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Bognor Regis Urban District

REPORT

Sum. W

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1958

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

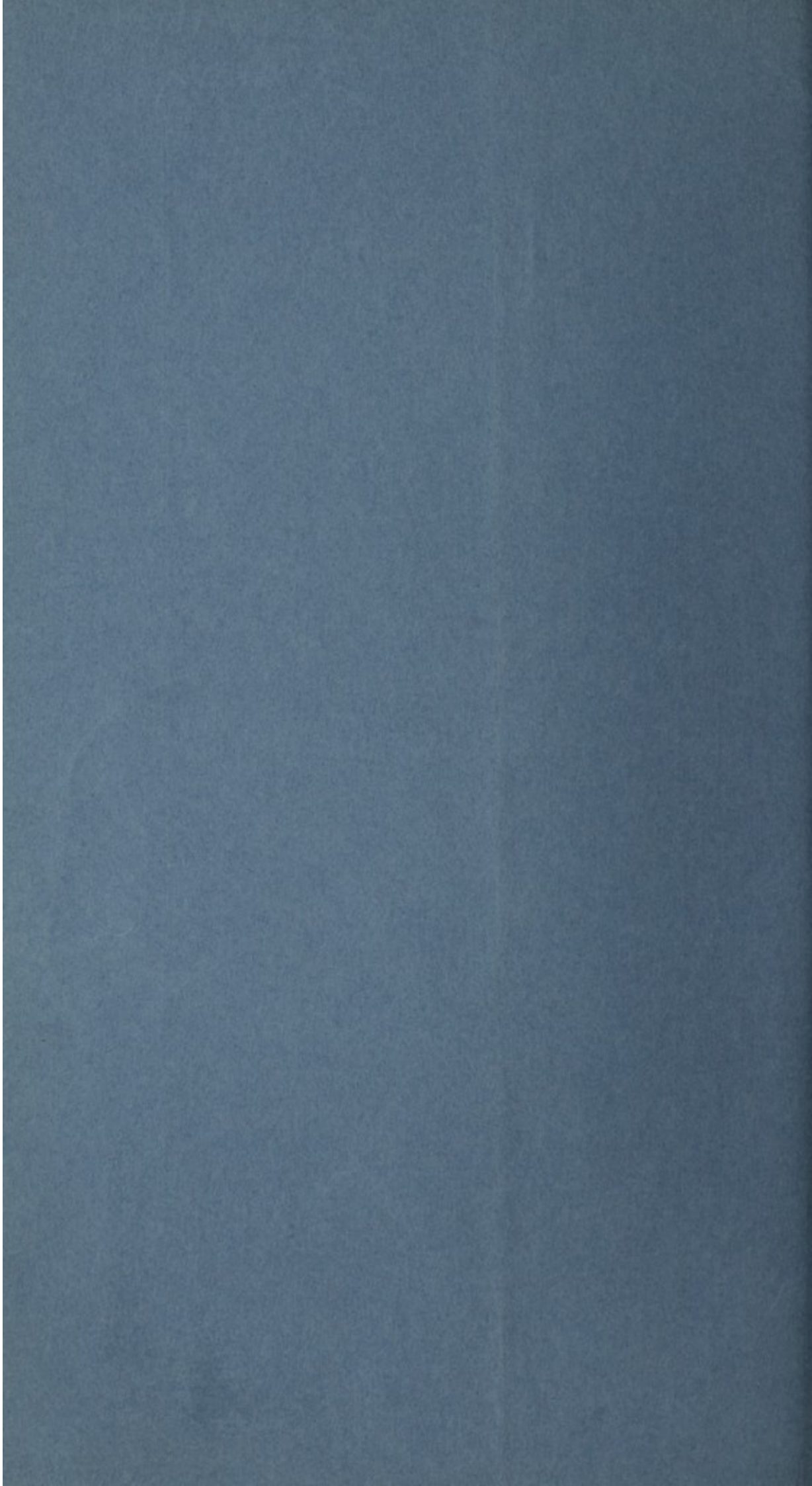
*including*

A Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

*and*

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological  
Observer

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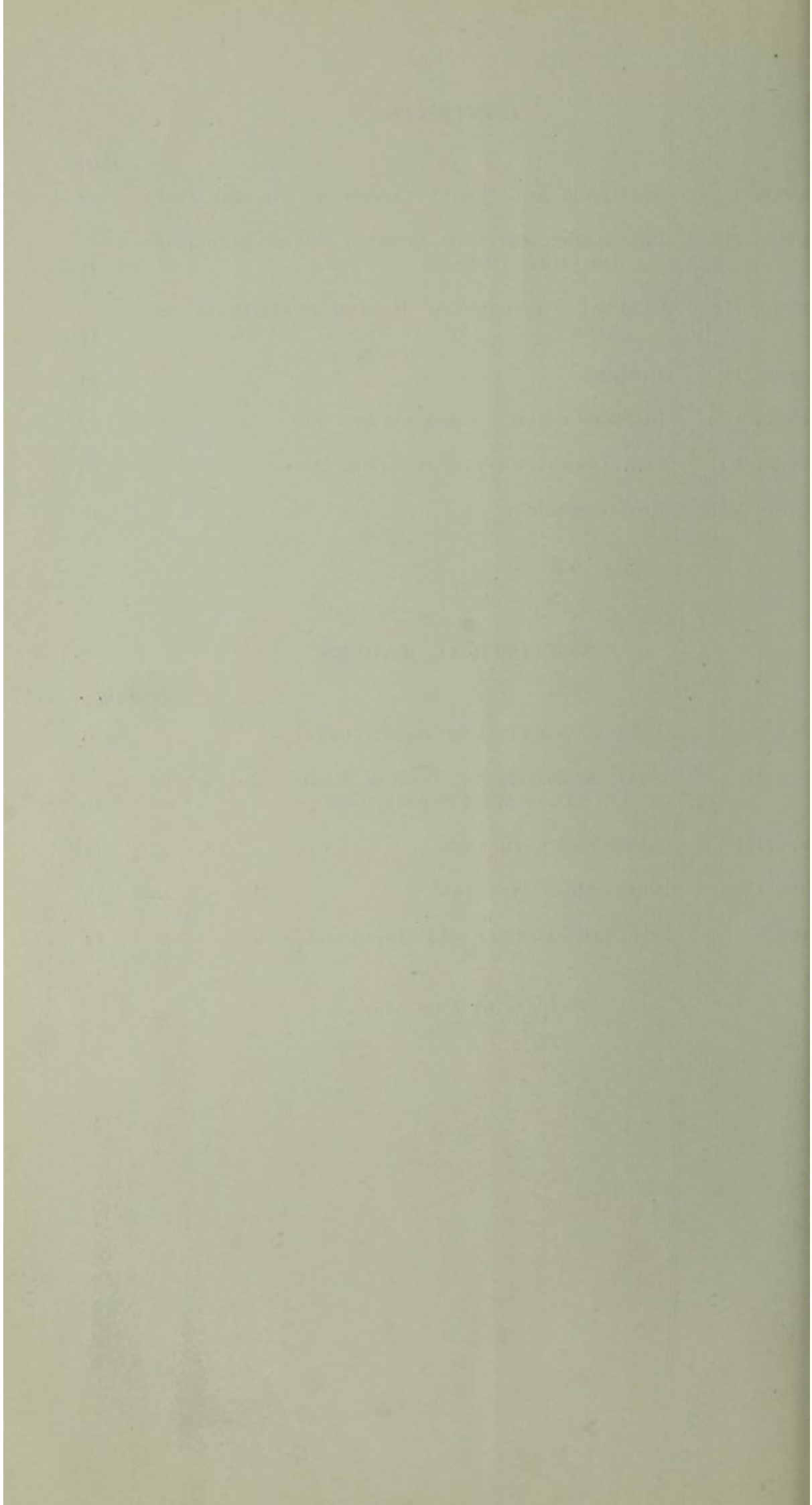
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## Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1958-1959

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Mrs. D. M. LOCKE

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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 Public Health Inspector, a whole-time Additional Public Health Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and three Assistant Clerks.

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

Officers	Other Appointments and Duties
<p><b>*D. WARREN BROWNE</b> M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. &amp; H., D.P.H. <b>Medical Officer of Health.</b></p>	<p>Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester. Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council.</p>
<p><b>*R. G. COYSH</b> (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.) <b>Chief Public Health Inspector.</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>L. ALLATT</b> (Final Certificate in Local Government and Public Administration and Associate of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.) <b>Chief Clerk.</b></p>	<p>Meteorological Observer.</p>
<p><b>*H. C. REEVE</b> (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). <b>Additional Public Health Inspector</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Harlow</i></p>
<p><b>CLERICAL STAFF.</b> Clerk/Shorthand/Typists : <b>MISS E. J. GREEN</b> <b>MRS. F. M. MOTH</b> Clerk : <b>MISS R. HASTINGS</b></p>	<p><b>CONSULTANTS :—</b> <b>K. E. A. HUGHES</b>, M.B.E., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth). <b>R. F. WRIGHT</b>, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst) <b>R. C. HOATHER</b> for water analyses B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. <b>R. WATTS</b>, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).</p>



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
BOGNOR REGIS.

*September, 1959.*

**To the Chairman and Members of the Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Locke and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1958. Once again, for economy, certain graphs and statistical tables have been omitted.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**

The estimated population rose once again, this time by 120, to a total of 26,080. Births increased by 13 to 320, and deaths increased by 20 to 423.

There were 10 deaths of children under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 31.25 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 39.1 per 1,000 the previous year. Of these 10 deaths, 6 were of infants admitted to a local Nursing Home from outside the area. If these 6 deaths are excluded, the rate for Bognor Regis would be 12.5 per 1,000.

**CANCER.**

Deaths from cancer increased by 15, the most significant rise being in the deaths from lung cancer, which increased from 15 in the previous year to 24 in 1958. These figures reflect the overall increase in national deaths from lung cancer, which have reached about 20,000 per year in England and Wales alone. In males the deaths from lung cancer now exceed those from cancer in any other single site, and if its increase continues, it will not be long before it exceeds the total of all other male cancer deaths put together. The groups chiefly affected are those aged 40 and over. It is now seven years or more since the association of lung cancer and cigarette smoking was first given publicity. In spite of very strong evidence of this association, and the very alarming annual increase in total lung cancer deaths, it is disappointing to read that the consumption of tobacco, far from diminishing, is actually increasing each year. Surveys amongst school children in various parts of the country have shown that a surprising number of children, mostly boys, become confirmed smokers before leaving school, some by the age of 12. Once the habit is started in an individual it usually continues. There is a widespread belief amongst cigarette smokers that it is difficult to give up the habit, but this difficulty is considerably over-rated. If a person really wishes and intends to give up smoking (rather than merely to reduce consumption) they always succeed, especially if they start by abstaining completely during a heavy cold when cigarettes are unpalatable.

Children frequently take up smoking because their parents or their school masters, or stage and sports personalities whom they admire and wish to emulate, appear to get enjoyment from it. **The considerable responsibility of adults who are in a position to influence children in this respect is by no means appreciated sufficiently widely.** Bad examples by adults and high-pressure advertising by tobacco-interests, combined with relatively large pocket-money allowances and good wages to adolescents, heavily outweigh any propaganda efforts by health educationalists.



## OUR AGEING POPULATION.

Each year there is an increase in the number of elderly residents in Bognor Regis, of whom many have no relatives in the town from whom they can obtain help when they become sick or in need of other assistance. The number of such cases, some extremely urgent, which are brought to the notice of this department, is increasing every year, but unfortunately the facilities for giving the necessary aid to these unfortunate people are quite inadequate.

The problem of caring for our elderly residents falls into three parts. Firstly, there should be available voluntary welfare services to provide day-to-day amenities, such as a day and lunch-club, a daily meals-on-wheels service for those unable to leave their dwellings, a personal shopping service, a library service, a domestic-cleaning and laundry service, and a "dropper-in" service so that old persons confined to their homes can have a chance for conversation to help them keep in touch with local events and local gossip. These voluntary welfare services cannot be provided efficiently and on a large enough scale until a suitable building is made available from which to work. To buy and convert an existing large house, or to erect a new building, would require a sum of money which would be difficult to obtain quickly enough from local voluntary sources. If means could be found for a building to be provided by the Council, and then rented to a voluntary Committee who would undertake the welfare services, it would provide the immediate answer to this most pressing problem.

Secondly, accommodation suitable for elderly people, especially those already suffering from arthritis, weak hearts, or similar disabilities, should be made more easily available by local authorities, trusts, etc. Last year my Annual Report contained the following paragraphs, which still apply:—

"This Council has already shown an awareness of this latter situation by its decision to build a block of centrally-heated one-room flatlets in the immediate future. It is estimated that at least one hundred 3-bedroom Council houses are at present under-occupied by elderly persons whose families have grown up and left home. If these tenants of under-occupied houses could be offered more suitable accommodation in further blocks of centrally-heated flatlets, the most urgent cases of young families on the existing waiting-list for houses would be solved.

"It must be remembered, however, that although local authorities' accommodation is primarily for those persons in the lower-income group, the social, medical and welfare services are responsible for the well-being of all the elderly persons in their area, and the cost of such services is still met by the ratepayer and tax-payer. It is important, therefore, that old persons' accommodation, similar to that to be built by the Council, should be made available for persons who would not normally qualify for the tenancy of Council subsidised flatlets. The building of blocks of flatlets for elderly persons by trusts and by private enterprise should be encouraged as far as possible. Buildings of more than one-story should always be provided with a lift."

Bognor Regis has the climate and absence of hills which makes it pre-eminent on the South Coast as a place for such persons, and it is beyond doubt that the demand for labour-saving centrally-heated, one-floor accommodation with lifts will increase yearly.

The third part of the problem regarding our elderly residents, concerning their care when they eventually fall ill. Hospital accommodation at t



ognor War Memorial Hospital consists of only 32 beds, and accommodation at the Chichester hospitals is already insufficient for existing demands for beds for aged and chronic sick persons. When there is no hospital accommodation for persons sick at home, perhaps suffering from a terminal illness, the domiciliary services are called upon to provide the necessary care. The situation then arises whereby the elderly patient has to be looked after by an elderly husband, wife or sister, or, if their help is not available, by neighbours. Cases continue to occur where old people living on their own spend all day and all night alone, except for visits by district nurses and W.V.S. workers bringing occasional meals. Inevitably, a number of these solitary old persons eventually die completely alone, perhaps in the dark during the night, with no one to comfort them. When it is known that an illness will terminate in death is a reproach to a community that the sufferer should continue to live alone. To die in one's own home may be a solace, but only if receiving adequate care and attention. So often this cannot be given. Under the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, the Medical Officer of Health may apply for a court order to remove a person in need of care and attention to a hospital or other appropriate institution. This Act is rarely invoked, as most elderly sick persons in need would be only too willing to enter a hospital, if the hospital could accept them.

## HOUSING.

Many applicants are referred to this department for assessment of their housing needs on medical grounds. Those suffering from physical disabilities are comparatively easy to assess, but this is not so in the cases of early emotional and psychological stress disorders. Cases of obvious and severe nervous depression, due directly to bad housing conditions, occur not infrequently. In others, when the young mother has to live in shared accommodation, and is subjected to daily frustration and annoyance, and is denied reasonable cooking, washing, bathing, and airing facilities, her nervous tension increases and manifests itself in a variety of ways. Too often, the marriage itself suffers severely as a result of these circumstances—marriages which started with every promise, and which fail because of stress to which they should not, and need not, be subjected. One is filled with admiration for these young mothers, many of whom have to bring up their babies in furnished rooms at tops of houses, sharing lavatory accommodation with strangers, and sometimes having to drag prams up the stairs after them. Some of these houses have no place for children to play, and sometimes open directly into the street, thereby adding to the parents' anxiety for the children's safety. **Lack of privacy in any shared accommodation, with relatives or otherwise, is, in itself, sufficient to hazard a marriage.**

It is of interest here to refer to the table on page 25, which records the present state of the housing waiting list. (On 31st December, 1958, it was 450, and by 30th September, 1959, it has risen to 555). The number of houses built for general needs by the Council during 1958 was 36, with another 14 under construction at the end of the year. The programme for 1959 allowed for only 7 houses for general needs, and 38 flatlets for 50 elderly persons. If all these flatlets were to be occupied by elderly persons transferring from existing under-occupied 2 and 3-bedroomed Council houses, it would help to reduce the number of young families on the waiting list, but do little to help the many elderly applicants in the town.



Interesting records of costs and numbers of Council houses are to be found in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1914:—

1898 (population approx: 4,800)	2 cottages let at 5/6 p.w.	Cost £250 each.
1912 ( " " " 8,300)	13 " " " " " "	Cost £205 each.
1913 ( " " " 8,500)	12 " " " 4/6 " "	Cost £145 each.
1914 ( " " " 8,800)	16 " " " " " "	Cost £154 each.

To-day, a 3-bedroomed Council house costs about £1,500 excluding cost of land and services.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

When the Mass Radiography Unit visited Bognor Regis from 2nd to 19th December, 1958, 2,620 persons were X-rayed, as under:—

<i>Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Public .. .. .	626	1,026	1,652
Industrial .. .. .	553	303	856
BCG Scheme—Positives .. .. .	32	23	55
Contacts of above .. .. .	25	29	54
G.P. Referral .. .. .	—	2	2
School Children .. .. .	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,237	1,383	2,620
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Recalled for Large film:— .. .. .	35	18	53

### FINDINGS.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision .. .. .	4	1	5
Malignant Neoplasms .. .. .	1	—	1
Bacterial and Virus infections of the lungs .. .. .	2	—	2
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	2	3	5
Pulmonary fibrosis non-tuberculosis .. .. .	2	2	4

### FIRST AID STATION.

Although the summer weather of 1958 was poor, 1,535 persons were treated at the First Aid Station. In addition, 96 lost children were cared for.

The value of this service, which is undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society, cannot be over-estimated. Unfortunately, both in design and structure, this temporary building is no longer suitable for the calls made upon it. A larger and permanent building is now required.

### GENERAL.

Many residents and others numbering several thousand a year, visit this department for advice on matters concerning health, welfare, housing and numerous other problems, often of a personal nature, and are not infrequently in a state of anxiety and distress. I should like to take this opportunity of bringing to the attention of the Council the expressions of appreciation which come to my notice of the sympathy and courtesy with which the staff receive these callers, and the resultant goodwill that their understanding must generate amongst the public.

D. WARREN BROWNE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Year	Population	Area	Population Density
1900	100,000	100 sq. mi.	1,000
1910	150,000	100 sq. mi.	1,500
1920	200,000	100 sq. mi.	2,000
1930	250,000	100 sq. mi.	2,500
1940	300,000	100 sq. mi.	3,000
1950	350,000	100 sq. mi.	3,500
1960	400,000	100 sq. mi.	4,000
1970	450,000	100 sq. mi.	4,500
1980	500,000	100 sq. mi.	5,000
1990	550,000	100 sq. mi.	5,500
2000	600,000	100 sq. mi.	6,000
2010	650,000	100 sq. mi.	6,500
2020	700,000	100 sq. mi.	7,000
2030	750,000	100 sq. mi.	7,500
2040	800,000	100 sq. mi.	8,000
2050	850,000	100 sq. mi.	8,500
2060	900,000	100 sq. mi.	9,000
2070	950,000	100 sq. mi.	9,500
2080	1,000,000	100 sq. mi.	10,000
2090	1,050,000	100 sq. mi.	10,500
2100	1,100,000	100 sq. mi.	11,000

The population of the county in 1900 was 100,000. The population in 2010 was 650,000. The population in 2020 was 700,000. The population in 2030 was 750,000. The population in 2040 was 800,000. The population in 2050 was 850,000. The population in 2060 was 900,000. The population in 2070 was 950,000. The population in 2080 was 1,000,000. The population in 2090 was 1,050,000. The population in 2100 was 1,100,000.



TABLE  
GENERAL AND VITA

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Popu- lation Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant		Cancer	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Ad- justed †Rate		Mortality		Deaths	
									No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68.1	10	
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	
1931	12,600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	
1933	‡17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	
1942	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	

\*"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.

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



**STATISTICS 1900-1958**

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths	Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate-able Value	Sum. represented by penny rate	
	To.	Rate					No.	Rate			Total
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	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x	x	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
5	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
4	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
0	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
7	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
0	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
5	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
0	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
1	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
6	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
1	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£241,592	£960
2	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£253,433	£970
2	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
4	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
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	†	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	†	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	—	—	0.08	†	9520	143	36‡	—	£588,323	£2,400

\*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 1086.

‡No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 16.)

♀New Valuation List.

not available



**TABLE II**

**Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1958**

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1957

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	Bognor Regis
Population estimated by Registrar-General	230,400 (219,600)	152,100 (150,600)	382,500 (370,200)	26,080 (25,960)
Number of Live Births ... ..	3,555 (3,300)	1,986 (1,987)	5,541 (5,287)	320 (307)
Birth Rate ... ..	15.43 (15.02)	13.06 (13.19)	14.49 (14.28)	12.27 (11.83)
Number of Deaths ... ..	3,276 (2,937)	1,991 (1,820)	5,267 (4,757)	423 (403)
Death Rate ... ..	14.22 (13.37)	13.09 (12.08)	13.77 (12.85)	16.22 (15.52)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year ... ..	62 (66)	38 (37)	100 (103)	10 (12)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	17.44 (20)	19.13 (18)	18.05 (19)	31.25 (39)
Number of Maternal Deaths ... ..	— (1)	1 (—)	1 (1)	— (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	— (0.29)	0.49 (—)	0.18 (0.18)	— (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ... ..	15 (13)	13 (15)	28 (28)	5 (1)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System) ... ..	0.07 (0.06)	0.09 (0.10)	0.07 (0.08)	0.19 (0.04)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ... ..	620 (555)	368 (322)	988 (877)	85 (70)
Death Rate from Cancer ... ..	2.69 (2.53)	2.42 (2.14)	2.58 (2.37)	3.26 (2.70)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 279, whilst in the Rural Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 5. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 274.

**STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**

Birth Rate ... ..	16.4	(16.1)
Death Rate ... ..	11.7	(11.5)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	22.5	(23.1)

## SECTION 1.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## 1.—General Statistics

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	(land)	2,695
						(foreshore)	352
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,647
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,080
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1958)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,520
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, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£588,323
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1959)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,400

## 2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and a **seaside resort**. There are several factories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

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

Births :—		Total	Males	Fem.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population
Live Births—					...
Legitimate	...	303	162	141	12.27
Illegitimate	...	17	6	11	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		320	168	152	
Still Births—					Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births
Legitimate	...	6	1	5	...
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1	21.41
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		7	1	6	
Total live and stillbirths		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		327	169	158	
Deaths :—		423	199	224	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population
					16.22
Total number of deaths occurring in Public Institutions	...				211
(Percentage of total deaths, 49.9)					
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	...				10
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	...				31.25
There were 303 legitimate children born and 7 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...				23.10
There were 17 illegitimate children born and 3 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	...				176.47
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...				12.50
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...				5.31%
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...				85
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...				Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...				Nil



TABLE III

## Deaths Registered during the year 1958, classified by age and cause

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 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	24	—	—	—	1	—	8	12	3	19	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	27	27	18
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
16. Diabetes ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	56	1	—	—	—	—	5	16	34	26	30
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	69	—	—	—	—	1	15	28	25	41	28
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	3	9
20. Other heart disease ...	59	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	43	20	39
21. Other circulatory disease ...	21	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	11	10	11
22. Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
23. Pneumonia ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	9
24. Bronchitis ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	11	10	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	7	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	40	4	1	—	—	2	1	9	23	8	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—
34. All other accidents ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	423	10	2	—	2	9	67	124	209	199	22

The principal causes of death from 1949 to 1958 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	9	11	6	4	2	4	3	2	1	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	17	8	8	17	17	12	17	17	13	16
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system ...	13	20	30	16	21	7	17	13	15	24
Coronary Disease ...	38	45	54	45	42	61	62	61	58	69
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels ...	97	105	125	91	87	89	93	101	103	92
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	48	58	49	59	46	57	61	56	67	56
Cancer ...	58	57	60	74	78	81	67	70	70	85

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									
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	2	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	—
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Immature birth ...	1	—	6	4	2	4	5	5	7	2
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Injury at birth ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	2	1	—	1	6	4	4	2	5
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes ...	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL—all causes ...	8	7	10	5	6	12	13	13	12	10

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1958

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 ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
mongolism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	4	10

Net births in the year (Legitimate 303, Illegitimate 17) : 320.

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 7, Illegitimate 3) : 10.



TABLE V

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1958 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 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	28	3	4	9	11	1	—	—	—	—	28	—
Measles ...	388	8	69	78	214	15	4	—	—	—	388	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis— Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	6	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	6	3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>4</b>



## SECTION II.

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

#### Poliomyelitis.

Two notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) were received during 1958, but in both cases diagnosis was not confirmed.

Investigations are made immediately notifications are received and a full report of each case is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Practitioners within the Urban District are kept fully informed of all cases of poliomyelitis occurring in Bognor Regis.

#### 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.

No confirmed cases of Food Poisoning occurred during the year, though two cases of suspected Food Poisoning were notified.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

##### Additions to Register.

Three cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 16 in 1957) and 18 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 10 in 1957) were added to the Register during 1958 as shown below.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases ... ..	1	1	—	1	3
Cases transferred from other districts ... ..	9	7	1	1	18
Cases restored to Register ...	—	1	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>

##### Removals from Register

Twenty-seven cases were removed from the Register during 1958, as follows :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts ... ..	4	2	1	—	7
Deaths ... ..	6	1	—	—	7
Lost sight of ... ..	1	1	—	—	2
Non-Tuberculous ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Recovered ... ..	5	4	—	1	10
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>

*Cases on Register.*

**Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1958**

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central ... ..	12	14	26	—	3	3	29
East ... ..	11	9	20	5	2	7	27
Felpham ... ..	13	8	21	—	2	2	23
North ... ..	27	20	47	3	1	4	51
West ... ..	12	12	24	1	2	3	27
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>157</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
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
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11
1958	6	0.23	0.10

**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 dair in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1958.

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

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of person 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

### PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 7 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 47 persons.

### BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1958, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 5 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.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas.

### 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, 1958. The Officer-in-Charge was Miss M. R. Newton (Commandant, Sussex 88, 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 24th May to 21st September, 1958. First Aid was rendered to 1,535 persons and 96 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Newton 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.

### REGISTERED HOMES.

There are four registered Nursing Homes, and four Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

### 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 necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

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.



## 7. 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 ... ..	Nov., 1954 & April, 1957
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 ... ..	September, 1956

### 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 400 beds.)



(b) **Mental Hospitals.**

*Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.*

(Accommodation 1066 beds.)

*Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.*

(Accommodation, 141 beds.)

*The Acre, Worthing.*

(Accommodation 20 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 Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 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 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., when 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 1958:—

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) <i>Ante-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic—	277	29	—	306
Number of attendances made	1,077	79	—	1,156
(b) <i>Post-Natal Clinic</i>				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	120	13	—	133
Number of attendances made	130	13	—	143
(c) <i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	416	155	115	686
Number of attendances made	3,156	936	809	4,901

#### 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 238 children attended the clinic, making 465 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 *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.

## 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 and treatment 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 conduct a 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 1958, 292 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 269 and the number of school children 23. In addition 93 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
1956	132	94	9	5	—	21	—	261
1957	149	110	15	4	3	7	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	4	20	3	292
Totals	749	2,801	917	465	418	2,523	1,477	9,350



It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the twelfth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1958 (See page 9).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme. Both the number of cases and the number of deaths were the lowest ever recorded.

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	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8*	79

\*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 1958					Built during 1958				Under construction 31/12/58				In prospect		
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats
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 ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens ...	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39†
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	†13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnhem 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	18	-	38	-	24	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	74	-	74	-	12	-	12	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	†20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Oak Grove ...	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Carlton Avenue ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS ...	326	298	356	106	1086	-	36	-	36	-	14	-	14	-	2	41

\*10 purchased in 1945

†Bungalows

†Old Persons Flatlets



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
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208

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

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Additional Public Health 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) ...	124
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	493
(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 ...	17
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	17
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(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 ...	81

#### 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-1958 notices, 26; 1958 notices, 65) ...	91
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**Action under Statutory Powers during the year.**

A. *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957* :— ... .. I

B. *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957* :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners ... .. I

(b) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil

(2) Number of houses closed ... .. I

C. *Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957* :— Nil

D. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts* :— ... .. Nil



## SECTION V.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food Poisoning.

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1958. (See page 15)

Although no cases occurred in the town this year, 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.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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—1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—1953, 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 situated 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 of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

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 dairy farms, and the control of milk distribution, remain the responsibility of this authority. There are 19 premises registered for the distribution of milk in the district, all of whom distribute milk (Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised) bottled in modern dairies outside this area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954, and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, the following licences were issued during 1958:—

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	15
To sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	21
To sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	3

**Quality.**—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 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 Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

### Sampling.

The Bacteriological content of milk and the cleanliness of the containers in which milk is conveyed continued to receive attention.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors took the following samples which were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth.

The necessary investigation followed every case which failed to reach the required standard.



Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Test				Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Negative	Positive	Brucella Abortus		M. Tuberculosis	
									Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
T.T. Farm Bottled	24	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—
T.T. Pasteurised	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	36	14	12	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	8	—

## MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954 has continued since that date. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector or the Additional Public Health Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 44.

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 44.

### 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 cleanly condition.

## OTHER FOODS

### Bakehouses.

There are 14 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition, but it was found necessary to take legal proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, in respect of one bakehouse. The baker pleaded guilty to all seven offences with which he was charged, and was fined a total of £70.

Other contraventions of the Regulations 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.

### Ice Cream Premises.

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 202 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream. Ice cream is being manufactured at 5 registered premises.

Frequent visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product. In one manufacturer's establishment at the end of the season difficulty was experienced in maintaining a satisfactory bacteriological standard of ice cream and of ice lollies. The manufacture of ice cream and ice lollies ceased. It is anticipated that as the firm is embarking upon a scheme of expansion the existing premises will soon be out of use as an ice cream factory.

During the months of February to September, 64 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 64 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 7 different supplies, in 37 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 27 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	11	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1	—	—
C	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	15	10	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	2	—	1
TOTALS:	37	25	6	5	1	27	23	3	—	1

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).

#### Other Food Premises.

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

### CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

#### 1. Food Hygiene.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g., hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1958 a total of 1,248 inspections were carried out in this connection.

#### 2. Food Premises.

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

	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restaurants & Cafes	Licensed Premises	Mineral Water Manuf'rs.	Hotels and Boarding Houses
	25	17	9	96	71	202	22	100	21	103	52	1	198



### 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)	202
(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)	6

### 4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	21
---	----

### 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.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

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.

## ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946

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

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	64
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	...	...	43
Milk for Tuberculosis examination	...	...	8
Milk for Brucella Abortus examination	...	...	7
Milk for Methylene Blue, Phosphatase tests, etc.	...	...	52
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	...	...	2
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	4
Water for Bacteriological Examination	...	...	51



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

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and Lollies 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
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
1958	53	107	6	51	217
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>4,707</b>

### 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

The new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Little Heath, Eartham has been completed and will shortly be brought into use. New pumping plant has been 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 207 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 indicate 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.

<i>District</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>
<b>BOGNOR REGIS</b> ... ..	9,454	26,080
<hr/>		
Alvingbourne ... ..	587	1,875
Arnham ... ..	169	525
Arsted ... ..	509	1,450
Bogrove ... ..	243	730
Chipping ... ..	80	260
Clitham ... ..	31	135
Eastergate ... ..	339	1,140
Eastford ... ..	94	120
Eastherton ... ..	1,279	2,850
Eastington ... ..	3	680
Eastleigh ... ..	739	1,600
Easton ... ..	211	560
Eastmere ... ..	207	350
Eastington ... ..	16	590
Eastberton ... ..	519	1,760
Eastpton ... ..	515	1,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,601	16,225
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,055	42,305

\* 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 Water-works 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 changed 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 highways, 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 sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1958 no less than 172 cesspools out of a total of 202 cesspools in the area.



**CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1958**

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham ... ..	104	13	1	92
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	7	1	1	7
Aldwick ... ..	202	1	1	202
	313	15	3	301

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, 1958.

**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 31.12.58 ...	236	47	467	750
	556	212	828	1,596
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.58 ... ..	464	205	626	1,295
	92	7	202	301

**IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT 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. Parts of the added area in which development has taken place are without surface water sewers.

**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, 1959, the vehicles carried out 1,390 cesspool cleansings in 2,026 journeys. Approximately 1,965,900 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,738 miles.



## RODENT CONTROL.

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out for a number of years in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(See page 46).

## 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 is conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Barrier Loading and Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shipney 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 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

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

### 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 diseases.

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 54 cases.



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

In this town the work of the Public Health Inspectors is varied and interesting, for in addition to the resident population and light industrial concerns there is a large seasonal influx of visitors which calls for extra attention to those places catering for their needs. The agricultural areas which abut the town can produce problems, and I am grateful for the co-operation I always receive from my Rural colleagues.

It is not possible in a report of this length to set out fully the details of the whole range of the work, but it is hoped that the information given will prove to be of interest.

### Food Hygiene.

Since the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations previous to the year under review, all food premises within the District have been inspected. (See pages 31 and 44). Following the usual custom, advice was given to ensure that all such premises complied with the legal requirements. In the majority of cases a standard has been achieved which is much higher than that required by the Regulations. 1911

The installation of modern equipment is not the complete safeguard against the spread of infection. It is necessary that the premises and all fittings, etc., are kept scrupulously clean, and what is more important, the food handlers must be made to realise their great responsibility. The prevention of food poisoning does to a large extent literally lie in their hands.

The problem of supervision is made difficult in this and other similar districts by reason of the seasonal influx of visitors and the employment of casual, and often untrained, labour to cope with the additional work.

It is the policy of the Public Health Inspectors frequently to visit all food premises. Those affected by seasonal activity are visited before the season commences to ensure compliance.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the housewife can play a very important role in securing the more hygienic handling of foodstuff in the shops. It is her custom upon which the trader relies and if a sufficient number of complaints are made to any trader concerning any point over which he or a member of his staff may be failing, he will soon be pleased to see that conditions are improved.

The food traders in this town have, in the main, co-operated very fully, but the risk of contamination of foodstuffs is a constant feature. It is felt that frequent visits with "pep talks" by the Public Health Inspectors are the best way of achieving our objective.

Although the Food Hygiene Regulations have had the effect of raising standards generally, it is felt that they are not sufficiently explicit in certain instances, for example:—

Against the presence of domestic animals in food premises. P

Definition of "open food." *Not satisfied.*

The placing of food so as to prevent the risk of contamination, for example, on forecourts, etc., the open food must be at least 1ft. 6in. above the ground, but no such minimum height is stated for foodstuffs inside shops, to which dogs, etc., have access.

The problem of the open fronted shop, is, to a large extent, still unresolved.

### Housing.

During the year it became obvious that our early misgivings about the Rent Act, 1957, were to be confirmed.

The object of the Act was to enable the owners of rented houses and flats to put and keep their premises in repair, to increase the total available

*Have 18" inside an display where domestic animals have access*

*single no  
Contain*

*See*



amount of rented accommodation, to secure a better use of existing housing accommodation, and to restore a free market in rented housing.

Whilst some owners took advantage of the rent increases of Controlled Premises as allowed by the Act and expended the extra money on works of maintenance, others, although increasing the rent, did not bring their properties up to a satisfactory standard of maintenance.

The Rent Act requires that an application to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair shall be made by the tenant. The Certificate, if granted, cannot contain any item of disrepair not stated by the tenant in his application. It has been found that tenants have not always included all the items of disrepair. This results in additional inspections followed by further applications for Certificates of Disrepair or action under Acts other than the Rent Act.

The procedure laid down in the Act in this connection, which includes the use of a considerable number of Prescribed Forms, has proved confusing to tenant and landlord alike.

It is not surprising therefore, that in many houses, although the rent has been increased, the property has not received the attention it required, especially when occupied by aged persons or others to whom any type of official form-filling is to be avoided.

During the year 5 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and 3 were granted.

This department is concerned with the broader issues of the Housing problem. Even if all old houses were kept in a good state of maintenance, many would fall short of the amenities as required by modern standards.

The Government has realised this aspect and to try to prevent many old solidly built dwellings passing out of use the Improvement Grant was introduced by the Housing Act, 1949, and revised by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

For various reasons the Improvement Grant scheme in operation up to the year under review had not proved popular.

It was obvious that some attractive or compelling scheme would be necessary to enable old properties to be modernised and thus have their useful life extended rather than let them fall into a state of disrepair, lacking in modern amenities and be ultimately replaced by a Council house built at a high cost, occupying valuable land area and carrying a heavy subsidy.

With this in mind it was decided to carry out a survey of those dwellings in the District which may be without any or all of the modern amenities, with the following result:—

Number of Houses in Bognor Regis without:—

Hall or Passage	..	150
Bathroom or Bath	..	364
Hot Water System	..	386
Inside W.C.	..	413

It was found that a number of old houses have recently been bought by the occupiers who would be pleased to improve their properties if assisted by a Grant.

As far as rented properties are concerned it is known that many occupiers would willingly pay an increased rent in order to secure improved amenities this would ultimately reflect favourably upon the Council by a decrease in rehousing applications.

For details of Housing Inspections during the year see page 43.

At the time of writing this report the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, has become operative and it seems likely that many of the older properties will soon be provided with amenities more in keeping with modern standards.



### **Factories.**

Although essentially a seaside resort the town contains more factories than the public may realise. Whilst there are no heavy industries in the town, there are in the Shripney Road area industrial installations which could cause nuisance if not properly managed. It is pleasing to record that this Department has always received the fullest co-operation with factory managements. (See page 45).

### **Cesspools.**

The problem of cesspool drainage has been present since the extension of the Urban area in 1933. A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation since that date.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme of 1940 provided main drainage for many houses fronting public highways and made provision for the reception of sewage from a number of private estates. Circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of all these private estates. With development taking place in the open areas surrounding the town the Council, in the absence of public sewers, have had to accept cesspool drainage.

During the year public sewers have been provided to enable some cesspools to be abolished, and it is anticipated that the sewerage system will continue to be extended so that ultimately cesspools will no longer exist within the District.

### **Rodent Destruction.**

There is a full time Rodent Officer/Operative employed on this work which forms a vital part of the activities of the Department of which the public is fully aware. For some years now emphasis has rightly been placed upon the necessity for rodent destruction. Rats and mice constitute a very real danger to health as well as being a menace to food conservation and causing damage to buildings, roadways, etc.

In this district the work is particularly difficult by reason of the old sewers in the central area, the agricultural areas to the West, North and East of the urbanised area, the amount of open ditch work within the urban area and that of the adjoining rural area and the presence of the refuse destructor, railway, industrial site, Aldingbourne Rife, all within a very small compass.

The infestation of sewers has, by reason of the use of new poisons and techniques, been greatly reduced, but there are always chances of sewers becoming infested all the time that surface infestations are a constant feature, particularly where buildings are being erected and new connections being made to the sewers.

Sewer treatment has been carried out by the Department's Cesspool emptying staff under the direction of the Rodent Officer/Operative.

During 1958 the Rodent Officer/Operative paid 210 visits on survey, and 2,901 visits as a result of complaints received.

### **Meat.**

The slaughterhouse and premises generally are in a very good condition, are provided with adequate lairage, cooling and refrigerated space, copious supplies of hot water and steam and good lighting. The animals are treated with care to subject them to the minimum of pain and fright. The Management has always given this department full co-operation.

All Butchers' shops are visited and meat examined as a check, but particularly when butchers find conditions which are not detectable during the normal post mortem inspection at the various slaughterhouses from which supplies are drawn.

For various reasons butchers are reluctant to use refrigerated display cabinets. It is hoped that industry will soon be able to produce cabinets which meet with the approval of the trade and of the customers. It is well-known that most housewives find an article of food more attractive when exposed than when



behind glass or other protective covering. This "impact sale," which extends to most types of foodstuff, is particularly important in a seaside town where much of the trading is with a passing public.

#### **Shops Act.**

Since January, 1955, this Authority has been responsible for the administration of the Shops Act in full and of the various Orders made thereunder.

The Register has been kept up-to-date and all occupiers of shops advised as to the hours of closing and other responsibilities.

As a number of shops sell a variety of goods the position often arises that a shop may be open for the sale of some parts of its stock whilst other parts cannot be sold even though the shop is lawfully open. This situation is not easily tolerated by the shopkeeper or the public and gives the Inspector no satisfaction in operating the relevant sections of the Act or Orders.

It is hoped that legislation acceptable to the public, traders, employers and all other interested parties will soon be introduced to put a stop to such farcical situations. (See page 46).

#### **Farms.**

The Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956, is partly the responsibility of this Authority. A notable exception is this Authority's power to require washing facilities particularly where fruit and salad stuff is grown and/or handled. It seems rather pointless that shop assistants must have clean hands to handle foodstuffs which may already have become contaminated and possibly dangerous by dirty handling before it reaches the shop.

#### **Pest Control.**

During the year 38 complaints were received concerning the presence in various places of a number of differing types of insect pests. A number of cases called for very careful investigation before deciding upon the most effective method of control. With such a wide variety of insecticides from which to choose and having regard to the immunity being established in the insect world against certain types of insecticide, and as the life cycle and usual habitat of the various types of insect varies, this facet of the work can present some interesting problems.

#### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

The broad objects of this Act are to ensure that pets kept for sale at shops shall be housed, fed, exposed and sold in a humane manner. No person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act. During the year 2 such licences were granted.

I am pleased to record that the conditions of licence were fulfilled.

#### **Clean Air Act, 1956.**

This Act gives Local Authorities new powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution. It provides for the establishment of smoke control areas, control over the height of new chimneys and deals with new furnace installations and for the making of local Byelaws restricting the use of types of heating appliances in new buildings.

This Authority has not proceeded with any Smoke Control Areas or made any Byelaws under the Act.

#### **Camping Sites.**

In this district there are 10 sites operating during the summer season and licensed by this Authority and one operating under the auspices of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Ireland.

The sites are well maintained and in the majority of cases the standard of amenities provided is much higher than required by the Conditions of Licences.

R. G. COYSH,  
*Chief Public Health Inspector*



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

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

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

*The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1958 :—*

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations :		
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	1	
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	14	
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	2	
	—	17
(b) Under the Public Health Acts :		
(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	40	
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	67	
	—	107

The number of inspections made :—

Primary inspections	124
Revisits	369
Smoke tests to drains	2
Water tests to drains	17
	—
	512

*The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1958 :—*

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1958 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	26
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1958	1
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1958	81
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1958	5
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1957	—
	—
	113

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

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1957, and since complied with	26
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1958, which were served during the year 1958	65
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1958, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1957	—
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1958, which were served during the year 1958	3
	—
	94
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1958 (Informal 16; Statutory 3)	19



## 2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse	...	...	175
(b) Informal notices	...	...	—

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horse
Number killed	315	—	85	772	795	—
Number inspected	315	—	85	772	795	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	2	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	43	—	—	2	137	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	13.65%	—	2.35%	.26%	17.23%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.95%	—	—	—	2.26%	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

### (B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	106	9	—
Other Food Shops and Stores	762	105	4
Ice Cream Premises	265	—	107
Dairies	115	2	53
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>164</b>



**Contraventions dealt with :—**

(a)	Protection from contamination	...	...	...	68
(b)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	...	...	...	51
(c)	Inadequate lighting and ventilation	...	...	...	6
(d)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	...	...	...	11
(e)	Failure to display name and address on stall or container	...	...	...	2
(f)	Disposal of refuse	...	...	...	11
(g)	Other offences	...	...	...	3

**C) Unsound food surrendered :—**

Meat	...	...	23 tins	54½ lbs. dead poultry
Tongue	...	...	5 tins	1 carcase New Zealand lamb
Ham, Shoulder	...	...	23 tins	8 pork pies
Vegetables	...	...	7 tins	6 pasties
Fruit	...	...	49 tins	½ lb. tongue
Soup	...	...	3 tins	6½ lbs. prawns
Prawns	...	...	1 tin	5 jars and ½ gallon salad cream
Milk Pudding	...	...	1 tin	4 boxes peaches
29 stone fish				11 lbs. cheese
9¼ lbs. pork				2 lbs. cake
1 pig's head				17 bars Turkish Delight
18½ lbs. sausages				6 ozs. dessicated coconuts
85½ lbs. bacon				22 pkts. cake mix
32 lbs. ham				6¼ doz. cheese spread
12 shoulders ham				9½ doz. soup squares
2 turkeys				3¼ doz. pkts. biscuits
12 chickens				74 gross ice lollies

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

**—(A)—FACTORIES (Mechanical)**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	46
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	Sanitary accommodation—					
	Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	1

**(B)—FACTORIES (Non-Mechanical)**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	7
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	Sanitary accommodation—					
	Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	1

**(C)—FACTORIES (Bakehouses)**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	82
(ii)	Notices :—					
	(a) Informal	...	...	...	...	10
	(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	1
(iii)	Contraventions dealt with :—					
	(a) Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	8
	(b) Other Offences	...	...	...	...	3
	(c) Unsuitable or defective Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	—

**(D) FACTORIES (Out-Workers' Premises)**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—

**(E) FACTORIES (Building Sites)**

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	11
-----	-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

**4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...

**5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAW**

(a) <b>Stables</b>					
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...
(b) <b>Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds</b>					
(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) <b>Contraventions dealt with :—</b>					
(a) Insufficient spacing of vans	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Defective and insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other Offences (Insufficient bins)	...	...	...	...	...

**6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.**

(i) Visits	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) <b>Action taken :—</b>					
(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Letters to other Authorities <i>re</i> contacts	...	...	...	...	...

**7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—**

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

A.	(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	2, 2
	(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	3, 8
	(iii) Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	0

**B.—Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.**

Manholes baited	...	...	...	...	...	9
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**8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	1

**9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	8

**10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.**

(i) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	8



<b>—DITCHES.</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	44
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
<b>—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	123
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—CESSPOOLS</b>						
(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	71
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
<b>—SMOKE.</b>						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	32
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).</b>						
(i)	Observations	...	...	...	...	2
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	4
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.</b>						
	Visits	...	...	...	...	7
<b>—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	..	..	...	3
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.</b>						
	Inspections	...	..	..	...	8
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	1
<b>—FOOD POISONING</b>						
	Visits and inquiries	...	...	...	...	10
<b>—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS</b>						
	(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	...	...	...	...	2,085
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	14
(ii)	Informal action...	...	...	...	...	—
<b>—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.</b>						
(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	26
(ii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	...	...	...	...	5
<p>In addition, 4 Council houses and 22 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Verminous bedding was disinfested in 7 other cases.</p> <p>The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.</p> <p>The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses for rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.</p>						
<b>—PETROLEUM ACTS.</b>						
	Visits	...	...	...	...	154
	Informal action	...	...	...	...	6



## SECTION VII.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1958.

#### Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers—maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb—are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of the Old Church Tower in Market Street at a height of  $61\frac{1}{4}$  feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Office of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

#### Observations for the Year.

In common with all Stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the amount of bright sunshine recorded during the year was very much below average. The total of 1,549 hours was 220.8 hours below the 30 years' (1924-53) average, and represented only 87.6% of that average of 1,769.8 hours. In fact this was the worst year for sunshine since 1932, when there were only 1,519 hours.

Apart from September, the sunshine for every month fell below the years' average, and this was particularly marked in February, March, June and August.

Although the mean average temperature for the year was very little below normal, there were few high temperatures recorded during the summer, and the maximum reached was  $74^{\circ}$  on 5th September. January and March were both cold months and the lowest air temperature recorded was  $23^{\circ}$  on 23rd and 24th January, and the lowest grass temperature was  $19^{\circ}$  on 23rd January.

The total rainfall of 32.69 inches was 3.13 inches above the 30 years' average, and seven months of the year—particularly January, May, June



August and September—had more than average rainfall. In spite of this, however, the number of rain days (.01 inch or more) and wet days (.04 inch or more) was almost identical with the 30 years' average.

The weather of the year can be described as consisting of many cloudy days, with less sunshine and more rain than average and with few, if any, redeeming features.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 30 years from 1924 to 1953. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:—

- Total amount of bright sunshine : 1,549.0 hours.
- Daily average of sunshine : 4.2 hours.
- Number of days with sunshine : 295.
- Sunniest day : 28th May (14.5 hours).
- Warmest day : 5th September, (74°).
- Coldest days : 22nd January, 25th February and 10th March (36°).
- Lowest temperature on the grass : 23rd January (19°)
- Warmest night : 6th September (64°).
- Coldest nights : 23rd and 24th January (23°).
- Warmest month : August (mean average temperature 61.2°).
- Coldest month : March (mean average temperature 40°).
- Mean yearly temperature : 50°.
- Rainfall : 32.69 inches.
- Number of rain days (.01 in. or more) : 157.
- Number of wet days (.04 in. or more) : 121.
- Wettest day : 28th January (1.75 ins.).
- Mean relative humidity : at 9 a.m. 84%.



TABLE I

Year 1958	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)			WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)										
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea 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	29.960	30.666	16th	29.084	11th	2	1	4	0	2	0	7	0	15
February	29.956	30.634	3rd	29.264	25th	2	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	10
March	29.924	30.466	3rd	29.360	28th	0	0	6	4	9	1	3	1	7
April	30.136	30.478	30th	29.580	4th	0	0	11	1	2	0	5	0	11
May	30.026	30.514	1st	29.354	16th	0	0	1	2	2	0	20	0	6
June	29.988	30.398	13th	29.526	27th	1	0	7	3	3	0	9	0	7
July	30.004	30.434	8th	29.558	22nd	1	0	4	2	6	0	11	0	7
August	29.936	30.360	3rd	29.580	21st	0	1	3	1	4	0	15	0	7
September	30.056	30.344	11th	29.388	30th	1	0	7	1	5	2	6	3	5
October	30.176	30.724	24th	29.342	1st	0	0	3	3	2	0	8	5	10
November	30.216	30.670	21st	29.830	5th	1	4	10	4	1	1	2	0	7
December	29.742	30.468	2nd	28.818	15th	1	1	9	0	4	3	3	9	1
			Totals			0	7	60	21	44	7	07	18	03

Year 1958	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		Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	Lowest	Date	No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen	Date	No. of times 30°.4 & under in screen			
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest									
Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date				
January ...	45	35	40.0	-1.0	53	6th	36	22nd	44	1st & 27th	23	23rd & 24th	46	19	23rd	7	12
February ...	48	37	42.5	+2.0	56	16th	36	25th	47	15th	29	18th & 27th	45	24	18th	5	8
March ...	45	35	40.0	-3.5	54	5th & 30th	36	10th	46	31st	25	9, 10 & 12th	45	21	9th	9	16
April ...	52	39	45.5	-2.5	67	28th	40	5th	51	29th	30	3rd & 4th	47	27	2nd	2	7
May ...	57	47	52.0	-2.0	62	1st & 2nd	54	11th & 16th	52	9th & 31st	40	4th	52	35	13th	0	0
June ...	62	52	57.0	-2.0	67	15, 16 & 20th	58	7th	58	6th	45	13th	57	43	13th	0	0
July ...	66	56	61.0	-1.0	72	9th	62	25th	60	30th	46	23rd	60	42	23 & 24th	0	0
August ...	66	57	61.5	-0.5	69	10th & 25th	62	5th	61	10, 14, 15 & 28	50	3rd	61	47	3rd	0	0
September ...	66	56	61.0	+2.0	74	5th	61	26th & 27th	64	6th	46	26th	62	42	26th	0	0
October ...	59	50	54.5	+2.0	64	14th	54	18th & 31st	57	9th & 10th	40	19th	58	37	6th & 19th	0	0
November ...	50	42	46.0	-0.5	58	2, 3, 6 & 7th	42	26th	54	7th	33	15th	53	28	11th	0	2
December ...	48	39	43.5	+1.5	54	27th & 28th	40	3rd	51	28th	30	5th & 25th	48	27	3rd & 5th	2	9
Average for year	55	45	50.0	-0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	— Totals	25	54



TABLE III

RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)

HUMIDITY

Year 1958	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	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Totals		Day 0900 to 1800 G.M.T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G.M.T.	Totals				
January ...	39.6	38.4	89	2.00	2.46	4.46	+1.25	1.75 on 28th	12	10	
February ...	42.9	41.5	88	1.21	1.56	2.77	+ .54	.56 on 24th	16	13	
March ...	40.6	38.9	84	.70	.91	1.61	— .21	.52 on 28th	11	9	
April ...	46.9	44.0	78	.18	.42	.60	—1.29	.14 on 23rd	5	5	
May ...	53.6	51.1	84	.54	2.57	3.11	+1.08	.92 on 25th	13	11	
June ...	59.1	56.0	82	1.11	1.50	2.61	+1.00	.70 on 2nd	14	8	
July ...	62.7	59.3	81	.33	.71	1.04	—1.09	.36 on 25th	13	8	
August ...	62.3	59.9	86	1.51	2.17	3.68	+1.33	.54 on 24th	22	17	
September ...	62.0	59.0	84	1.20	2.50	3.70	+1.32	.80 on 23rd	11	11	
October ...	55.6	52.9	83	1.54	1.59	3.13	—0.04	.56 on 5th	14	11	
November ...	46.4	44.6	86	.77	1.70	2.47	—1.28	.90 on 1st	12	6	
December ...	44.0	42.5	87	1.20	2.31	3.51	+ .52	.68 on 15th	14	12	
Year's average ...	51.3	49.0	84	—	—	—	+3.13	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	12.29	20.40	32.69	—	—	—	157	121

TABLE IV

## BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1958	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	61.6 (70.0)	- 6.1	19 (21)	30th	7.3
February ...	52.2 (92.3)	-30.3	18 (23)	26th	8.8
March ...	116.4 (110.5)	-24.3	26 (26)	6th	8.8
April ...	174.6 (186.1)	- 3.0	27 (27)	30th	12.2
May ...	211.2 (249.6)	- 7.6	28 (28)	28th	14.5
June ...	181.1 (335.8)	-56.5	27 (29)	14th	14.2
July ...	206.7 (201.1)	-10.4	30 (31)	9th	14.4
August ...	145.0 (205.9)	-66.2	27 (31)	27th	11.0
September ...	161.9 (126.1)	+ 0.9	28 (29)	12th	10.6
October ...	117.0 (122.1)	- 3.5	25 (28)	16th	9.3
November ...	67.1 (74.7)	- 5.9	16 (18)	1st	7.3
December ...	54.2 (69.8)	- 9.0	24 (23)	1st	6.5
Totals ...	1549.0 (1844.7)	-20.8	295 (314)	-	-

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year



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