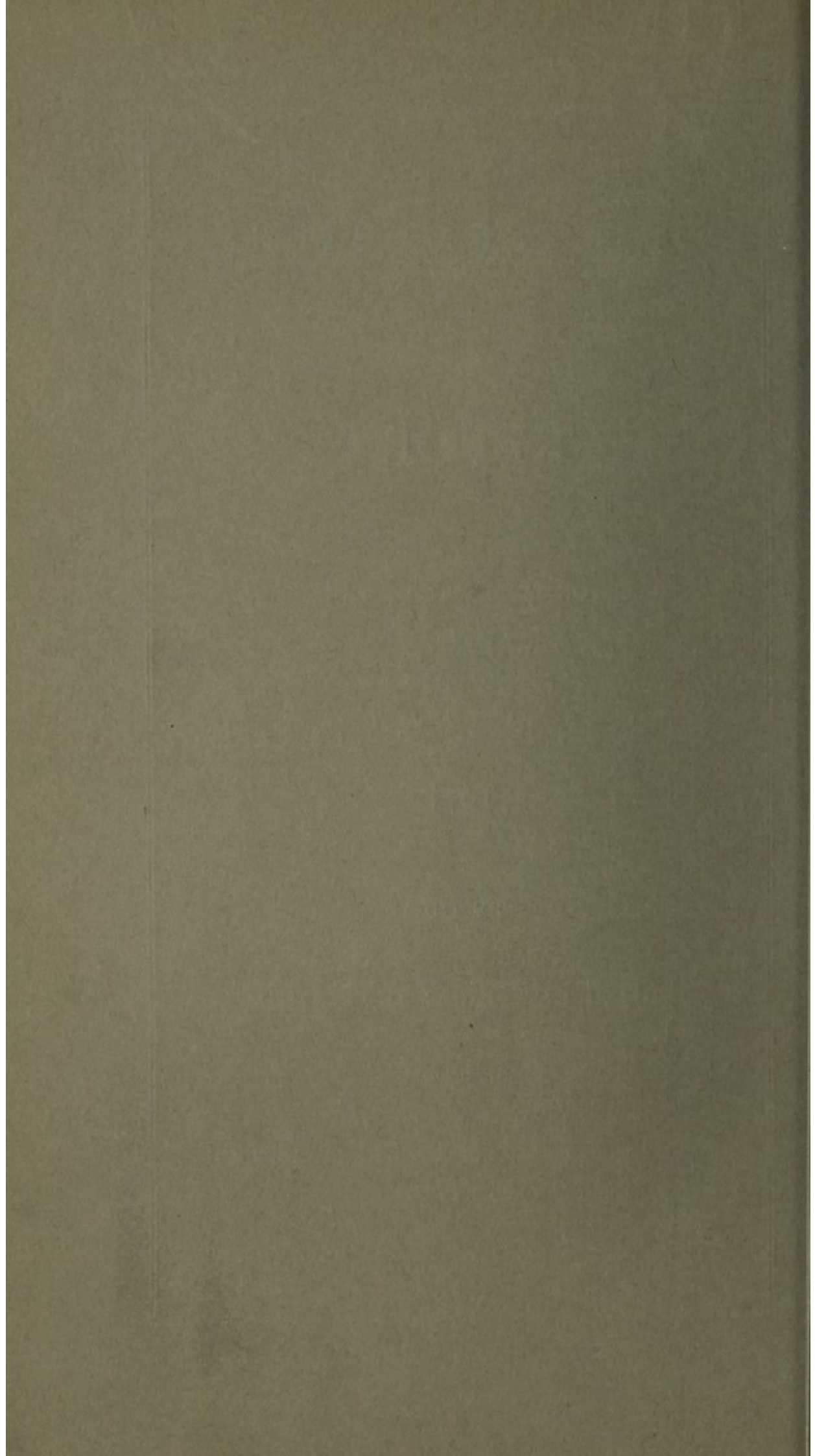
1955

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

*including*

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological  
Observer.



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## Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1955-1956

Mrs. D. M. LOCKE, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)

J. C. EARLE, ESQ. (Vice-Chairman)

W. G. ADAIR, Esq.

Mrs. L. G. ARMSTRONG

E. M. BATES, Esq.

T. BOOTHMAN, Esq.,

E. T. BRYANT, Esq., J.P.

G. A. CULVERWELL, Esq.

R. E. H. FISHER, Esq.

Lt. Col. F. C. GODDARD

A. JOLLY, Esq.

L. N. LEWIS, Esq.

J. M. LOVATT, Esq.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Esq., J.P.

W. J. REED, Esq.

Mrs. N. BOSWALL ROBINSON

L. F. SMITH, Esq., M.B.E.

L. E. WALWIN, Esq.

### Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

Mrs. L. G. ARMSTRONG (Chairman)

W. G. ADAIR, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)

E. T. BRYANT, Esq. J.P.,

J. M. LOVATT, Esq.

Mrs. N. BOSWALL ROBINSON

L. F. SMITH, Esq., M.B.E.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health :—

Committee.	Responsible for :
Public Health Committee :	General Public Health. Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal. Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences.
Highways and Foreshore Committee :	Street and Foreshore Cleansing. Gully Emptying.
Housing Committee :	Housing.
Water Committee :	Water Supplies.



## Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Sanitary Inspector, a whole-time Additional Sanitary Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and four Assistant Clerks.

Contributions are made by the Ministry of Health under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of those indicated\* :—

### Officers

#### \*H. MICHAEL AYRES

(Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.), Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.), Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Camb. Univ.), Diploma in Public Health (Camb. Univ.)).  
**Medical Officer of Health**

#### \*R. G. COYSH

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology). Finalist, Sanitary Science; Member of Royal Sanitary Institute.)  
**Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

#### L. ALLATT

(Final Certificate in Local Government and Public Administration and Associate of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.)  
**Chief Clerk.**

#### \*H. C. REEVE

(Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. Associate of Royal Sanitary Institute.)  
**Additional Sanitary Inspector**

### CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :  
**MISS E. J. GREEN**  
**MRS. F. M. MOTH**  
**MISS D. M. JARVIS** (to 5.7.55)  
**MISS A. D. HICKS** (from 6.7.55)  
Clerk :  
**MISS R. HASTINGS** (from 3.8.55)

### Other Appointments and Duties

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council; Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester; Medical Supt. Chichester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts; Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Meteorological Observer.

### CONSULTANTS :—

**K. E. A. HUGHES**, M.B.E., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth).  
**R. F. WRIGHT**, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst)  
**R. C. HOATHER** for water analyses B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.  
**R. WATTS**, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.

June, 1956.

to the Chairman and Members of  
the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1955, on the health of Bognor Regis, which has been prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 17/55. This Report is submitted on behalf of my predecessor, Dr. H. M. Ayres, from data supplied by him.

I should like to pay tribute to the high standard of health attained in the district during Dr. Ayres' twenty-six years of office, and I propose in the Annual Report for 1956, to show comparisons between the figures for 1930 and 1956.

I wish to draw your attention to the following indices of the general state of the health of the town, but I would ask you to remember that in a town such as Bognor Regis, with a relatively small population, a slight variation in the number of births, deaths and infant deaths, etc., will tend to be reflected disproportionately in the resultant rates per 1,000.

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

There has been a decrease in births from 297 in 1954, to 285 in 1955, the rates being respectively 12.02 and 11.23 per 1,000 of the population.

The Registrar General has this year again supplied an Area Comparability factor for births, which allows for the differing age and sex distributions of the population in different areas, and enables a more accurate comparison to be made between the birth rate for Bognor Regis with that for England and Wales (see pages 8 & 12).

The birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1955 when adjusted by the comparability factor, is increased from 11.23 to 13.48 per 1,000 of the population.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.0 in 1955 compared with 14.2 in 1954.

#### DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

There was an increase of 9 in the number of deaths from 392 in 1954 to 401 in 1955, the crude death rates (i.e. the unadjusted death rate) being respectively 15.65 and 15.81 per 1,000 of the population. The death rates for England and Wales were 11.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1954 and 11.7 in 1955.

The Registrar General has again supplied an Area Comparability Factor for deaths and it is therefore possible to compare the death rate of a town such as Bognor Regis, which tends to have a more aged population (because it is a seaside health resort and attracts retired persons) with the death rates for the country as a whole (see page 16).

The death rate for Bognor Regis for 1955, when adjusted by the area comparability factor, is reduced from 15.81 to 10.59 which, it will be seen, is lower than the National death rate of 11.7.

##### (a) Death Rate from all Forms of Tuberculosis.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, which was 5 in 1954, and 3 in 1955. Of the 3 deaths occurring during



1955, I was in respect of a person of 82 years of age. The 1955 rate for Bognor Regis was 0.12 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the provisional figure of 0.15 for England and Wales.

(b) **Maternal Mortality.**

It is gratifying to be able to report that no deaths occurred in 1955 due to maternal causes.

The provisional maternal mortality rate (i.e. the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 total live and still births) for England and Wales for 1955, is 0.64.

(c) **Infant Mortality Rate.**

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1955, as compared with 12 deaths in 1954, the rates being 45.61 and 39.87 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Of the 13 deaths occurring during 1955, 3 were infants born to non-residents of the town, who were sent from a London hospital to a Nursing Home for babies situated within the Urban District. Since the beginning of 1954, deaths occurring in this particular Home are allocated by the Registrar General to Bognor Regis. If these 3 deaths are excluded the rate for Bognor Regis would be 35.09.

It should also be noted, by reference to the cause of death of the 13 infants under one year of age shown on page 21 that there is very little definite control possible owing to the nature of the cause of death (malformations, prematurity, etc).

The 1955 Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was the lowest ever recorded in the country, namely 24.9 per 1,000 live births as compared with 25.5 the previous year, showing a continuance of a regular decline nationally in deaths of infants under one year of age.

(d) **Cancer Deaths and Death Rate.**

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from cancer from 81 in 1954 to 67 in 1955. The rates were respectively 3.23 and 2.64 per 1,000 of the population.

The provisional Cancer death rate for England and Wales was 2.03 in 1954 and 2.05 in 1955.

It will be noted from Table IV on page 15 that 22 of the persons dying from cancer were 75 years of age and over, and 19 were between the ages of 65 and 74 years.

### 3. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, excluding Tuberculosis notified during 1955, was 250 compared with 99 in 1954. Measles (135 cases) and Whooping Cough (62 cases) accounted for 197 of the 250 cases notified.

There were only 9 cases of Scarlet Fever in 1955, the same number as in 1954, and again all the cases were of a mild character. During each of these past two years the number of cases notified has been the lowest since 1918 when the population of the town was only 9,299.

For the ninth successive year it is pleasing to be able to report that no cases of Diphtheria were notified. This again bears witness to the importance and value of Diphtheria Immunisation in support of which a campaign has been conducted locally and nationally for a number of years.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the town towards the end of the year, the first notification being received on the 8th November, in respect of a young married woman who had been admitted to St. Richard's Hospital



Chichester. A total of 35 cases were notified up to the end of the year. By a careful follow-up of all cases, suspected cases, carriers and contacts and with the full co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, local Doctors, Head Teachers of Schools, and local employers, all positive cases had been declared free from infection by the beginning of February, 1956. (for details see page 29).

There were only 2 cases of **Food Poisoning** notified during 1955, details of which are given on page 29.

There were 3 cases of **Poliomyelitis** (1 paralytic and 2 non-paralytic) during the year, and there were no fatal cases.

#### **4. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.**

Statistics relating to Diphtheria Immunisation in the town and nationally are given on page 39. Since 1927, a total of 8,507 children in Bognor Regis have been artificially immunised, and in 1955, immunisation had resulted in the protection of 281 children under 5 years of age, and 43 children between 5 and 15 years. In addition, 408 children under 15 years of age received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection. Throughout the year there has been a continuation of both national and local propaganda in an effort to secure an adequate level of immunisation, but it is still a matter for regret that a number of the town's children under five years of age have not been immunised. Particularly is this so when it is appreciated that the mortality from the disease tends to be at its highest during the early years of childhood. *The unquestioned efficacy of this means of protection must commend it to all parents*, and it is hoped that the next few years will show that a far greater number of children under 5 years of age are being safeguarded by this excellent means against diphtheria. In addition to the facilities provided by the West Sussex County Council at Welfare Centres, etc., free immunisation is also available under the National Health Service through the family doctor.

#### **5. VENEREAL DISEASE.**

Information is contained on page 36 of this report regarding the facilities which are available for the appropriate treatment.

#### **6. FIRST AID STATION.**

In the body of the Report, see page 34, I have outlined the invaluable work carried out by the British Red Cross Society volunteers, at the First Aid Station on the Esplanade.

During the past five years, 7,825 cases have been treated.

The room for lost children has again proved invaluable and during the past five years, 772 lost children have been cared for until claimed by relatives or friends. The Police are always notified when children are brought to the Station.

Cadets have an excellent opportunity of practical experience under the supervision of the senior members, and they have been most helpful.

I am hoping that in the future a permanent larger Station will be provided, and I know that all the Members of the Council appreciate the excellent work carried out.

We have had many letters and messages of thanks for the help which has been given to visitors.

The invaluable co-operation of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who have manned the ambulance when called for by the First Aid Station has been much appreciated.

#### **7. MORTUARY.**

During the year 1955, the final arrangements were completed for the construction of a new modern mortuary in London Road, and building commenced early in 1956.



## **8. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

During the year one private slaughterhouse was licensed (see page 47). The figures set out in a later section of the Report show that a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and his Assistant, in connection with the inspection and supervision of food.

## **9. HOUSING.**

Housing has been a special concern of the Council because of the rather long waiting list of applicants. During the year 56 permanent houses were erected by the Council, making a total of 989 houses owned and administered by the Council. It will, however, be seen that the total number of applicants as at the end of 1954, on the Waiting List for houses, was 433, which had decreased partly as a result of re-registration to 378, at the time of going to press. A considerable number of houses, are, however, being built at the South Bersted site. Requests have been received by all Authorities that requisitioned houses are to be gradually returned to their owners, so that all the new houses being built are not available to persons on the Council's Waiting List, but the quite extensive programme now being proceeded with will undoubtedly considerably reduce the numbers on the Waiting List. I again wish to record my gratitude to the Housing Committee for its very sympathetic consideration of my recommendations on health grounds in respect of certain applicants for Council houses.

## **10. RODENT CONTROL.**

Details are set out later in the Report of the considerable amount of work which has been carried out by Mr. L. B. Smith, Rodent Officer/Operative under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the Inspector under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. It is felt that the Scheme of Rodent Control is one which meets a very real need, and is appreciated by the residents.

## **11. WATER SUPPLIES.**

We are very fortunate indeed in possessing such splendid sources of supply of water for the district and the surrounding areas, and it has maintained its very high standard. I would again express my indebtedness to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, the Water Engineer and Manager, for his kind co-operation. A detailed Report as required by the Ministry of Health and as furnished by the Water Engineer, is given on a later page.

## **12. SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

A considerable number of cesspools in the area still have to be dealt with and as can be seen in my previous Reports, I have stressed that they should be abolished as soon as possible.

The sewerage of Fernhurst Gardens and Willowhale Avenue, completed during 1956 has, however, made a further valuable contribution towards this end, and some excellent work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in making arrangements for connections to this sewer.

## **13. CAMPING GROUNDS.**

The Camping Grounds in the district were well administered, and the sanitary conditions were generally of a very high standard, and in several of the camps, main drainage and baths have been provided.

We have enjoyed a very close liaison with the Camp proprietors, who are always willing to co-operate in any way possible.



#### 14. METEOROLOGY.

As in previous years a valuable set of statistics has been prepared by the Meteorological Observer, which may be found at the end of the Report.

The intimate interest taken in the health of the town by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and by the Chairman and Members of the Council is very gratifying indeed, and complete co-operation has been received at all times.

A very large amount of excellent work has been carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. G. Coysh and his Assistant, Mr. H. C. Reeve, to whom I extend my thanks.

I also wish to record my thanks to the Chief Clerk, Mr. L. Allatt, and all the other members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am extremely indebted to Mr. R. W. J. Hill, the Clerk of the Council, and the Chief Officers of the other departments for their friendly and close co-operation and assistance at all times, also to the local doctors and general public for their most willing co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. WARREN BROWNE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



**TABLE**  
**GENERAL AND VITA**

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed Rate†		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	2
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	2
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	2
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	2
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	2
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	2
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	2
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	2
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	2
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	2
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.2
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1.5
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.1
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.8
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.4
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	1.3
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1.4
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1.4
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.5
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1.4
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.6
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.6
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1.2
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.1
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.9
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.0
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1.4
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.0
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.1
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.8
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.3
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.0
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.3
1933	†17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.1
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.7
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.0
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.0
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.0
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.3
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.8
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.0
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.6
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.4
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.1
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.6
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.8
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.7
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.4
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.9
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.2
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	72	7	23.2	57	2.2
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	139	10	36.9	60	2.4
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.9
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.1
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.2
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.6

\*"Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

†"Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas. (See pages 12 & 16).

‡Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.



## STATISTICS 1900-1955

Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar- let Fever Attack Rate	Diph- theria Attack Rate	No. inhab- ited houses	New houses erec- ted	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate- able Value	Sum repre- sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate				Total	By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£266,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†—	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†—	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†—	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	†—	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†—	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	†—	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	†—	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	†—	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	†—	8921	252	56†	6	£594,632	£2,350

\*Non-assisted.

†To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945, making a grand total of 946. (See page 44.)

†No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 26.)

‡New Valuation List.

Not available



TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the  
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1955

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1954

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Adminis- trative County	Bognor Regis
Population estimated by Registrar-General	174,100 (171,300)	173,600 (167,200)	347,700 (338,500)	25,370 (25,050)
Number of Live Births ... ..	2,036 (2,101)	2,645 (2,580)	4,681 (4,681)	285 (301)
Birth Rate ... ..	11.69 (12.26)	15.23 (15.43)	13.46 (13.83)	11.23 (12.02)
Number of Deaths ... ..	2,689 (2,655)	2,007 (1,951)	4,696 (4,606)	401 (392)
Death Rate (Crude) ... ..	15.44 (15.50)	11.56 (11.67)	13.50 (13.60)	15.81 (15.65)
Death Rate (Adjusted) ... ..	9.7 (9.8)	9.3 (9.1)	9.5 (9.5)	10.6 (10.5)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year ... ..	48 (55)	52 (57)	100 (112)	13 (12)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	23.6 (26.2)	19.7 (22.1)	21.4 (23.9)	45.61 (39.87)
Number of Maternal Deaths ... ..	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	— (—)	0.38 (0.38)	0.20 (0.20)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ... ..	19 (30)	16 (13)	35 (43)	3 (4)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respira- tory System) ... ..	0.11 (0.17)	0.09 (0.08)	0.10 (0.13)	0.12 (0.16)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ... ..	477 (481)	362 (384)	839 (865)	67 (81)
Death Rate from Cancer ... ..	2.74 (2.80)	2.08 (2.30)	2.41 (2.55)	2.64 (3.23)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 653, whilst in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 568. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 15.

## STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate ... ..	15.0	(15.2)
Death Rate ... ..	11.7	(11.3)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	24.9	(25.5)

## SECTION 1.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

#### 1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land) (foreshore)	2,695 352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1955)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,370
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1955)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,921
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,839
Rateable value (April 1st, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£594,632
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1956)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,350

#### 2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and essentially a seaside health resort. There are no large factories, and there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health, but several small and important industries have been established in the northern part of the town.

#### 3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

<b>Births :—</b>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 11.23 (See page 12).
Live Births—					
Legitimate	...	265	135	130	
Illegitimate	...	20	12	8	
		<hr/> 285	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 138	
Still Births—					Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	...	7	4	3	...
Illegitimate	...	1	1	—	... 27.30
		<hr/> 8	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 3	
<b>Deaths :—</b>		401	201	200	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population ... 15.81 (See page 16).
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions	...				174 (Percentage of total deaths, 43.4)
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—					
From Sepsis	...				Nil
From other causes	...				Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...				13
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...				45.61
There were 265 legitimate children born and 12 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...				45.28
There were 20 illegitimate children born and 1 death, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...				50.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...				67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...				Nil



## BIRTHS

The following figures show for 1955 and for each year since 1910, the number of births, the birth rates, and the proportion at birth of males and females.

	Total Births	Males	Females	Crude Birth Rate	No. of males born per 100 females
1910	130	58	72	16.0	80.5
1911	153	82	71	18.6	115.5
1912	133	68	65	15.8	104.6
1913	151	77	74	17.5	104.1
1914	165	79	86	18.7	91.8
1915	132	80	52	15.0	153.8
1916	121	58	63	14.6	92.1
1917	115	64	51	12.5	125.4
1918	123	54	69	13.2	78.2
1919	122	69	53	13.9	130.1
1920	172	96	76	19.7	126.3
1921	131	69	62	11.4	111.2
1922	118	65	53	10.2	122.6
1923	109	74	35	9.3	211.4
1924	127	66	61	10.4	108.2
1925	174	90	84	13.6	107.1
1926	169	86	83	12.0	103.6
1927	169	85	84	11.4	101.1
1928	179	98	81	11.1	120.1
1929	164	87	77	11.4	113.0
1930	162	84	78	10.3	107.6
1931	168	82	86	13.3	95.3
1932	169	72	97	12.9	74.2
1933	202	110	92	12.3	119.5
1934	225	106	119	12.5	89.1
1935	226	114	112	12.3	101.8
1936	235	121	114	12.4	106.1
1937	248	125	123	12.7	101.5
1938	260	135	125	13.1	108.0
1939	259	124	135	12.5	91.9
1940	252	126	126	10.8	100.0
1941	269	135	134	12.7	101.0
1942	402	217	185	19.2	117.3
1943	387	198	189	19.4	104.8
1944	394	201	193	18.4	104.1
1945	351	180	171	15.5	105.3
1946	402	206	196	16.5	105.1
1947	458	250	208	18.2	120.2
1948	383	203	180	14.8	112.8
1949	334	157	177	13.1	88.7
1950	302	144	158	11.8	91.1
1951	271	131	140	10.8	93.6
1952	308	161	147	12.4	109.5
1953	297	142	155	12.0	91.6
1954	301	159	142	12.0	111.9
1955	285	147	138	11.2	106.5

The Registrar-General has again supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the crude birth rate (i.e. the number of births per 1,000 of the population) to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas and to make it comparable with the birth rate of the country as a whole and of any other local area.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for births for Bognor Regis for the year 1955 is 1.20.

The adjusted birth rate for Bognor Regis for 1955 was, therefore 13.5. The birth rate for England and Wales was 15.0.

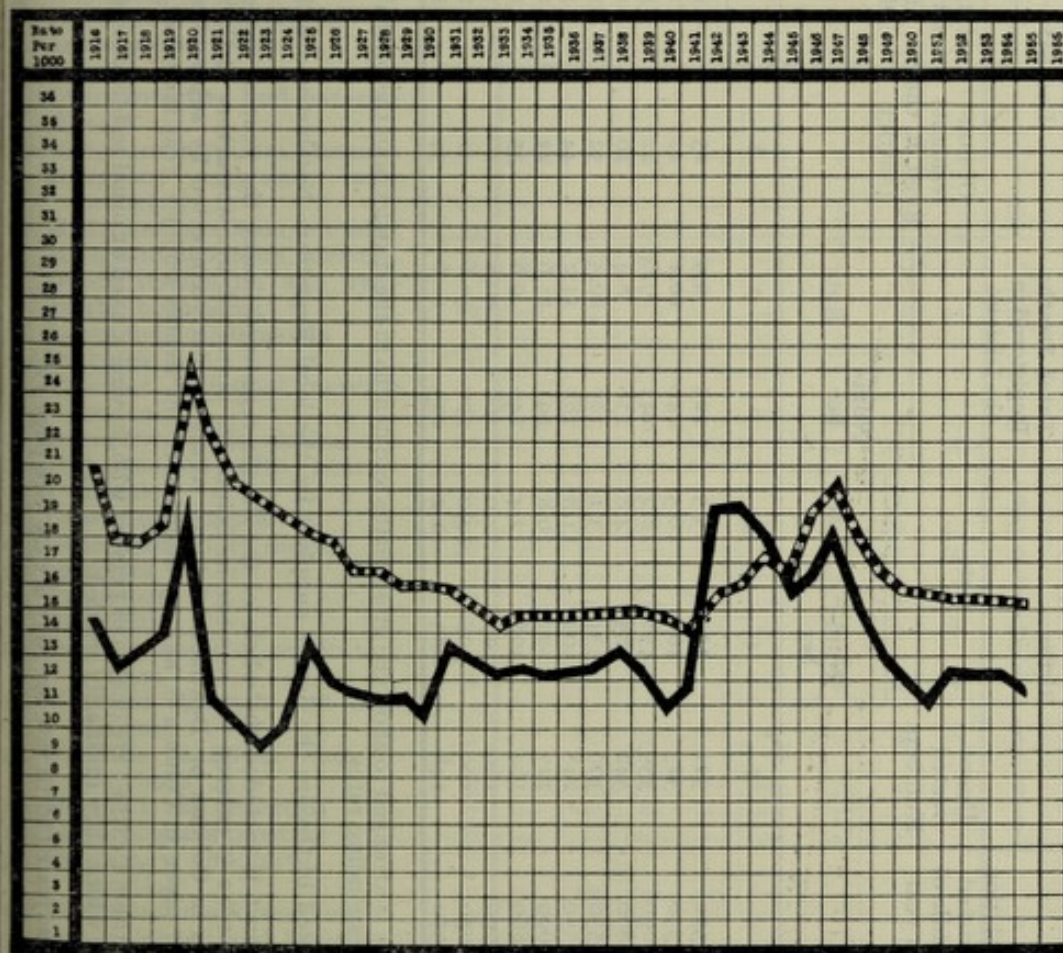


# WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central ... ..	8	12	20
East ... ..	18	13	31
Elpham ... ..	10	5	15
North ... ..	27	26	53
Vest ... ..	12	17	29
Total ... ..	75	73	148

The foregoing are unadjusted figures, *i.e.*, ones compiled from returns supplied by the local Registrar, and therefore differ from the total number of births assigned to the district by the Registrar-General.

## CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.  
The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



TABLE III—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1955 and previous ten years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths†		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor-rected Numbers	Net		*Num-ber	Rate	Of non-residents Regd. in the District	Of Residents not Regd. in the District	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			Num-ber	Rate					*Num-ber	Rate per 1,000 net Births	*Num-ber	Rate (See page 16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1945	22,590	321	351	15.5	223	9.9	23	142	12	34.2	342	15.1
1946	24,330	323	402	16.5	246	10.1	22	117	15	37.3	341	14.0
1947	25,090	359	458	18.2	242	9.6	22	119	11	24.0	339	13.5
1948	25,800	342	383	14.8	216	8.4	20	120	16	41.8	316	12.2
1949	25,530	300	334	13.1	267	10.5	32	126	8	23.9	361	14.1
1950	25,550	248	302	11.8	287	11.2	44	131	7	23.2	374	14.6
1951	25,000	227	271	10.8	291	11.6	22	141	10	36.9	410	16.4
1952	24,860	164	308	12.4	249	9.8	35	168	5	16.2	382	15.4
1953	24,790	169	297	12.0	268	10.8	26	118	6	20.2	360	14.5
1954	25,050	166	301	12.0	266	10.6	31	157	12	39.9	392	15.6
1955	25,370	148	285	11.2	293	11.6	34	142	13	45.6	401	15.8

This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Uncorrected births are the figures supplied by the local Registrar. Net births are those supplied by the Registrar-General.

\*In Column 6 is included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8, and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 year included in the number given in Column 9.

†"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in the district other than that in which they ordinarily resided.

The adjusted birth rate for 1955 is 13.5 (See page 12).

10.4 10.8 11.0 11.2 10.6 10.4 and 10.6 respectively



TABLE IV

Deaths Registered during the year 1955, classified by age and cause

(See notes on next page)

Causes of Death Column 1	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES 11	FEMALES 12
	All Ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1-4 4	5-14 5	15-24 6	25-44 7	45-64 8	65-74 9	75 and upwards 10		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	11	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	30	—	1	—	—	—	10	8	11	15	15
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
16. Diabetes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	61	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	27	29	32
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	62	—	—	—	—	2	10	24	26	35	27
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3
20. Other heart disease ...	60	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	43	22	38
21. Other circulatory disease ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	19	14	14
22. Influenza ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	2
23. Pneumonia ...	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	7	10
24. Bronchitis ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	7	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	5	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	40	7	—	—	—	—	7	3	23	20	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents ...	7	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	5
35. Suicide ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	4	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	401	13	2	1	1	5	72	106	201	201	200



## DEATHS

Age and sex constitution of the population have a definite effect upon the death rate. The particular age and sex constitution of the population of Bognor Regis favours a high crude death rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population) chiefly because of the disproportionately large number of people of advanced years residing in the district. Bognor Regis, in common with other South Coast towns, is a favourite residential district for invalids and elderly people who have retired. This is a circumstance which has always been borne in mind when considering the general death rate in the past.

The Registrar-General has again this year supplied an "Area Comparability Factor" for adjusting the local death rate to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should have been similarly modified by the factor particularly applying to such district.

The "Area Comparability Factor" for Bognor Regis, which was 0.83 for the years 1931-40, 0.74 for 1949 and 1950, and 0.73 for 1951, 1952 and 1953, is again 0.67 for 1955, as for 1954.

The adjusted death rates for Bognor Regis for the years 1949-1955 are given below, together with the crude death rates for the years 1945-1948 inclusive, during which years no comparability factor was issued.

Crude Death Rate				Adjusted Death Rate			
1945 ...	...	...	15.1	"	"	"	"
1946 ...	...	...	14.0	"	"	"	"
1947 ...	...	...	13.5	"	"	"	"
1948 ...	...	...	12.2	"	"	"	"
1949 ...	...	...	14.1			10.4	
1950 ...	...	...	14.6			10.8	
1951 ...	...	...	16.4			11.9	
1952 ...	...	...	15.4			11.2	
1953 ...	...	...	14.5			10.6	
1954 ...	...	...	15.6			10.5	
1955 ...	...	...	15.8			10.6	

Other factors influencing crude death rates are the birth and death rates of a district for previous years. Thus, if a district has had a low death rate for a number of years, the proportion of elderly people in the population will be raised and this will favour a high death rate in subsequent years. A low birth rate for a number of years will have the same effect, for a similar reason.

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF BOGNOR REGIS PEOPLE WAS 401, AND THE ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION WAS 10.6. THE DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES WAS 11.7.

It will be noted in Table IV (on the preceding page), where the deaths at all ages are analysed, that over 76 per cent of the deaths are of persons from 65 years of age and upwards, and 50% of the deaths are of persons from 75 years and upwards. There were 27 deaths of persons (6 males and 21 females) of between 90 years and 98 years of age.

The various Organisations who are carrying out such excellent work for our elderly residents have continued this admirable public social service, and we can all be indebted to the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Service and the Bersted Benevolent Committee, who have organised the various Darby and Joan Clubs.

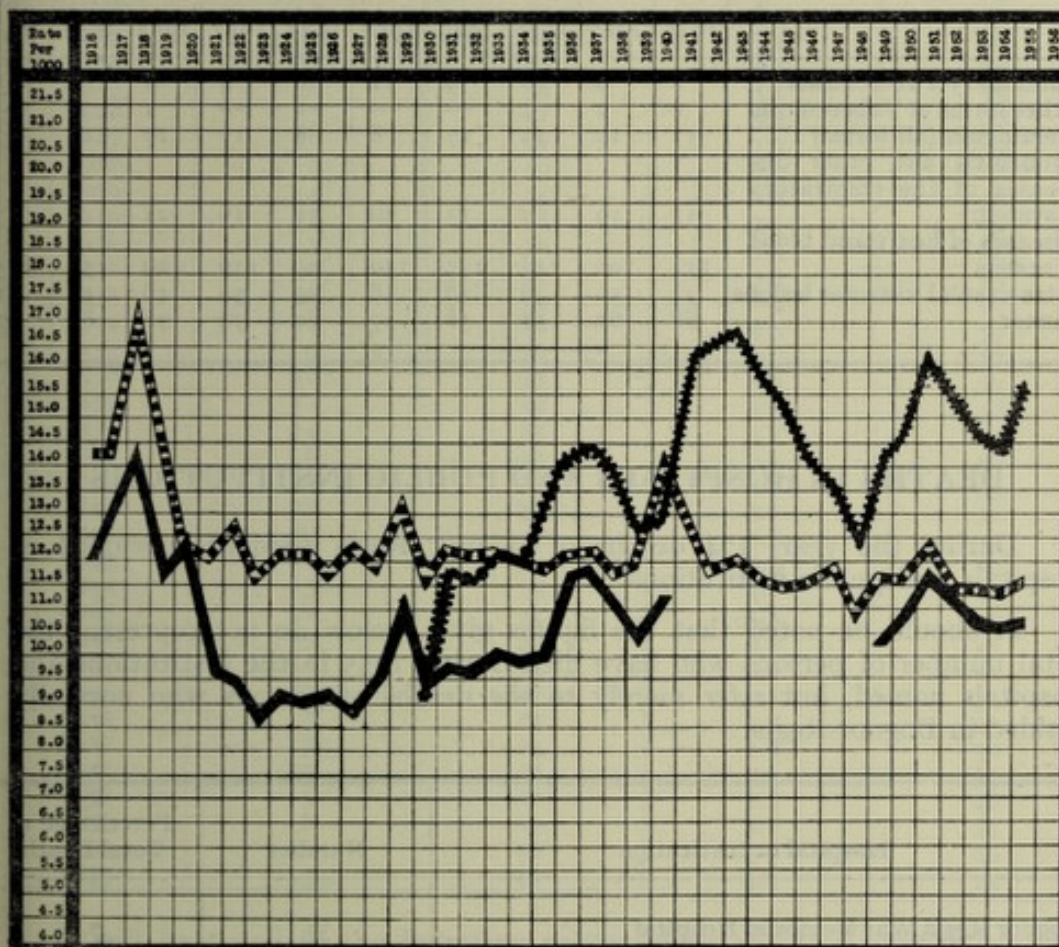


## SEASONAL MORTALITY

The mortality in the four Quarters of the year is shown below :—

	Deaths	Adjusted Death rate per 1,000	Rate for England and Wales
First Quarter ... ..	122	12.9	15.4
Second Quarter ... ..	99	10.5	11.2
Third Quarter ... ..	81	8.6	9.1
Fourth Quarter ... ..	99	10.5	11.1
	401	10.6	11.7

**CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE OF BOGNOR REGIS  
SINCE 1916**



The plain black line represents the Bognor Regis adjusted Death Rate (see page 16)  
 The dotted line represents the England and Wales Death Rate.  
 The black crossed line represents the Bognor Regis Crude Death Rate for years 1931-55

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central ... ..	33	41	74
East ... ..	51	54	105
Felpham ... ..	39	33	72
North ... ..	39	28	67
West ... ..	39	44	83
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>401</b>

The principal causes of death from 1946 to 1955 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	8	9	10	9	11	6	4	2	4	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	12	15	17	8	8	17	17	12	17
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ... ..	12	19	7	13	20	30	16	21	7	17
Diseases of heart and blood vessels ... ..	114	106	112	135	150	179	136	129	150	155
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	34	56	39	48	58	49	59	46	57	61
Cancer ... ..	68	61	51	58	57	60	74	78	81	67

## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

During the year, 174 deaths of Bognor Regis residents occurred in hospitals and public institutions.

It should be noted that the figures given below do not represent the total number of persons who have died during 1955 in the institutions and hospitals named, but refer merely to the deaths of persons who normally resided in Bognor Regis.

Hospital or Institution	Number	Percentage of Total Deaths
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital ... ..	31	7.7
St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester ... ..	74	18.5
Royal West Sussex Hospital ... ..	38	9.5
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Littlehampton	2	0.5
Others ... ..	29	7.2
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>43.4</b>

## INFANT MORTALITY

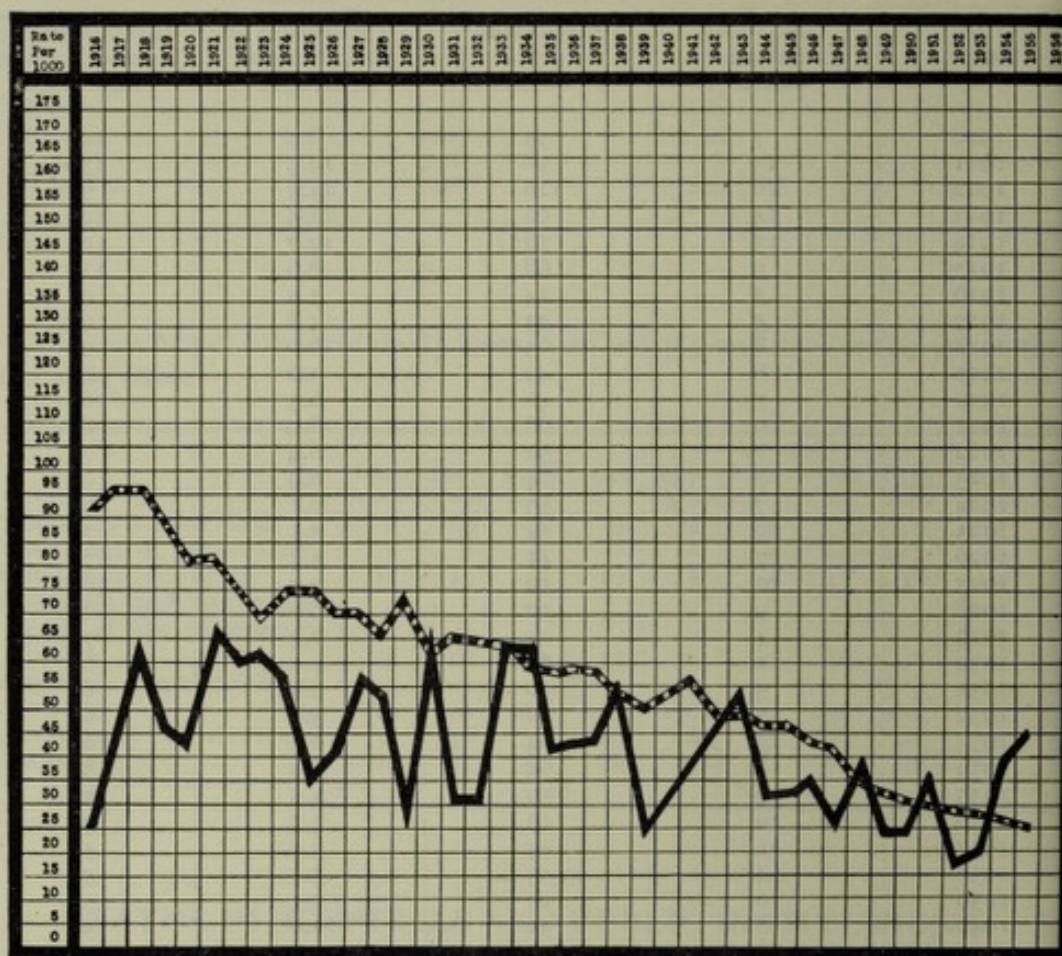
The total number of deaths under one year was 13, or 46 per 1,000 births.

Year	No. of Infant deaths	Proportion per 1,000 births	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	Infant Mortality rate in England and Wales
1910	7	53	8.5	106
1911	15	98	14.3	130
1912	16	120	14.5	95
1913	14	92	12.5	109
1914	13	78	10.7	105
1915	9	68	8.6	110
1916	3	24	3.3	91
1917	5	43	4.8	97
1918	8	65	6.6	97
1919	6	49	5.6	89
1920	7	40	6.3	80
1921	9	68	8.0	83
1922	7	59	6.4	77
1923	7	64	6.9	69
1924	7	55	6.1	75
1925	6	34	5.1	75
1926	7	41	5.4	70
1927	10	59	7.7	69
1928	9	50	6.6	65
1929	4	24	2.4	70
1930	11	68	7.5	60
1931	5	30	3.4	66
1932	5	30	3.3	65
1933	13	64	6.4	64
1934	14	62	6.5	59
1935	9	39	4.0	57
1936	10	43	3.7	59
1937	11	44	3.9	58
1938	14	53	5.1	53
1939	6	22	2.1	50
1940	8	31	2.6	55
1941	11	40	3.2	59
1942	19	47	5.5	49
1943	21	54	6.3	49
1944	13	33	4.0	46
1945	12	34	3.5	46
1946	15	37	4.4	43
1947	11	24	3.2	41
1948	16	42	5.1	34
1949	8	24	2.2	32
1950	7	23	1.9	30
1951	10	37	2.4	30
1952	5	16	1.3	28
1953	6	20	1.7	27
1954	12	40	3.1	26
1955	13	46	3.2	25

It will be noted in the following table, where the causes of death of children under one year are analysed, that there is little definite control. With a very small number of births, as in this area, a few extra deaths will considerably increase the infant mortality rate, as shown in the table above.



# CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	2	1	4	1	2	1	—	2	—	1
Tubercular diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth ...	5	6	7	1	—	6	4	2	4	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at birth ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital malformations ...	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	6	4
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	—
<b>TOTAL—all causes ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>

#### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Central ...	—	—	—
East ...	4	2	6
Felpham ...	1	—	1
North ...	2	—	2
West ...	3	1	4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>

**TABLE V**

#### Infant Mortality 1955

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injury at Birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>ALL CAUSES ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>

Net births in the year (Legitimate 265, Illegitimate 20) : 285.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 12, Illegitimate 1) : 13.



The following table shows the birth rates, death rates and infantile mortality rates for the years 1946 to 1955.

Years	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
1946	402	16.5	341	14.0	37
1947	458	18.2	339	13.5	24
1948	383	14.8	316	12.2	42
1949	334	13.1	361	14.1	24
1950	302	11.8	374	14.6	23
1951	271	10.8	410	16.4	37
1952	308	12.4	382	15.4	16
1953	297	12.0	360	14.5	20
1954	301	12.0	392	15.6	40
1955	285	11.2	401	15.8	46

### CANCER

Under this term are grouped all deaths registered as due to cancer, malignant disease, lymphatic neoplasms, epithelioma, sarcoma, etc.

The total number of deaths in 1955 was 67, giving a rate of 2.64 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a provisional rate of 2.05 per 1,000 for England and Wales. The mortality from this cause for the years 1946-1955 inclusive is as follows :—

Years	Deaths		Total	Death rate per 1,000 population
	Males	Females		
1946	30	38	68	2.79
1947	24	37	61	2.43
1948	26	25	51	1.98
1949	18	40	58	2.27
1950	24	33	57	2.23
1951	28	32	60	2.40
1952	39	35	74	2.98
1953	41	37	78	3.15
1954	42	39	81	3.23
1955	33	34	67	2.67

In the following table, the sites of fatal cancer for both sexes are shown for the year 1955 :—

Buccal cavity (lip, tongue, etc.)		Stomach, Liver		Intestines, rectum, peritoneum		Genital Organs		Breast		Lungs and Bronchus		Other Sites		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	—	6	2	4	7	4	9	—	9	11	—	6	7	33	34

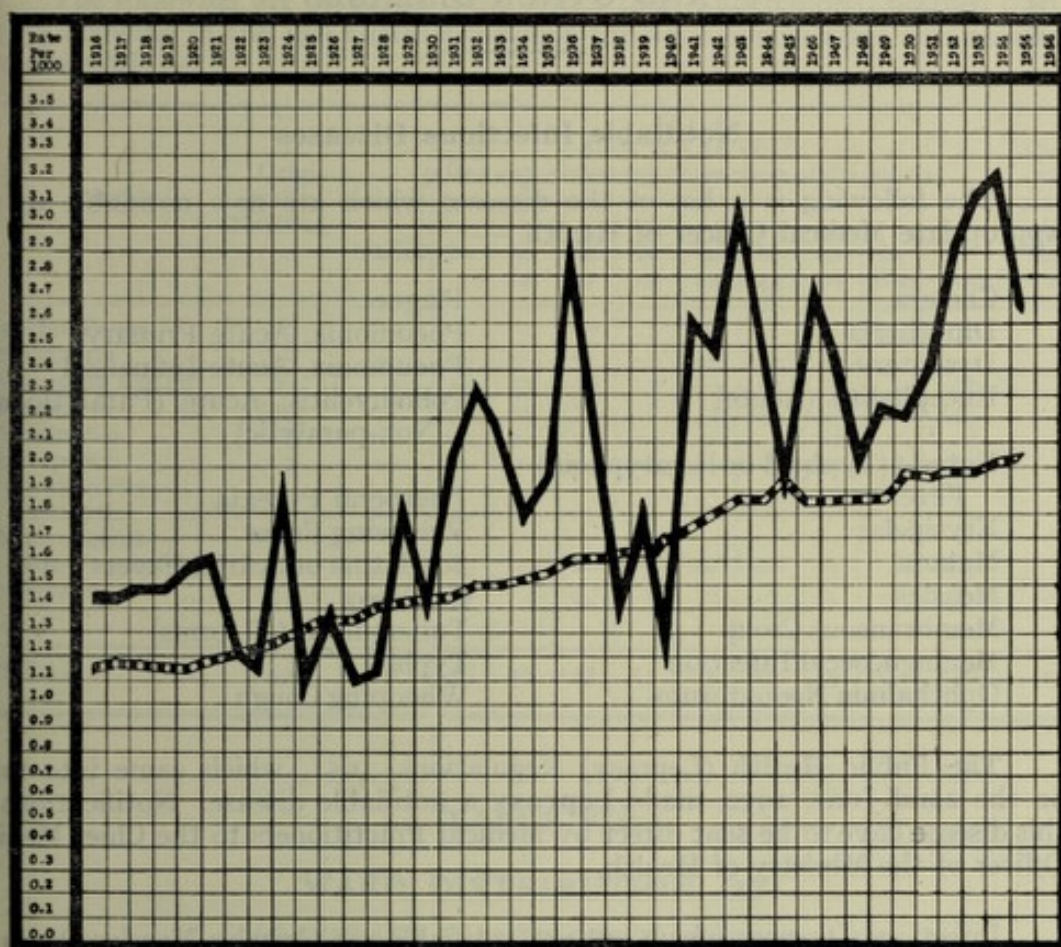
**Ages.**—The following were the ages of all persons dying from Cancer during 1955 :—

**MALES** :—45, 50, 51, two at 53, 57, 58, three at 63, two at 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, three at 71, 72, 74, three at 75, 76, two at 78, 81, 82, two at 84, 85.

**FEMALES** :—3, two at 47, 48, 50, 53, 54, two at 57, 60, three at 62, 63, 65, two at 67, three at 69, 71, 72, 73, two at 76, two at 77, 79, two at 81, 86, two at 88, 90.



# CHART SHOWING DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN BOGNOR REGIS SINCE 1916



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.

The district was extended on April 1st, 1933.



## SECTION II.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

#### Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The following is a list of the diseases which are now notifiable to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health :—

Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Encephalitis (Acute)	Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic and Non-paralytic)
Enteric (Typhoid or Paratyphoid) Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Erysipelas	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Measles	Smallpox
Membranous Croup	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951, which came into force on the 22nd June, 1952, made **Leprosy** a notifiable disease. Notifications of this disease have to be sent direct by Medical Practitioners to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Infectious Diseases which are not notifiable are German Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox and Influenza.

Copies of notifications of infectious disease are forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours of their receipt. Weekly returns of numbers of cases of infectious disease notified are made to the County Medical Officer and Registrar-General.

All Medical Practitioners within the area are supplied weekly with the figures showing the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease in Bognor Regis and neighbouring areas, and also within each ward of the district.

When an infectious disease is notified a thorough investigation is carried out immediately, followed, where necessary, by the fumigation of rooms and the disinfection of bedding.

In the case of children, all contacts are excluded from school for the regulation periods, as specified in the Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from Schools, issued jointly by the Board of Education and Ministry of Health.

There is complete co-operation between the Sunday School Correspondents and the Public Health Department, and when children are excluded from the Day School they are also excluded from the Sunday School.



TABLE VI

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1955 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Scarlet Fever ...	9	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	9	6
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	62	4	18	12	28	2	—	2	—	1	62	1
Measles ...	135	4	21	30	73	6	1	—	—	—	135	3
Pneumonia ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Dysentery ...	37	—	2	4	13	6	2	7	1	—	35	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13</b>

TABLE VII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF  
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(excluding Tuberculosis)

Disease	Ward					Total
	Central	East	Felpham	North	West	
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	—	3	2	9
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	8	10	10	24	10	62
Measles ...	12	40	23	52	28	135
Pneumonia ...	2	1	1	1	—	5
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	26	4	35
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>250</b>



TABLE VIII

The following table shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases from Bognor Regis which were isolated in Infectious Diseases Hospitals during 1955. Many of these cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and not because of the severity of the diseases.

Disease	Number of cases	Diagnosis on Discharge
Scarlet Fever ... ..	6	6 Confirmed
Chicken Pox ... ..	1	1 Confirmed
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	(1 Confirmed (1 Not confirmed)
Measles ... ..	3	3 Confirmed
Mumps ... ..	1	1 Not confirmed
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ... ..	1	1 Confirmed
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic ... ..	2	(1 Confirmed (1 Not confirmed)
Typhoid Fever ... ..	2	2 Not confirmed
Vincent's Angina ... ..	1	1 Confirmed
Gastro Enteritis ... ..	1	1 Not Confirmed
Broncho Pneumonia & Whooping Cough	1	1 Confirmed

### Diphtheria.

For the ninth successive year no cases were notified during the year.

The incidence and fatality of diphtheria in Bognor Regis is shown in the table below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent
1917	8,995	13	4	30.8
1918	9,299	22	2	9.1
1919	9,738	96	6	6.2
1920	9,722	75	6	8.0
1921	11,490	21	—	—
1922	11,580	3	—	—
1923	11,670	9	1	11.1
1924	12,180	6	—	—
1925	12,800	6	—	—
1926	14,022	4	—	—
1927	14,800	30	2	6.6
1928	15,200	35	2	5.7
1929	14,360	10	—	—
1930	15,750	15	1	6.6
1931	12,600	36	2	5.6
1932	13,080	12	2	16.6
1933	17,530	21	1	4.8
1934	17,990	23	2	8.7
1935	18,440	36	—	—
1936	18,930	39	—	—
1937	19,560	23	1	4.3
1938	19,890	12	—	—
1939	22,650	15	1	6.7
1940	23,410	12	1	8.3
1941	21,260	2	—	—
1942	20,970	9	1	11.1
1943	19,950	10	2	20.0
1944	21,360	5	—	—
1945	22,590	2	—	—
1946	24,330	4	1	25.0
1947	25,090	—	—	—
1948	25,800	—	—	—
1949	25,530	—	—	—
1950	25,550	—	—	—
1951	25,000	—	—	—
1952	24,860	—	—	—
1953	24,790	—	—	—
1954	25,050	—	—	—
1955	25,370	—	—	—

As far as can be ascertained, no deaths have occurred at any time of immunised children (see page 39 for statistics relating to immunisation).

## Scarlet Fever.

During the year 9 cases were notified, the same number as the previous year.

The attack rate was 0.32 per 1,000 of the population.

The incidence and fatality of this disease since 1917 is shown below :—

Year	Population	Cases	Deaths	Fatality per cent.
1917	8,995	—	—	—
1918	9,299	5	—	—
1919	9,738	20	—	—
1920	9,722	12	—	—
1921	11,490	112	1	.9
1922	11,580	24	—	—
1923	11,670	19	—	—
1924	12,180	20	—	—
1925	12,800	22	—	—
1926	14,022	15	—	—
1927	14,800	17	—	—
1928	15,200	11	—	—
1929	14,360	19	—	—
1930	15,750	24	—	—
1931	12,600	25	—	—
1932	13,080	43	—	—
1933	17,530	24	—	—
1934	17,990	120	—	—
1935	18,440	118	—	—
1936	18,930	41	1	2.4
1937	19,560	32	—	—
1938	19,890	41	—	—
1939	22,650	30	—	—
1940	23,410	51	—	—
1941	21,260	60	—	—
1942	20,970	45	—	—
1943	19,950	60	—	—
1944	21,360	25	—	—
1945	22,590	33	—	—
1946	24,330	49	—	—
1947	25,090	70	—	—
1948	25,800	98	—	—
1949	25,530	20	—	—
1950	25,500	18	—	—
1951	25,000	19	—	—
1952	24,860	17	—	—
1953	24,790	29	—	—
1954	25,050	9	—	—
1955	25,370	9	—	—

Six cases were removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted :—

Local ...	...	...	...	...	6
Local contacts with previous cases	...	...	...	...	—
Visitors	...	...	...	...	—

6



### Measles.

Deaths since 1915 are as follows. Where years have been grouped together, the death rate for that particular group is an average for the five years.

Year	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1915—1919	9	.21
1920—1924	1	.018
1925—1929	—	—
1930	—	—
1931	—	—
1932	1	.07
1933	—	—
1934	—	—
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	—	—
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	—	—
1942	—	—
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—
1952	—	—
1953	—	—
1954	—	—
1955	—	—

### Whooping Cough.

The mortality record is as follows :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate
The total number of deaths from Whooping Cough from 1910 to 1930 was 9		
1931	1	.08
1932	1	.08
1933	—	—
1934	2	.11
1935	—	—
1936	—	—
1937	—	—
1938	1	.05
1939	—	—
1940	—	—
1941	1	.04
1942	1	.05
1943	—	—
1944	—	—
1945	—	—
1946	1	.04
1947	1	.04
1948	—	—
1949	—	—
1950	—	—
1951	—	—
1952	—	—
1953	—	—
1954	—	—
1955	—	—

Measles and whooping cough became notifiable infectious diseases on the 23rd October, 1939.



### **Poliomyelitis.**

Three cases of Acute Poliomyelitis (one paralytic and two non-paralytic) were notified during 1955, of which 1 case of non-paralytic was not confirmed. There were no deaths from this disease.

Investigations are made immediately notifications are received and a full report of each case is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. To assist in research of poliomyelitis an individual case report, in a prescribed form, is forwarded to the Medical Research Council.

Medical Practitioners within the Urban District are kept fully informed of all cases of poliomyelitis occurring in Bognor Regis as soon as details are received from the County Medical Officer.

### **Dysentery.**

Between the 8th November and the end of the year, a total of 35 confirmed cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified.

Investigations showed that a number of children attending one particular Nursery School had previously suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting, and a follow-up of all cases, suspected cases, carriers and contacts resulted in the exclusion from school and employment of 63 children and 6 adults.

Stool specimens were collected and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, from whom the fullest co-operation was received, and only after three negative specimens were children allowed to return to school and adults to return to work.

There was close liaison between the local Doctors, the Head Teachers of schools and the Public Health Department, and by the end of the year the outbreak was well under control.

A complete summary of the outbreak will be included in the Annual Report for 1956.

## **FOOD POISONING**

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from **Food Poisoning** or **Suspected Food Poisoning** shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

The following are the details of the cases notified which were confirmed during 1955 :—

No. of Outbreak	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible	Foods causing Outbreak
—	1	Nil	Salmonella-typhi-murium	No particular food suspected
—	1	Nil	Not known	Not known

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

The Ministry of Health in a circular issued during 1954 drew attention to the fact that although there has been a rapid decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in recent years (shown in respect of Bognor Regis and England and Wales in the Table on page 32), this has not been accompanied by a comparable reduction in the number of notifications of new cases of the disease.



It is, however, felt by the Ministry, that the number of notifications now bears a closer relationship to the incidence of the disease, mainly because cases which were formerly undiagnosed and therefore not notified, are now being brought to light.

In Bognor Regis in 1955, the number of new notifications received was 11, showing a reduction on the year 1954, when there were 15, and the year 1953, when there were 19, but in some areas control and preventive measures present a considerable problem, and the demands made on Mass X-Ray Units have meant that surveys cannot be undertaken as often as could be desired. In the post-war period it has only been possible for one Mass Radiography survey to be carried out in this area (in April, 1952) but efforts are being made to obtain a return visit of a mobile unit. It is felt that a negative report of an X-Ray examination is as important and reassuring to the members of the general public, as the discovery of new cases.

Home conditions of course, also play an important part in the treatment and rehabilitation of patients suffering from tuberculosis, and I am deeply indebted to the Council for their sympathetic consideration of my recommendations on health grounds in respect of applicants for Council houses, who were living in unsatisfactory housing accommodation.

#### Additions to Register.

Eleven cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 15 in 1954) and 14 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 18 in 1954) were added to the Register during 1955 as shown below.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases ... ..	9	2	—	—	11
Cases transferred from other districts ... ..	7	7	—	—	14
Cases restored to Register ...	1	4	—	—	5
TOTALS ... ..	17	13	—	—	30

#### Removals from Register

Twenty-four cases were removed from the Register during 1955, as follows:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts ... ..	7	8	—	—	15
Deaths ... ..	2	—	—	—	2
Lost sight of (i.e. changing address etc.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered ... ..	3	1	1	2	7
Non-tuberculous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	12	9	1	2	24

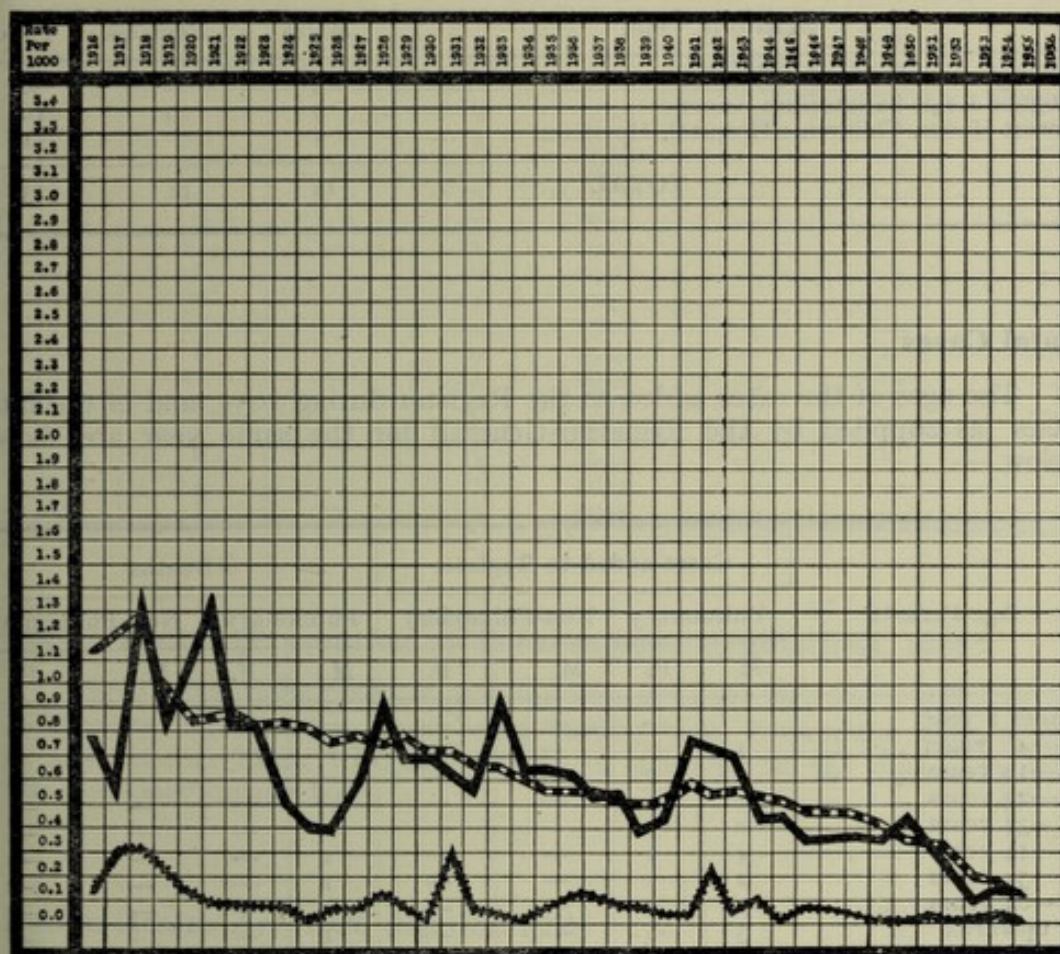
#### Cases on Register.

#### Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1955

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central ... ..	12	10	22	—	1	1	23
East ... ..	12	15	27	6	1	7	34
Felpham ... ..	11	7	18	1	1	2	20
North ... ..	24	15	39	1	1	2	41
West ... ..	12	15	27	3	4	7	34
TOTALS ... ..	71	62	133	11	8	19	152



# CHART SHOWING DEATH-RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES SINCE 1916



The plain black line represents Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Bognor Regis.  
The dotted line represents Pulmonary Tuberculosis—England and Wales.  
The black crossed line represents Other Tubercular Diseases—Bognor Regis.

The district was extended on April 1st. 1933

Year	England and Wales	Bognor Regis	Deaths	Total
1916	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1917	0.8	1.4	11	1001
1918	0.8	1.4	11	1001
1919	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1920	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1921	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1922	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1923	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1924	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1925	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1926	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1927	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1928	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1929	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1930	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1931	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1932	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1933	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1934	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1935	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1936	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1937	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1938	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1939	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1940	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1941	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1942	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1943	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1944	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1945	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1946	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1947	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1948	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1949	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1950	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1951	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1952	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1953	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1954	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1955	0.7	1.2	11	1001
1956	0.7	1.2	11	1001



## Treatment

The number of patients from Bognor Regis admitted to Sanatoria during 1955, is as follows :—

Sanatoria, etc.	Males	Females	Total
Aldingbourne House Sanatorium ... ..	4	2	6
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe ... ..	7	9	16
Forest House, Children's Hospital, Horsham ... ..	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>

## Fatal Cases

The ages of the cases added to the Register during 1955, and of the fatal cases (as supplied by the Registrar-General) for the same year are shown below :—

Age Periods	Cases added to Register				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ... ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 years ... ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 years ... ..	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—54 years ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—64 years ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ... ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1946	10	0.411	0.547
1947	11	0.438	0.549
1948	11	0.426	0.507
1949	9	0.35	0.45
1950	11	0.43	0.36
1951	7	0.28	0.31
1952	4	0.16	0.24
1953	3	0.12	0.20
1954	5	0.20	0.18
1955	3	0.12	0.15

In the following table, the mortality since 1940 is shown (at all ages, and for the first five years of life).

Deaths at all ages				Deaths under 5 years of age			
Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1940	11	1	12	1940	—	—	—
1941	17	1	18	1941	—	—	—
1942	16	6	22	1942	—	2	2
1943	14	1	15	1943	—	—	—
1944	9	3	12	1944	—	—	—
1945	11	—	11	1945	—	—	—
1946	8	2	10	1946	—	1	1
1947	9	2	11	1947	—	—	—
1948	10	1	11	1948	—	—	—
1949	9	—	9	1949	—	—	—
1950	11	—	11	1950	—	—	—
1951	6	1	7	1951	—	—	—
1952	4	—	4	1952	—	—	—
1953	2	1	3	1953	—	—	—
1954	4	1	5	1954	—	—	—
1955	3	—	3	1955	—	—	—

#### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1955.

#### Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

#### Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council new power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.



### **SECTION III.**

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.**

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 10 persons.

### **2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.**

During 1955, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 3 persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

### **3. FIRST AID STATION.**

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in September, 1955. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. K. Davidson (a trained Nurse, and Bognor Regis Centre President, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by Volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 28th May to 18th September, 1955. First Aid was rendered to 1,642 persons and 176 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. Davidson and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season from early in the morning until late in the evening, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

### **4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.**

There are four registered Nursing Homes, which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. One of these Nursing Homes will also admit convalescent cases. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

### **5. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.**

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In urgent cases, boots and clothing have been provided. Under the Boot Club scheme, any children may obtain boots or shoes or have them repaired, and there is no need for any local children to be without footwear.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children. Arrangements can be made for gifts to be collected if the Public Health Department is notified.



## 5. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

### ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

### BYE-LAWS—

<i>With respect to</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
1. Drainage of Existing Buildings ... ..	November, 1912
2. Slaughterhouses ... ..	August, 1935
3. Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid ... ..	September, 1925
4. New Streets and Buildings* ... ..	October 1925 & July 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
5. Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation ... ..	September, 1925
6. Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	September, 1925
7. Management of a Mortuary ... ..	September, 1925
8. Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences ...	July, 1927
9. Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse ... ..	September, 1937
10. Prevention of Discharge of Slop Water into Gullies ... ..	March, 1937
11. Pleasure Fairs ... ..	April, 1939
12. Camping Grounds ... ..	November, 1954
13. Building ... ..	March 1954
14. Offensive Trades ... ..	June, 1947
15. Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air ...	August, 1950
16. For Preventing Waste, Undue Consumption, or Contamination of Water ... ..	November, 1950

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

### (a) General Hospitals.

- (i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*  
(Accommodation 32 beds)
- (ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 202 beds.)
- (iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*  
(Accommodation 375 beds.)



(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

*Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.*

(Accommodation 1066 beds.)

*Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.*

(Accommodation, 141 beds.)

*The Acre, Worthing.*

(Accommodation 200 beds).

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Royal West Sussex Hospital

Chichester ... .. Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.

Horsham Hospital ... .. Mondays, 2.30 p.m.

Worthing Hospital ... .. Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(c) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

(i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester*

(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots.)

(ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*

This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of adult Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 70 persons, and an Annexe to this Sanatorium is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 50 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(e) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

*Chichester*

St. Richard's Hospital.

*Men and Women :* Wednesdays, 6 to 7 p.m.

*Portsmouth*

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)

*Men:* Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

*Women:* Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.;  
Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Fridays,  
10 a.m. to 12 noon.

*Worthing*

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.

*Men:* Wednesdays, 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.  
Fridays, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

*Women :* Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.;  
Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.



# SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

## 1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### (a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

*Ante-natal and post-natal clinics* are held three times per month on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, and also monthly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at the Methodist Hall, Felpham.

At these clinics expectant mothers receive advice from the doctors or nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

### (b) Young Children.

*Child Welfare Centres* are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Welfare House, Rose Green Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

*Toddlers' Clinics* are also held at the Health Centre every Wednesday at 10 a.m. when children between 1 and 5 years may, by appointment, be given a complete check up.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at cost or reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, four Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The County Council arrange, whenever necessary, with the Hospital Management Committee for the admission of children under the age of twelve months to hospital.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1955:—

		Bognor Regis	Felpham	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	...	235	27	262
Number of attendances made	...	725	86	811
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	...	97	8	105
Number of attendances made	...	122	8	130
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre.</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	...	492	177	669
Number of attendances made	...	3,540	883	4,423

### Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.



## **2. SCHOOL CLINIC.**

A modern Health Centre in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Nutrition, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 381 children attended the clinic, making 953 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A *Nutrition Clinic* is held at the Westloats Lane Health Centre fortnightly by your Medical Officer of Health, where mothers are advised regarding the health of children suffering from malnutrition. Vitamin C and Adexolin tablets are available for such children. During the year 197 children attended the clinic, making 341 attendances.

A *Dental Clinic* is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from crippling defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

### **Health Education.**

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town, including Young Wives' Groups, Townswomen's Guild, and local detachments of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

## **3. HOME NURSING.**

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are five general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

## **4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.**

### **(a) Tuberculosis.**

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Aldingbourne Sanatorium, near Chichester every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. An additional Clinic for Contacts only is held on the afternoon of the first Friday in each month.

### **(b) Patients discharged from Hospital.**

Two Care Almoners were appointed in January, 1950, to conduct domiciliary welfare service in the County area.



(c) **Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, is loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

The County Council also supplies a limited number of Dunlopillo Mattresses, special beds for paraplegics, etc.

**5. HOME HELP SERVICE.**

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

**6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.**

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1955, 324 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria, the prophylactic used being A.P.T. (Dose 0.2 c.c. followed by 0.5 c.c. with at least four weeks' interval, and a reawakening dose of 0.5 c.c. four years later). The number of pre-school children immunised was 281 and the number of school children 43. In addition 408 children had secondary re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below :—

Year	AGES							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14 and over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	39	33	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	477	233	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	53	37	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	8	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	953	780	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	372	199	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	149	68	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	74	30	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	47	20	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	30	6	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	25	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	30	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	45	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	7	33	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	3	23	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	6	22	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	5	13	—	245
1954	66	165	71	7	11	46	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	6	36	7	324
Totals	327	2,494	879	449	411	2,475	1,472	8,507



It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the ninth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1955 (see page 26).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. The incidence of the disease remained much the same in 1955 as in 1954.

The number of notifications set a new low figure of 161 (provisional).

For the ten-year period 1931-1940 the average number of original notifications was about 55,300 per annum in England and Wales.

#### **DIPHTHERIA** (England and Wales).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	11*	161*

\*Provisional figure.

#### **7. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.**

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act.

#### **8. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.**

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

#### **9. MENTAL ILLNESS.**

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of voluntary cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

#### **10. MENTAL DEFICIENCY.**

Institutional treatment is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.



## SECTION IV

## HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1955					Built during 1955				Under construction 31/12/55				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	4	11	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	71	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	†13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnheim Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	†8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	19	-	†4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	44	28	78	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	14	-	34	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	4	-	4
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	16	-	20	12	†20	32	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
27. Oak Grove ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	30	-	-	44
TOTALS ...	325	298	224	86	933	-	36	†20	56	-	66	-	66	14	70	-	84

\*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows



I am indebted to Miss T. H. Humphries, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new ap- plications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non- residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134

N.B.— "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-Residents" are all others.

In July, 1956, following re-registration, the total number on the waiting list had decreased to 378.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the Additional Sanitary Inspector.

#### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	273
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	645
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	37
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	122
(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	...	86

#### Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1955 notices, 27; 1955 notices, 47)	...	...	74
---	-----	-----	----



**Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

**A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

- |  |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs  | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— |     |     |     |     |
| (a) By owner   | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners  | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

**B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—**

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—        |     |     |
| (a) By owners  | ... | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners  | ... | Nil |

**C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—**

Five houses were represented and Closing Orders were made.  
Two houses were represented and undertakings were given by the owners to carry out such works as were necessary to render the houses fit for human habitation.

**D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

Part of one house was represented and a Closing Order was made.



The following table shows a complete Schedule of Housing up to 31st December, 1955 :—

Particulars with regard to Houses erected, in course of erection, and proposed to be erected by this Council.

YEAR	Act	Ockley Road	Hawthorn Rd.	Gravits Lane	Mons Avenue	Collyer Avenue	Hampshire Avenue	Westlofts Lane	Westlofts Gns.	Flansham Lane	Felpham Way	Hatherleigh Gardens and Close	Arund Road	Pevensey Road	Frith Road	Rodney Close	Arnhem Road	Greynville Close	Frobisher Rd.	Anson Road	Raleigh Road	Middleton Road	Pennyfields	Orchard Way	Corbishley Rd.	Ash Grove	Chestnut Grove	Oak Grove	TOTALS			
																													ACTS			
																													Non-assigned	1919	1923	1925
Houses completed before	Non-Ass'd	2a	13a	28b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—
1st April, 1925 ...	1919	—	3b	19b	51b	—	—	—	—	—	5a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
1st April, 1925 ...	1923	—	—	8b	—	24b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
1st April, 1925 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	44 { 42b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Year, 1925-6 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Year 1926-7 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	24 { 12b	8 { 6b	—	—	34a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Year 1927-8 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	12a	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Year 1928-9 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	5a	35 { 10b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Year 1928-9 ...	1923	—	—	18c	—	6a	20 { 16b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Year 1929-30 ...	1923	—	—	—	—	8a	11b 18b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Years 1930-55 ...	1925 & 1936	—	3a	1a	—	52 { 50b	2a	4a	—	—	72 { 71d	1a	45a 36 { 12a	20a 13e 10a	24 { 16c	8e 23 { 4e	13a 30a	5a	26d 98 { 28c	6a 38 { 18d	28d	52 { 4a	28d	20e	24d	44 { 14a	30d	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in course of erection at 31st Dec., 1955	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in prospect at 31st December, 1955	1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		2	19	74	51	155	73	15	18	34	5	72	45	36	20	13	10	24	23	13	30	5	26	98	74	74	76	44	43	78	263	59
a Parlour ...	—	2	16	1	—	27	41	4	—	34	5	1	45	12	20	—	10	—	19	13	30	5	—	6	20	—	4	14	15	5	98	—
b Non-Parlour ...	—	—	3	55	51	128	32	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	73	147	59
c Flats ...	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
d Dining-Kitchen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	64	54	74	52	30	—	—	—	—
e Bungalows ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—

\*To this total must be added the 10 houses purchased in 1945 in Hatherleigh Gardens. The prospective total of Council houses therefore, becomes 1139.



## SECTION V.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food Poisoning.

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 2 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1955. (See page 29)

Although the number of cases occurring in the town was so small, it should be remembered that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

The number of cases notified in England and Wales more than doubled between 1951, when there were 5,797 cases, and 1955, when there were 12,701 cases. Hence it is stressed that great care should be exercised at all times by everyone involved in the handling, preparation and cooking of food.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health *cases or suspected cases* of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

#### MILK

There have been revolutionary changes in the control of the milk supply since October 1st, 1949, when the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, came into force.

**Production.**—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

**Milk sold under Special Designations.**—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurize, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority. There are no such licensed establishments in this district.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.



**Dairies and Distribution.**—Registration of dairies, other than dairies, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are eleven registered dairies in the district, all being satisfactory with regard to structure, ventilation, lighting and water supply. All these dairies, are distribution depots, distributing milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued during 1955 :—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	10
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	11
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	1

**Quality.**—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

## MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council—subject to the carrying out of certain structural alterations and modifications—in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and the work having been satisfactorily completed, slaughtering commenced on 16th September, 1954, and has continued since that date. Every carcass and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector or the Additional Sanitary Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 57.

Routine inspections of all Butchers' Shops in the area have been carried out during the year, when the meat has been inspected, further visits being paid at the request of the butchers to examine any doubtful meat in their possession, details of which may be seen on page 57.

### Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally clean condition.

## OTHER FOODS

### Bakehouses.

There are 15 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Those found to be in contravention of the prescribed standard of sanitation through want of cleanliness have been dealt with by informal notices. In all cases the work has been attended to without further action by the Local Authority.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

### Other Places

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.



## Bacteriological Examination and Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream

During the months of May to October, 51 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 51 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 10 different supplies, in 38 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 13 cases as passed to the public by retailers' own servers from broken bulk. In cases of samples from unbroken bulk or of pre-packed ice cream, the results were communicated to the manufacturer, and in cases of unsatisfactory samples from broken bulk ice cream, appropriate action was taken with the retailer, particularly in connection with sterilization of serving equipment. The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows :—

SUPPLY	Pre-packed or unbroken bulk					From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				
	No. examined	GRADE				No. examined	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
C	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	6	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
E	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
J	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	—
TOTALS:	38	31	3	1	3	13	10	1	2	—

In explanation of the above table :—

Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours or more.

Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 hours.

Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours.

Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e., reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

## CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

### Clean Food Byelaws.

Byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, came into operation on October 1st, 1950. Circular letters having been addressed to all food traders affected by the Byelaws, a comprehensive survey of all such premises was carried out during the year 1951, and a total of 1,035 routine inspections were carried out during the year under review (see page 57).



## 2. Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table:—

Food Premises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restaurants & Cafes	Licensed Premises	Milk & Milk Products
384	24	17	8	86	55	170	11	94	27	97	52	

## 3. Registered Food Premises.

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers:—

- (i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84—Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936) 17
- (ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100—Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928) ... ..

## 4. Registered Dairies.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ... .. 1

## 5. Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

## 6. Educational Activities.

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

Lectures on food hygiene have been given to various organisations in the town, including talks to Cadets and the younger members of the community. As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

Leaflets have been distributed to various organisations, at local Clinics and from the Public Health Department.

## ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1941.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors:—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	51
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	...	—



The following is a record of samples taken by your Sanitary Inspectors since 1925 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1925	62	—	4	—	66
1926	113	16	4	—	133
1927	121	8	3	8	140
1928	123	21	1	7	152
1929	127	35	23	2	187
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
1950	—	53	—	—	53
1951	14	53	—	—	67
1952	3	49	—	—	52
1953	8	50	—	—	58
1954	—	40	—	—	40
1955	—	51	15	—	66
GRAND TOTAL					4,187

### WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Bacchus, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

#### Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent, and consists of the Urban District of Bognor Regis and the undermentioned parishes, in all of which water mains are available.

Aldingbourne	Eartham	Slindon
Bersted	Ford	Tangmere
Boxgrove	Middleton	Tortington
Barnham	† N. Mundham	Walberton
Climping	* Oving	Yapton
Eastergate	Pagham	

\* This parish is at present mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking

† This parish is at present supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.



Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Works, but this source is not normally in use. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

				<i>Gallons capacity</i>
Nore Hill, Slindon	...	...	...	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell	...	...	...	500,000
Slindon	...	...	...	125,000

During the year a start was made on the construction of a new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Little Heath, Eartham ; also the laying of a new 18" main from this reservoir to Eastergate Pumping Station. Work was also commenced on the construction of new foundations of the new pumping plant to be installed at Eastergate Pumping Station.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. During 1953 a new 18" trunk main was completed and brought into operation from the Eastergate Pumping Station to Shripney, which was of appreciable benefit during the months of maximum demands. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 102 samples, and the results of chemical examination of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 102 samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

The supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.



# Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

District				Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	...	...	...	8,921	25,370
Arthingbourne	...	...	...	547	1,750
Arntham	...	...	...	135	450
Bersted	...	...	...	364	1,050
Bloxgrove	...	...	...	216	670
Brimping	...	...	...	78	260
Burtham	...	...	...	28	130
Castlegate	...	...	...	321	980
Chorlton	...	...	...	92	120
Cuddington	...	...	...	1,160	2,540
Cuddington	...	...	...	3	680
Hampham	...	...	...	637	1,360
Hamdon	...	...	...	202	540
Tangmere	...	...	...	204	340
Portington	...	...	...	14	580
Walberton	...	...	...	497	1,710
Wotton	...	...	...	546	1,520
				5,044	14,680
TOTALS	...	...	...	13,965	40,050

\* Includes 52 properties at R.N. Air Station, but not number of personnel

† Includes 143 properties at R.A.F. Station at Tangmere, but not number of personnel

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Bacchus, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager. There has always been co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.



## SECTION VI.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about change conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people.

Sewage is pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall is opened and the sewage gravitates out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :

**On the East—Felpham Area.** This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. There are a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

**On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas.** At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

**On the West—Aldwick Area.** At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highway.



and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete lowering of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1955 not less than 220 cesspools out of a total of 247 cesspools in the area.

#### CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1955

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham ... ..	107	1	1	107
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	8	1	—	7
Aldwick ... ..	250	5	2	247
	365	7	3	361

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1955.

#### CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.55 ...	233	46	458	737
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.55 ...	553	211	819	1,583
	446	204	572	1,222
	107	7	247	361

**IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT BOGNOR REGIS IS ESSENTIALLY A SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, AND CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.**

**Surface Water Sewers.** There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area, but little provision exists in the added areas. The question of the provision of surface water sewers has received the consideration of the Council, and consulting engineers were engaged to prepare a scheme, which it is hoped will be proceeded with when post-war conditions permit.



## CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1956, the vehicles carried out 1,458 cesspool cleansings in 2,007 journeys. Approximately 1,958,950 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 10,910 miles.

## REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Barrier Loading S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths or pools in the area.

## CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1955	...	...	...	...	...	14
(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under Section 107 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	8

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

There is one house in the district registered as a house let in lodgings.

### Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.



### Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district.

### Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

### Public Mortuary.

59 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 53 cases.

During the year, final arrangements were completed for the construction of a new modern mortuary in London Road, Bognor Regis, and building commenced early in 1956.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant:—

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

#### 1. *The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1955:—*

Total number of houses inspected:—

##### (a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	14	
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	16	
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	7	
	—	37

##### (b) Under the Public Health Acts:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	173	
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	71	
	—	244

The number of inspections made:—

Primary inspections	281	
Revisits	363	
Smoke tests to drains	—	
Water tests to drains	9	
	—	653

#### 3. *The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1955:—*

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1955 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	43	
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1955	1	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1955	87	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1955	—	
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1936	7	
	—	138



C. *The result of the service of such notices :—*

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1954, and since complied with ... ..	27
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1955, which were served during the year 1955 ... ..	47
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1955, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1954 ...	1
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1955, which were served during the year 1955 (Housing Act) ...	Nil
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1955 (Informal 43; Statutory nil) ...	75
	43

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse ... ..	140
(b) Informal notices ... ..	0

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ... ..	118	12	35	641	574	—
Number inspected ... ..	118	12	35	641	574	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	35	3	—	14	33	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	28.0%	25.0%	2.9%	2.2%	5.7%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	8	1	—	—	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6.8%	8.3%	—	—	1.0%	—
<b>Cysticerciosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—



(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores ...	112	7	—
Other Food Shops and Stores ...	601	74	15
Ice Cream Premises ...	270	—	51
Dairies ...	52	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>1,035</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>66</b>

3) Contraventions dealt with :—

(a) Protection from contamination ...	46
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances ...	28
(c) Personal cleanliness and washing facilities ...	5
(d) Failure to display name and address on stall or container ...	5
(e) Other offences ...	5

(C)—Unsound Food Surrendered :—

Tinned meat ...	79 tins	Brisket Beef (cooked) ...	23 lbs.
Tinned fish ...	19 tins	Bacon ...	43½ lbs.
Tinned vegetables ...	128 tins	Ham ...	37½ lbs.
Tinned fruit ...	137 tins	Ox Tongue ...	6 ozs.
Tinned soup ...	3 tins	Sausages ...	32 lbs.
Tinned milk ...	64 tins	Wet or cured fish ...	21 st.
Tinned Cream ...	1 tin	Jellied Eels ...	1 bowl
Tinned Eggs ...	1 tin	Cheese ...	26½ lbs.
Tinned preserves ...	3 tins	Butter ...	4 lbs.
Tinned Spaghetti ...	1 tin	Cake ...	75½ lbs.
Beef (imported) ...	764 lbs.	Sweets ...	130 lbs.

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

3.—(A)—**FACTORIES (Mechanical)**

(i) Inspections ...	70
(ii) Notices :—	
(a) Informal ...	10
(b) Statutory ...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
Sanitary accommodation—	
Insufficient ...	3
Unsuitable or defective ...	5
Not separate for sexes ...	—
Cleanliness ...	2
Other Offences ...	—

(B)—**FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical)**

(i) Inspections ...	13
(ii) Notices :—	
(a) Informal ...	2
(b) Statutory ...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Sanitary accommodation Insufficient, Unsuitable or defective ...	2

(C)—**FACTORIES (Bakehouses)**

(i) Inspections ...	46
(ii) Notices :—	
(a) Informal ...	5
(b) Statutory ...	0
(iii) Contraventions dealt with :—	
(a) Want of cleanliness ...	4
(b) Sanitary accommodation, unsuitable or defective ...	1



## SECTION VII.

### METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

The following excellent statistics have been submitted by the Meteorological Observer.

It will be appreciated that these records occupy a considerable amount of time. Reports have been prepared for the past thirty-two years.

Detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall, and sunshine, together with comparison with averages of the previous thirty years, will be found in the tables set out in the following pages. These tables and notes are prepared from the monthly register of readings and observations taken in Bognor Regis, and submitted monthly to the Meteorological Office. Certain readings and observations are also telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, each evening.

#### Sunshine (See Table IV)

The total number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year 1955 was 1856.5 hours, being 86.7 hours above the average of the thirty years 1924-53, and 266.2 hours more than the previous year. The average amount of bright sunshine each day during the year was 5.1 hours and the total number of sun recorded days 302.

#### Rainfall (See Table III).

The total rainfall measured during the year 1955 was 25.00 inches, which was 4.56 inches less than the average for the thirty years 1924-53.



TABLE 1

Year 1955	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Calm	Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—							
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date		N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	29.836	30.450	1st	28.944	16th	0	4	11	0	3	0	8	1	4
February	29.706	30.414	28th	29.170	3rd	0	1	8	1	2	0	6	1	9
March	30.100	30.506	4th	29.402	21st	0	0	20	0	3	0	4	0	4
April	30.260	30.614	18th	29.956	26th	0	2	8	0	5	0	9	0	6
May	30.008	30.480	22nd	29.402	17th	0	0	6	1	0	0	12	0	12
June	30.056	30.380	22nd	29.624	8th	0	1	8	0	4	0	13	1	3
July	30.162	30.450	7th	29.892	3rd	0	4	19	0	1	0	2	1	4
August	30.150	30.308	4th	29.954	12th	0	0	18	0	0	0	5	2	6
September	30.112	30.472	29th	29.690	14th	0	2	1	1	2	1	7	7	9
October	30.064	30.442	25th	29.394	20th	0	1	6	0	1	0	3	2	18
November	30.162	30.748	19th	29.430	9th	0	1	12	0	3	0	8	0	6
December	29.894	30.600	5th	28.996	15th	0	3	6	0	1	0	12	6	3
Average for the year	30.043	—	—	—	Totals	0	19	123	3	25	1	89	21	84



TABLE II

Year 1955	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub-Soil	On Grass		Frosts			
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Maximum			Minimum				Lowest	Date				
					Highest		Lowest		Highest						Lowest		
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date					Temperature	Date	
January ...	43	35	39.0	-2.0	50	10th & 22nd	35	3rd & 8th	45	30th & 31st	26	17th	46	17th & 19th	8	No. of times 30°+ & under in screen	
February ...	42	33	37.5	-3.0	51	8th	34	21st	44	1st	23	20th	44	20th	12		
March ...	45	33	39.0	-4.5	51	24th & 25th	37	7th	44	26th	28	20th & 31st	43	24	2nd & 14th		8
April ...	53	41	47.0	-1.0	66	11th	46	2nd & 5th	48	28th & 29th	35	16th	47	29	16th		0
May ...	56	44	50.0	-3.0	65	29th	52	3rd & 18th	51	18th & 27th	37	15th 18th 19th	51	33	12th & 15th		0
June ...	63	53	58.0	-1.0	71	17th	57	10th & 11th	58	25th	41	10th	56	38	10th	0	
July ...	72	57	64.5	+2.5	79	15th & 17th	62	1st	65	18th	49	2nd	61	46	2nd & 5th	0	
August ...	71	58	64.5	+2.5	80	24th	64	9th	65	22nd 23rd 24th	46	8th	63	41	8th	0	
September ...	65	52	58.5	-0.5	70	1st & 3rd	59	14th	64	2nd	44	15th & 29th	62	40	29th	0	
October ...	57	44	50.5	-2.0	66	8th	48	16th 28th 30th	53	6th	31	18th & 29th	58	26	18th	0	
November ...	52	43	47.5	+1.0	58	6th & 10th	40	29th	54	7th, 9th, 11th	32	26th	53	28	25th	0	
December ...	50	41	45.5	+3.5	54	3rd, 27th, 28th	40	18th	51	26th	31	22nd	49	27	22nd	0	
Average for year	56	45	50.5	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	— Totals	28	71



TABLE III

Year 1955	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)					
	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation — 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)		Difference from Average of thirty years 1924-1953	Greatest fall in 24 hours. (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G.M.T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G.M.T.				Totals
January ...	38.9	37.5	86	1.70	2.21	3.91	1.36 on 13th	16	15
February ...	36.6	35.2	87	.28	1.93	2.21	.73 on 20th	13	9
March ...	38.8	35.9	74	.19	.92	1.11	.43 on 23rd	7	5
April ...	48.4	45.6	80	.10	.08	.18	.14 on 7th	5	1
May ...	52.6	49.0	76	1.09	2.36	3.45	.59 on 16th	20	17
June ...	59.9	56.5	81	.29	1.70	1.99	.46 on 3rd	11	7
July ...	65.4	60.1	73	.06	.02	.08	.05 on 14th	3	1
August ...	65.7	61.4	78	.27	1.69	1.96	.67 on 11th	6	6
September ...	61.4	57.2	76	.77	1.26	2.03	1.42 on 22nd	10	6
October ...	50.7	48.2	82	1.19	1.37	2.56	1.21 on 19th	10	8
November ...	47.2	45.2	85	.40	1.18	1.58	.50 on 2nd	9	7
December ...	45.8	44.3	88	1.62	2.32	3.94	.62 on 29th	19	16
Year's average ...	51.0	48.0	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	7.96	17.04	25.00	—	129	98



TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
Year 1955	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	40.4 (91.6)	-27.3	12 (24)	18th	7.5
February ...	105.8 (71.4)	+23.3	24 (17)	28th	9.4
March ...	180.0 (125.8)	+39.3	28 (24)	21st	10.2
April ...	176.9 (223.6)	— .7	27 (28)	17th	12.7
May ...	227.2 (190.7)	+ 8.4	29 (29)	30th	14.4
June ...	208.6 (166.0)	-29.0	29 (27)	1st	14.2
July ...	273.3 (165.3)	+57.0	30 (27)	10th	14.0
August ...	222.8 (175.0)	+11.6	31 (30)	8th	12.7
September ...	180.4 (169.3)	+19.4	29 (27)	7th	11.8
October ...	141.8 (90.1)	+21.3	28 (26)	16th	9.5
November ...	56.3 (67.2)	-16.7	22 (20)	1st	9.0
December ...	43.0 (54.3)	-20.2	13 (17)	2nd	6.9
Totals ...	1856.5 (7590.3)	+86.7	302 (296)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year



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