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RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1945

BY

**ERIC WARD**

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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CHICHESTER :  
MOORE & TILLYER LTD., 39 EAST STREET.

1946



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## CONTENTS

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	PAGE
SECTION I NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA ...	7
SECTION II GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES ... ..	12
SECTION III SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA ... ..	17
SECTION IV HOUSING ... ..	25
SECTION V INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD ... ..	31
SECTION VI PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES ... ..	35
SECTION VII AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT EVACUA- TION SCHEME ... ..	42

FOR INDEX SEE PAGE 54

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
MIDHURST.

*September, 1946.*

*To the Chairman and Members*

*of the MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Fourth Annual Report on the health of the Midhurst Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1945. The Report is the seventy-second in the series.

The restrictions on the grounds of national security previously imposed on the publication of the population and other statistics in the Annual Report have been withdrawn, but owing to continued shortage of paper, the Report is still to be in a somewhat abridged form.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of almost seven years of war, there has been no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

The live births registered during the year numbered 216 or 53 less than in 1944. The birth rate of 13.92 per 1,000 is 2.55 less than that for the previous year. The illegitimate live births numbered 20 or 9.26% of the total live births.

The deaths numbered 179 or 18 less than in the previous year, giving a death rate of 11.53 per 1,000 population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the District's population at mid-1945 is 15,520. This is 810 less than that for mid-1944. As there was an excess of births over deaths of 37, the loss in population must be due to the migration of persons from the district to other areas.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign has continued throughout the year but the percentage of immunised children under five years of age is still disappointing.

The post-war problems of the District, particularly housing, water supplies and sewerage are receiving constant attention.

Progress with house building has been unfortunately slow, not a single Council house having been commenced at the close of the year; but with the necessary preliminary legal work required in connection with various sites accomplished, it is hoped that building will proceed much more speedily in the future.

With regard to water supply and sewerage schemes, the second bore hole at Rogate has been completed and a Local Inquiry into the Tillington and Lodsworth Water Scheme held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health.

The general work of the Department has been well maintained and good progress made with the Rural Housing Survey.

Included in this Report is a resumé of the Civil Defence Services, which during the war were under the control of the Public Health Department. It is appropriate and fitting here to place on record my personal and sincere thanks to all persons actively engaged in or closely connected with the Casualty Services, for their loyal co-operation and splendid spirit in helping to secure an efficient service which successfully withstood the strain of total war for more than six years under most varied



and at times exacting conditions. Reflection upon the activities of the service throughout the war leaves one with no doubt that all personnel rendered invaluable and highly creditable service to the community at large.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and consideration. I have also to acknowledge the valuable assistance given me by Mr. T. G. Henry, Senior Sanitary Inspector, and my appreciation of the co-operation of the Clerk and the other Chief Officials of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC WARD,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1945-46

**Chairman :**

MR. R. MUNT

**Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Council :**

BRIG.-GEN. M. H. E. WELCH, J.P.

MR. G. F. ALLAN	MR. R. C. KNIGHT, J.P.
MR. R. T. BAKER	MRS. C. M. LASCELLES (deceased)
MR. S. F. BATE	MAJOR J. H. LASCHELLAS, J.P.
MR. W. BENNETT	MR. W. MITCHELL
MRS. R. BOWYER	THE HON. R. W. MORGAN-GRENVILLE,
MR. J. G. COLE	MR. C. MORLEY J.P.
MR. R. COMBER	MR. F. MORLEY
MR. W. A. DAVEY	MR. H. J. R. MURRAY
MR. C. W. HALE, J.P.	MR. T. SAMPSON
MR. M. HAWORTH-BOOTH	LADY G. E. SCOTT
MR. T. S. HILLS	DR. A. H. SPICER
MR. S. J. HOGAN	MR. G. TRIBE
MR. A. C. HOLTBY	MR. C. Y. VICKERY
THE HON. MRS. M. L. HOPE	MR. A. WEST
MR. A. R. JAY	MR. S. G. WEST

**STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**Medical Officer of Health**

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Senior Sanitary Inspector**

T. G. HENRY, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.  
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Other Foods)

**Additional Sanitary Inspector**

L. NEWNHAM, A.R.SAN.I., C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.  
(Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Other Foods)  
Appointed 1st September, 1945.

**Clerical Staff**

MISS G. FIELD	...	...	Appointed 1st April, 1945. Resigned 30th November, 1945.
MISS P. T. DAVIS	...	...	Resigned 8th September, 1945.
WILLIAM RALPH	...	...	Appointed 17th September, 1945.

**Rodent Operator**

W. J. WEST

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

## 1. General Statistics

Area in Acres ... ..	66,892
Enumerated Population (census 1931) ... ..	15,020
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day, October, 1939) ... ..	19,082
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1945)	15,520
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1945 ... ..	4,636
Rateable Value (31st March, 1946) ... ..	£111,241
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1946) ... ..	£441

## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

<i>Live Births</i> :		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..		96	100		196
Illegitimate ... ..		12	8		20
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ... ..		108	108		216
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 13.92.

<i>Still Births</i> :		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..		1	2		3
Illegitimate ... ..		—	1		1
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ... ..		1	3		4
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births : 18.18.

Deaths (Males 92, Females 87) ... ..	179
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	11.53

Deaths from Puerperal Causes and Rates per 1,000 total live and still births : ... .. Nil.

Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate ... ..	1	4		5
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—		—
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1	4		5
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	23.15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	25.51
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	Nil

Death Rate per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	0.64
All forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	0.74
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	0.97
Cancer ... ..	1.74
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria)	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age) ... ..	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births ... ..	Nil



## Section 1

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

There has been little change in the conditions of the District apart from those occasioned by the termination of hostilities in Europe and the Far East.

During the year the number of evacuees and Service personnel billeted in the District gradually fell, and the de-requisitioning of properties held by the Service Authorities commenced.

Agriculture remains the staple industry, whilst forestry and brick-making provide employment for a fair number of persons. Italian prisoners of war were employed in agricultural work until towards the end of the year, when their replacement by Germans was commenced.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 216 live births (108 of each sex) was registered in the District during the year, a decrease of 53 compared with the previous year.

The BIRTH RATE is 13.92 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 16.47 for the previous year, 16.1 for England and Wales, and 15.57 and 16.67 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 20 or 9.26% of the total live births, a decrease of 8 or 1.15% from the previous year.

### Stillbirths

After adjustment for transfers, 4 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 9 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 18.18 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.25 per thousand of the population, as compared with 32.37 and 0.55 respectively in 1944.

### Deaths

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 179 (92 males, 87 females), a decrease of 18 on the total for the year 1944.

The DEATH RATE is 11.53 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.06 for the previous year, 11.4 for England and Wales, and 16.62 and 13.55 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

It will be noted that during the year there was an excess of births over deaths of 37. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the District at the middle of the year is 15,520, being 810 below that of the previous year. As there was an excess of births over deaths, the fall in population must be due to the migration of persons from the District to other areas.

A table on page 9 shows the age and sex distribution and causes of death during 1945. Of the total deaths 124 or 69.27% occurred in persons aged 65 and over.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency :—

(i) Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	72 (73)
(ii) Cancer	... ..	27 (28)
(iii) Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	21 (18)
(iv) Respiratory Diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	15 (13)
(v) Tuberculosis (all forms)	... ..	11 (7)

The figures in parentheses are those for the previous year.



These 5 causes accounted for 81.56% of the total deaths. Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of 1 in deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, whilst deaths due to Intra-cranial vascular lesions show an increase of 3. Cancer, with 27 deaths, a decrease of 1 on the figure for the year 1944, continues to occupy the second place in order of frequency. Deaths due to respiratory diseases excluding pulmonary tuberculosis shown an increase of 2 when compared with the previous year. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 11, an increase of 4 compared with the year 1944.

### **Maternal Deaths and Mortality**

There were no deaths during the year registered as directly due to pregnancy and child bearing as compared with 1 for the previous year. The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales is 1.79 and 1.7 and 0.5 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

### **Infantile Mortality**

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 5 deaths (1 male and 4 female) of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of 12 compared with the previous year.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 23.15 per 1,000 live births as compared with 63.19 for the previous year, 46 for England and Wales and 35 and 36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 25.51 as compared with 62 for the year 1944.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age as compared with 2 deaths for the previous year. A table on page 10 gives the causes of death of children at various ages under 1 year.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1945

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Age Periods										
			0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	92	1			2	2		1	9	16	19	42
	F	87	4			1	2	3	1	2	11	20	43
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M												
	F												
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M												
	F												
3 Scarlet Fever	M												
	F												
4 Whooping Cough	M												
	F												
5 Diphtheria	M												
	F												
6 Tuberculosis: respiratory system	M	6					2			4			
	F	4					1	1	1		1		
7 Other forms of tuberculosis	M	1				1							
	F												
8 Syphilitic Disease	M												
	F												
9 Influenza	M	2									1		1
	F												
10 Measles	M												
	F												
11 Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M												
	F												
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M												
	F												
13 Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	M	2										2	
	F												2
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3								1	1	1	
	F	2										1	1
15 Cancer of Breast	F	4						1			1	1	1
16 Cancer of all other sites	M	8							1		4	1	2
	F	6										3	3
17 Diabetes	M												
	F	1											1
18 Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	11								1	2	4	4
	F	10										3	7
19 Heart Disease	M	34								1	5	8	20
	F	32					1				6	6	19
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory system	M	5										1	4
	F	1										1	
21 Bronchitis	M	9								1	1		7
	F												
22 Pneumonia	M	1									1		
	F	4	1								1		2
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	1								1			
	F												
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M												
	F												
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	M												
	F												
26 Appendicitis	M												
	F												
27 Other digestive diseases	M												
	F	4										2	2
28 Nephritis	M	1										1	
	F	2										1	1
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F												
30 Other Maternal Causes	F												
31 Premature Birth	M	1	1										
	F	1	1										
32 Congenital malformations: Birth injury, Inf. diseases	M												
	F	2	2										
33 Suicide	M												
	F												
34 Road Traffic Accidents	M												
	F												
35 Other Violent Causes	M	1				1							
	F												
36 All other causes	M	6									1	1	4
	F	12				1		1		2	2	2	4



The following table gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 5 deaths, 4 occurred in infants under 4 weeks old, equivalent to neo-natal mortality of 18.52 per 1,000 live births.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Under 1 day</i>	<i>1—2 days</i>	<i>2—5 days</i>	<i>5—7 days</i>	<i>Total under 1 week</i>	<i>1—2 weeks</i>	<i>2—4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 1 month</i>	<i>1—3 months</i>	<i>3—6 months</i>	<i>6—9 months</i>	<i>9—12 months</i>	<i>Total under 1 year</i>
1. Prematurity .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
2. Broncho-pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Congenital Malformations .....	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
All Causes .....	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	5

Table showing Populations, Births, Deaths and Birth and Death Rates, 1841—1931

Year	Population	Certain Year Periods	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
			Total Births	Average Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Average Death Rate	Total Deaths	Average Death Rate
1841	13325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	13599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1861	12608	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	13051	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	13964	1876—81	2504	30.22	1268	14.82	211	84
1891	14235	1882—91	3895	26.91	2159	14.91	345	78
1901	13612	1892—01	3411	24.08	1937	13.87	309	91
1911	15283	1902—11	3105	22.92	1678	12.39	243	78
1921	14550	1912—21	2559	17.23	1719	12.00	156	61
1931	14700	1922—31	2203	14.96	1679	11.31	109	49

Table showing Populations, Births, Deaths and Birth and Death Rates, 1932—1945

Year	Population	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate
1932	14500	188	12.92	165	11.33	7	37
1933	14480	191	13.19	195	13.46	5	26
1934	14510	195	13.44	170	11.71	10	51
1935	14420	205	14.21	183	12.69	13	63
1936	14410	203	14.09	188	13.04	7	34
1937	14350	197	13.73	182	10.02	11	53
1938	14460	206	14.25	157	10.86	5	26
1939	14480	179	12.36	181	11.47	7	38
1940	18100	189	10.44	215	9.86	4	21
1941	18740	202	10.77	209	11.15	6	31
1942	17790	261	14.67	200	11.24	12	46
1943	16930	281	16.6	220	12.99	10	36
1944	16330	269	16.47	197	12.06	17	63
1945	15520	216	13.92	179	11.53	5	23



## Section II.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

### Staff

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the report.

### Laboratory Facilities

Participation in the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service continued throughout the year, the Council making a fixed block payment to the Medical Research Council in respect of all laboratory work required to be undertaken by the Public Health Department and General Practitioners in providing diagnostic facilities for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. The Laboratories coming within the scope of the service are those at Christ's Hospital, near Horsham, the associated Laboratories provided and maintained by the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester. The Medical Research Council decided upon the closure of the Emergency Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, during the late Autumn of the year and the service is continued at the other laboratories mentioned.

Details of the pathological work carried out by the Laboratories referred to above are shown in the following table :—

<i>Nature of Specimen</i>	<i>Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham</i>		<i>West Sussex County Council Laboratory</i>		<i>Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory</i>	
	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Number positive</i>
Nose and Throat Swabs for Diphtheria .....	—	—	14	—	—	—
Nose and Throat Swabs for other conditions .....	—	—	4	—	—	—
Blood, Urine and Stools for Enteric Organisms and Bacillary Dysentery .....	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Examinations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Examinations .....	—	—	138	—	—	—
Milk Examinations .....	—	—	41	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	—	—	199	—	—	—

### Ambulance Facilities

The following arrangements are in operation in the District.

- (a) **Cases of Infectious Disease.** The Infectious Disease Ambulance of the Chichester Corporation is used for the removal to Hospital of all cases of infectious disease.
- (b) **Cases of sickness and accident.** Ambulances belonging to the following bodies are available for use in the Rural District.

(i) As in the previous year an efficient Ambulance Service serving the central portion of the District was provided by the Midhurst Detachment of the British Red Cross Society.

During September, 1945, a report from the Commandant of the Detachment drew attention, *inter alia*, to the unsatisfactory condition of the Ambulance vehicle which was purchased by the District Council and handed over to the British Red Cross Society during 1938. A report upon the mechanical condition of the Ambulance showed the vehicle to have reached the limit of its reliability, and continual mechanical faults rendered maintenance costs excessive.

Following consideration of the matter, the Council resolved to purchase a second-hand Ambulance vehicle from the Hastings and St. Leonard's Detachment of the British Red Cross Society, and to hand the same over to the Midhurst Detachment who agreed to operate the Ambulance Service without cost to the District Council. This new ambulance, a converted Vauxhall limousine, was duly handed over to the Midhurst Detachment of the British Red Cross Society on the 16th December, 1945. Prior to being officially handed over, the vehicle was completely overhauled, and should give satisfactory service for a considerable period.

(ii) Haslemere Urban District Council. This Authority's ambulance serves the northern portion of the District, and the Midhurst Rural District Council undertakes the payment of charges incurred in removing patients to Hospital. Efforts are made to recover the mileage costs from the patients conveyed, but in necessitous cases the charges are borne by the Rural District Council.

(iii) Petworth Rural District Council. An agreement between the Midhurst and Petworth Rural District Councils makes possible the use of the Ambulance owned by the latter authority in the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth, Graffham and East Lavington. The same arrangements regarding charges are in operation as for the use of the Ambulance owned by the Haslemere Urban District Council.

### **Professional Nursing in the Home**

**General.** Home nursing is undertaken by the District Nurses employed by the Local District Nursing Associations. There are in the District ten local Nursing Associations, who employ eleven District Nurses, all of whom are resident in the District. In addition, the Petworth and Northchapel District Nursing Associations cover certain areas of the Rural District. The following is a list of the local Nursing Associations showing the areas served, together with the number of nurses employed.



<i>Name of District Nursing Association</i>	<i>Area Served</i>	<i>No. of Nurses Employed</i>
Camelsdale, Linchmere and Hammer.	Camelsdale, Hammer and Linchmere.	One
Cocking, Heyshott and Bepton.	Cocking, Bepton, Didling, Heyshott, Linch, Treyford.	One
Fernhurst.	Fernhurst.	One
Graffham, Lavington, Selham, and South Ambersham.	Graffham, E. Lavington, Selham, South Ambersham.	One
Harting and Elsted.	Harting and Elsted.	One
Lodsworth.	Lodsworth, North Ambersham.	One
Midhurst, Easebourne and West Lavington.	Midhurst, Easebourne, West Lavington.	Two
Milland, Rake and Bordon Wood.	Milland, Chithurst, Hartingcombe, Rake.	One
Northchapel and Lurgashall.	Lurgashall, Roundhurst.	One*
Petworth and Tillington.	Tillington, Upperton.	Two*
Rogate, Terwick and Nyewood.	Rogate, Harting (part), Terwick.	One
Stedham and Linch.	Stedham, Hollycombe, Iping, Linch, Redford, Trotton, Wardley Marsh, Woolbeding.	One

\*Nurses not resident in Rural District.

**Infectious Diseases.** The arrangements made with the West Sussex County Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles have been continued.

**Midwifery.** There are 15 practising midwives resident in the District, 11 of these being District Nurse Midwives, the remainder being independent midwives. In addition, 3 midwives resident in adjoining districts take cases in the Rural District.

### **Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals**

**Infant Welfare Centres**—held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

**Ante-Natal Clinics**—held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

**School Clinics** (Minor Ailments)—held at Chichester.

**Eye Clinic**—held at Midhurst.

**Aural Clinic**—held at Chichester.

**Orthopaedic Clinic**—held at Chichester.

**Speech Therapy Clinic**—held at Chichester.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary**—held at Chichester.

**Venereal Disease Clinics**—held at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(a) **Hospitals**—provided or partially maintained by the Midhurst Rural District Council:—

(1) **Infectious Diseases**:—

(a) The arrangement for the reservation of four beds at the City of Chichester Isolation Hospital has been continued.

(2) **Minor Ailments**:—

(a) Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Cocking. (Closed from July, 1945).

- (b) **Hospitals**—provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council :—
- (1) **General Hospitals** :—
    - (a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
    - (b) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
  - (2) **Tuberculosis** :—
    - (a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
    - (b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
    - (c) Worthing Hospital.
  - (3) **Maternity** :—
    - (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
    - (b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
    - (c) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
    - (d) Worthing Hospital.
    - (e) Maternity Unit attached to Horsham General Hospital.
    - (f) Improvised Maternity Home at Anthony Place, Hindhead.
    - (g) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester (Emergency Cases).
  - (4) **Sick Children** :—
    - (a) Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
    - (b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
  - (5) **Smallpox** :—
    - (a) Brede Isolation Hospital, Rye, East Sussex, by arrangement with the West and East Sussex County Councils.
- (c) **Voluntary Hospitals serving the District** :—
- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
  - (b) Midhurst Cottage Hospital.
  - (c) Petworth Cottage Hospital.
  - (d) Haslemere Hospital.
  - (e) Petersfield Hospital.

### Ganavan Sick Bay, Cocking

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe and the departure from the District of a large number of evacuated children, the need for the Sick Bay established at "Ganavan," Cocking, under the Government Evacuation Scheme, after the middle of the year was no longer justified and the Institution was closed during July, no patients being admitted after the 11th of that month. From the 1st January, 1945, until the 11th July, 1945, a total of 78 patients were admitted for treatment, 56 being evacuated children, 19 local resident children and 3 adults. The areas from which the 78 patients were received are given below :—

	<i>Area</i>	<i>No. of Patients</i>
Midhurst Rural District	... ..	60
Bognor Regis Urban District	... ..	8
Chichester Rural District	... ..	5
Petworth Rural District	... ..	4
Worthing Rural District	... ..	1
Total in-patients		78

Of the 78 patients admitted, 24 were suffering from measles, 18 from Scabies, 6 from Chickenpox, 5 from Impetigo, and 15 from various respiratory diseases; the remainder were suffering from miscellaneous minor ailments. No out-patients were referred to the Sick Bay for treatment for Scabies, there being a considerable decline in the incidence of this disease, as compared with the year 1944 when 31 persons received in-patient treatment, and 18 out-patient treatment. The total number of patient days from January to July was 150, as compared with 3,349 for the whole of the year 1944, whilst the greatest number of patients resident on any one day was 14. Local Medical Practitioners continued to attend the Sick Bay during 1945, an arrangement which, as in previous years, continued to give satisfactory results.



The establishment of this small Auxiliary Hospital of 26 beds proved to be of inestimable value during the greater part of the war emergency in dealing with the numerous cases of minor infectious and contagious diseases which occurred among evacuated and local children, particularly Scabies, Impetigo and other skin affections, the former being a disease almost unknown in the District prior to the outbreak of war.

Tribute must also be paid to the owner of "Ganavan" for his great generosity in loaning his house to the Council, free of any charge, a building which with slight adaptation and alteration proved very suitable for the purpose for which it was used.

It is also fitting to place on record the willing and loyal service of the Matron and her Nursing Staff who, together with the domestic Staff, and other Voluntary Helpers, did everything in their power to ensure the efficient running of the Institution.

### **Nursing Homes**

There are in the District six Nursing Homes duly registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These homes, all of which are maintained by private enterprise, have a total accommodation for 42 patients, the largest Institution having 14 beds, the smallest, one bed. Three of the Nursing Homes provide maternity beds.

## Section III:

# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Midhurst Rural District Council, the Wey Valley Water Company, and the Petersfield Rural District Council. These three undertakers provide a supply, in part at least, to twelve of the twenty-six parishes in the Rural District, 1,951 houses receiving a supply from one or other of these sources, which, with few exceptions, is available within the dwellings. Piped water is also provided in some 1,037 houses by Estate Companies and private individuals. Details of the supplies in each of the parishes as at 31st December, 1945, are given in the table at the end of this section.

### Midhurst Rural District Council Water Undertaking.

The Council's Waterworks Manager, Mr. C. E. Sowden, reports that no major alterations have been made at the Waterworks during the year, and the only main extension was in the Parish of West Lavington, where a length of 393 yards of 1½" "Everite" asbestos piping was laid in order to provide a supply to Costers Mill and cottages at the Tanyard.

During the year six samples of raw water were taken for bacteriological examination, two being from the Henley Waterworks (one of which was of a suspicious nature), and four from the Rotherfield Works, three being entirely satisfactory, the remaining specimen showing a high degree of bacterial impurity. A further two samples of chlorinated water taken from distribution mains were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

The trial borehole at Rogate mentioned in last year's Report was completed early in the year. A good supply of wholesome water was obtained and the sinking of a second bore was immediately commenced. By the end of the year this was completed and the Consulting Engineers were preparing specifications for the main works.

On the 16th November, Mr. C. H. Spens, M.Inst.C.E., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, held a Public Inquiry into the Council's scheme for the provision of piped water in the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth and Lurgashall, with possible extensions to the parishes of Graffham, East Lavington, Heyshott, Cocking and South Ambersham. At the Inquiry criticism of the scheme, which involves the sinking of boreholes at Lodsworth, was made by the West Sussex County Council, who suggested that the parishes concerned could be more economically supplied if the water were obtained from the existing waterworks of the Petworth Rural District Council. After prolonged consultation with the Council's technical advisers, the Ministry eventually approved the Midhurst Council's scheme, the estimated cost of which, excluding possible extensions to Graffham, etc., amounts to £51,000.

### Wey Valley Water Company.

During the year this Company commenced to lay a 6" spun iron main along Chapel Street, Fernhurst Village, in order to provide a supply to Golocks Farm in the parish of Linchmere.

Trouble regarding inadequate pressure in parts of the village of Fernhurst has continued. Apparently the only real solution is the provision of larger mains, which work should be carried out as soon as possible.



Five reports were received during the year in respect of samples of water taken from Tilford Outlet Filters, the Tower Rising Main, the Meads Outlet Filter, Hindhead Rising Main and Oak Hangar Outlet Main, all of which showed the supply to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

#### **Petersfield Rural District Council.**

During the year, 443 lineal yards of 2" heavy galvanised iron tubing, and 243 lineal yards of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " galvanised tubing were laid at Harting Combe, in the parish of Rogate, in order to provide a supply of water to twelve existing dwelling houses.

One sample of water was submitted for bacteriological examination, the report being entirely satisfactory. A report of a chemical analysis was also received, which showed the water to be satisfactory apart from a slight excess of iron being present.

Complaints were received during the year of discolouration of the water supplied at certain premises due to excess sediment being present in the water, the result apparently of pipe corrosion. Arrangements were accordingly made for the ends of the mains affected to be flushed out at suitable intervals in order to remove the accumulated sediment.

#### **Estate Supplies.**

There have been no important changes with regard to the various Estate supplies, full details of which were given in the Report of 1943. A total of 1,037 houses receive a supply of piped water from estate undertakings, the water, with few exceptions, being available inside the house.

During the year routine sampling of the 14 principal estate supplies has continued, 115 samples being submitted to the County Pathologist for bacteriological examination. Of these, 86 were reported as satisfactory, 15 as suspicious, and 14 as unsatisfactory.

#### **Individual Private Supplies.**

During the year 25 samples of water were taken from wells and other sources supplying houses in various parts of the District. Four of these were reported to be satisfactory, whilst the remainder showed varying degrees of bacterial impurity.

Three samples were also submitted for chemical analysis. These were reported as satisfactory, although one sample contained a slightly excessive trace of copper in solution.

#### **Drainage and Sewerage**

During the year no extensions of sewers have been laid but plans for future schemes have made progress.

The need for sewerage schemes for the villages of South Harting and Cocking has been noted on several occasions and plans for schemes were in preparation at the outbreak of war. During the year these have been brought up-to-date and submitted to the West Sussex County Council and the Ministry of Health for approval. Further, the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Ltd., have been instructed to prepare in outline sewerage schemes for all the villages in the District.

#### **Rivers and Streams**

Further complaints have been received regarding the condition of the brook in South Harting. In this connection it is interesting to note



that in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1892 there is a graphic description of the polluted condition of this brook at that time, and a recommendation is made that a proper sewer should be laid at South Harting. Today the pollution of the brook remains practically unchanged.

During the year the brook was thoroughly cleansed, silt and debris removed and an extra culvert provided at a point where, during times of heavy rainfall, flooding was liable to occur. These measures appear to have relieved to an appreciable extent the liability of flooding, but the only solution to the question of pollution is provision of a sewerage scheme for the village. This, it is hoped, will be provided within the next two or three years.

### Public Cleansing

Mr. C. E. Sowden, the Council's Waterworks and Housing Manager, is responsible for the Public Cleansing services of the District, and I am indebted to him for the following notes:—

During the year the refuse collection service has been further extended by the commencement of a two-monthly collection of indestructible refuse in the parishes of Graffham, Lodsworth and Lurgashall.

Details of the service in the various parishes at the end of the year are as follows:—

(a) **Collection by Direct Labour :**

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Interval between Collections</i>
Midhurst	Collection twice weekly
Easebourne	„ once weekly
West Lavington	„ once weekly
Harting	„ once weekly
Rogate	„ once monthly
Tillington	„ every two months
Stedham	„ every two months
Bepton	„ every two months
Graffham	„ every two months
Lodsworth	„ every two months
Lurgashall	„ every two months

A steel-lined covered scavenging lorry is used for the collection of household refuse.

(b) **Collection by Contractor :**

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Interval between Collections</i>
Camelsdale area of Linchmere	Collection weekly
Other part of Linchmere	„ every fortnight
Camelsdale part of Fernhurst	„ weekly
Other part of Fernhurst	„ every fortnight

The whole of the refuse collected is deposited on tips situate at Hammer, West Harting and Pitsham near Midhurst.

It is the intention of the Council to provide a refuse collection service throughout the whole of the District as soon as practicable, and with this object in view an additional scavenging lorry was ordered during the year.

### Cesspool Emptying Service.

The free cesspool emptying service provided for the parish of Harting and the unsewered areas of the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere has continued, the work being carried out by a contractor employed by the Council. During the year it was decided in the future to undertake this work by the employment of direct labour and an order was placed for a Dennis Vacuum Tank Cesspool Emptier. It is hoped eventually to extend the service to cover the whole District.



### **Pail Closet Emptying Service.**

A free pail closet emptying service is provided for the properties which cannot be connected to the public sewer in the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere and also for dwelling houses in the parish of Harting. The work is carried out by contractors employed by the Council. Trouble was experienced during the year at Harting, collections being made very irregularly in the area owing to shortage of labour. The Public Cleansing Sub-Committee have decided to undertake the emptying at Harting by direct labour, a special fitment being incorporated in the new cesspool emptier for the purpose.

### **Shops Act, 1934**

During the year 14 visits and inspections were made of shops and offices. As a result of action taken two shops were provided with sanitary conveniences and two with sinks and washing facilities.

### **Smoke Abatement**

There has been no need for action in this matter.

### **Factories Act, 1937**

A total of 34 inspections of establishments coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, were made during the year; 4 to premises having mechanical power and 30 to premises not so provided. Arising out of these inspections five defects were found, four of which were remedied. The defects found were:—

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	4
Want of Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	1

### **Swimming Baths and Pools**

There are no public swimming baths or pools situate in the District.

### **Camping Sites**

The following licences were granted during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

(a) Licences to erect or station and use moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	10
(b) Licences authorising the use of land as a site for moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	1

During the year 11 visits were made in connection with Moveable Dwellings and similar structures in the District.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs**

No dwellings were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

### **Rats and Mice Destruction**

The campaign for the destruction of these pests has continued during the year, a full-time rodent operator being employed.

During the year 87 infestations were dealt with and it is estimated that 1,377 rats were destroyed.

### **Mosquitos**

No complaints of nuisances were received and no action was taken regarding possible infestations in the District.

### **Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928**

There are no premises in the District at which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

## Schools

There are 19 public elementary schools in the District of which seven are provided with water supply from public mains, whilst the remainder obtain supplies from wells, private estate supplies and other sources. No structural alterations were carried out at any school during the year nor were any closed on account of infectious diseases.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received ... ..	52
Informal Notices served ... ..	145
Informal Notices complied with ... ..	158
Statutory Notices served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... ..	1
Statutory Notices complied with under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... ..	1

### Visits made in connection with :—

Housing—first visits ... ..	1,101
Housing—re-visits ... ..	169
Overcrowding ... ..	1,013
Drainage and Sanitary Convenience ... ..	1,690
Water Supplies ... ..	1,727
Privies, Cesspools, Ditches ... ..	180
Verminous premises ... ..	2
Rats and Mice Destruction ... ..	16
Schools ... ..	19
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	11
Infectious Diseases ... ..	38
Shops Act ... ..	14
Slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, and other food premises	277
Cowsheds and Dairies ... ..	255
Miscellaneous ... ..	82
Total number of inspections made for all purposes ... ..	6,594

### Legal Proceedings

It was necessary during the year to serve one Statutory Notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the abatement of a nuisance arising from the defective condition of a pump and piping to a well in connection with a single dwelling house. The owner suitably complied with the requirements of the notice served upon him.



Summary of Rural Water Supplies as at 31st December, 1945

Parish	Population 1931 Census	Area	A No. of Houses with piped water under pressure from public mains	B No. of Houses with piped water under pressure from private estate mains	C No. of Houses without piped water within 100 yds. of public main	D No. of Houses without piped water within 100 yds. of private estate mains	E Groups of 20 houses placed within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile diam. without piped water under pressure	F No. of Houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in groups as in E	G Total no. of houses in Parish
Bampton	292	1910	33	38	2	—	—	10	83
Chithurst	266	1200	—	25	—	—	—	47	72
Cocking	437	2590	27	74	2	6	—	21	130
Easebourne	1537	4214	222	178	—	—	—	9	409
East Lavington	161	1834	—	42	—	—	—	13	55
Elsted	193	1840	—	32	—	—	—	23	55
Fernhurst	1576	4950	469	33	8	—	—	25	735
Grafham	461	2137	—	114	—	17	—	11	142
Harting	1166	7946	—	86	—	—	198	91	375
Heyshott	385	2184	—	75	—	15	—	30	120
Iping	432	2235	6	22	—	—	—	92	120
Linch	83	850	—	11	—	—	—	13	24
Linchmere	1057	2066	341	11	—	—	—	15	367
Lodsworth	510	2441	—	7	—	—	—	101	183
Lurgashall	588	4815	13	15	—	—	—	121	177
Midhurst	1812	669	564	—	—	—	75	—	564
North Ambersham	168	1168	35	6	—	—	—	—	59
Rogate	1098	5016	161	8	—	—	—	118	351
South Ambersham	154	1502	—	21	—	—	64	—	34
Stedham	592	2493	—	128	—	—	—	13	172
Terwick	203	783	—	—	—	9	—	35	172
Tillington	698	3816	3	66	—	—	17	42	59
Treyford	147	2098	—	6	—	—	79	76	224
Trotton	429	3600	7	24	—	—	—	35	41
West Lavington	287	678	76	3	—	—	—	96	127
Woolbeding	288	1851	8	12	—	—	—	5	84
TOTALS	15020	66892	1965	1037	12	47	461	1114	4636

Summary of Rural Water Supplies as at 31st December, 1945.

Parish	Pop. 1931	Area	Sanitary Undertakers			Private Estate Undertakers			Houses Dependent on Springs, Streams and rain-water tanks		TOTAL			
			Area Undertaking	Source	Wh. Chlor. Instal.	No. of Sup. phid.	Total	Underdrawing	Source	Wh. Chlor. Instal.		No. of Sup. phid.	Total	
Bepton	292	1910	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	33	33	Cowdray Est. Supply	Springs, Horeley	Yes	38	38	12	83
Chithurst	266	1280						Borden Wood Supply	Springs, Borden Wood	No	25	25	47	72
Cocking	437	2096	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	27	27	Cowdray Est. Supply	Springs, Hillfoot	Yes	72	74	29	130
Eastbourne	1337	4214	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	200	200	Cowdray Est. Supply	Upper Exgarden	Yes	140			
			Midhurst R.D.C.	Springs, Henley	Yes	22	222	Ditto	Springs, Cowdry Pk.	No	8			
								Ditto	Wotton's Well	No	7			
								Ditto	Bore, South	No	7			
								Ditto	Amberham	No	2			
								Ditto	Spring, Upy	No	3			
								Nobles Supply	Spring, Upy	No	3			
								King Ed. VII Sanatorium	Spring, Henley Com.	No	11			
East Lavington	101	1834						Lavington Pk. Est. Supply	Spring, Lavington	Yes	42	42	13	55
Elsted	193	1840						Elsted Manor Farms Supply	Bore Hole Elsted Down	Yes	32	32	23	55
Fernhurst	1576	4850	Midhurst R.D.C.	Springs, Henley	Yes	8	8	Cowdray Est. Supply	Spring, The Borches	No	5			
			Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes Rotherfield	Yes	461	469	King Ed. VII Sanatorium	Springs, Henley Com.	No	5			
			Water Co.					Upper Lodge	Springs, Upy	No	3			
								Vendry Place	Springs, Vendry	No	10			
								Cowdray Est. Supply	Springs, Shal-brook	No	6			
								Taunard Supply	Springs, Taunard	No	4	33	33	535
Graftham	461	2137						Lavington Pk. Est. Supply	Springs, Lavington	Yes	69			
								Wotton's Well	Springs, Wotton	Yes	38			
								Cowdray Est. Supply	Bore, South	No	10			
								Amberham	Bore, Solham	No	3			
								Solham House	Bore, Solham	No	3			
								Solham House	Bore, Solham	No	3			
Harting	1166	7046						Little Green	Springs, Sib.	No	25			
								North Lane	Bore Hole, North Lane	No	8			
								North Lane	Bore, North Lane	No	3			
								Pays Farm	Bore, North End	No	2			
								Down Place	Bore, North End	No	2			
								Reed House	Place	No	2			
								Reed House	Bore Hole, Reed House	No	2			
								Typ Oak Supply	Bore Hole, Reed House	No	5			
								Woodhouse	Bore Hole, Woodhouse	No	14			
								Ladywood	Ladywood	No	2			
								Pit Six Supply	Spring, Pit Six	No	2			
								Hamst. Manor	Spring, Hamst. Manor	Yes	3			
								Elsted Manor	Bore Hole, Elsted Manor	Yes	4			
								Elsted Down	Spring, Elsted Down	No	5			
								Elsted Down	Spring, Elsted Down	No	5			
								Lady Holt	Well, Lady Holt	No	5			
								New Lane	Well, New Lane	No	6			
Hayburt	385	2184						Cowdray Est. Supply	Springs, Hillfoot	Yes	69			
								Hoyle Supply	Bore Hole, Hoyle	No	2			
								Dunford Supply	Springs, Dunford	No	4	75	45	120
Iping	432	2235	Wey Valley Water Co.	Bore Holes	Yes	6	6	Bridglands	Well, Bridglands	No	5			
								Queens Con-	Spring, Queens	No	5			
								Robins Supply	Spring, Robins	No	2			
								Wardley Sup-	Spring, Wardley	No	8			
								North End	Spring, North End	No	2	22	92	120
Totals C/F	6066	32646				737						719	620	2698

Parish	Pop. 1931 Census	Area	Statutory Undertakers				Private Undertakers				TOTAL				
			Undertaking	Source	Water Chlorinated	No. of Pipes Supplied	Undertaking	Source	Water Chlorinated	No. of Pipes Supplied	Dependent Streets, Systems and rain-water tanks	No. of Houses			
Totals B.F.	6908	33046				737					710	620	2096		
Litch	83	850													
Litchmere	1037	2066	Wey Valley Water Co.	Bore Holes	Yes	341							13	24	
Lodsworth	510	2441											15	267	
Lurgashall	588	4815	Wey Valley Water Co. R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	2							6	183	
			Wey Valley Water Co. R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	4							1		
			Wey Valley Water Co. R.D.C.	Springs	Yes	3							5		
			Wey Valley Water Co. R.D.C.	Springs	Yes	4							3	177	
Midhurst	1812	669	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	564								264	
North Amberham	168	1164	Wey Valley Water Co.	Bore Holes	Yes	35									
Rogate	1008	5016	Petersfield R.D.C.	Springs	Yes	161							6	18	59
South Amberham	154	1562													
Stedham	502	2493													
Terwick	203	783													
Tillington	698	3316	Petersfield R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	3									
Treyford	147	2068													
Trotton	429	3606	Petersfield R.D.C. Wey Valley Water C.	Springs	Yes	4									
West Lavington	287	678	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	76									
Woodhoing	288	1851	Midhurst R.D.C.	Bore Holes	Yes	8									
Totals	15020	66822				1065						1037	1034	4826	



## Section IV.

### HOUSING

Although, owing to the shortage of labour and material, it has not been possible for much actual building work to be carried out during the year, considerable attention has been given to the problem of post-war housing needs.

Before the end of the war the provisional first year post-war building programme was fixed at 170 houses, which figure was reduced by the Ministry of Health to 100. In December, 1944, Mr. T. Greenfield, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed Architect for the Council's "First Programme of 100 Houses." In February, 1945, a revised first or "Short Term" programme was submitted to the Council and approved, which provides for the building of 220 houses distributed amongst the various parishes as follows:—

<i>Site</i>	<i>Number of Houses Proposed</i>		<i>Total Houses</i>
	<i>First Period</i>	<i>Second Period</i>	
Fernhurst ... ..	22	—	22
Graffham ... ..	4	—	4
Hammer ... ..	6	—	6
Harting ... ..	20	6	26
Heyshott ... ..	6	—	6
Lodsworth ... ..	6	8	14
Easebourne ... ..	14	14	28
Midhurst ... ..	20	10	30
Milland ... ..	8	6	14
Rogate ... ..	12	4	16
Stedham ... ..	18	4	22
Tillington ... ..	14	6	20
Lurgashall ... ..	—	12	12
	<u>150</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>220</u>

In October, the Ministry of Health gave authority for the erection of 12 houses on the June Lane Site, Midhurst, and this was followed in November by consent for the erection of a further 100 houses on sites to be selected by the Council. The sites selected were as follows:—

<i>Site</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>
Midhurst .....	18
Easebourne .....	14
Harting .....	18
Graffham .....	8
Tillington .....	8
Milland .....	12
Hammer .....	6
Fernhurst .....	16
	<u>100</u>

Two of the blocks at Fernhurst are to be Duplex houses. They will be built each to contain 4 flats but eventually they will be converted into two houses per block.



Although no actual building work was commenced during the year, it is reasonable to expect that with the protracted negotiations with owners and Government Departments completed, more rapid progress will be made in the future.

In June the Joint County Committee on Rural Housing mentioned in last year's report received and approved, with minor alterations, a report from the Technical Sub-Committee on "Standards of Fitness and Uniformity of Classification of Rural Houses." The recommendations of the Joint Committee are now used as the basis of classification of the houses inspected and a summary of the principal items is given in the Appendix at the end of this section.

It should be noted that although the standard adopted is high, only houses which comply with it in all respects can be considered entirely satisfactory. It will, no doubt, be many years before the general housing standard reaches this high level, but with time and perseverance the majority of houses in the District should eventually be raised to it.

The inspection of the working class houses of the District continued throughout the year, the additional Sanitary Inspector being almost wholly engaged in this work.

During the year 1,008 houses were inspected. Further rapid progress has been made during the current year and at the 30th June, 1946, 2,241 out of a total of approximately 3,400 working class houses in the District had been surveyed and recorded.

A summary of the houses inspected up to the 30th June, 1946, and classified in accordance with the standards recommended by the Joint County Committee is as follows:—

Class 1.	Houses fit in all respects	...	...	...	40
Class 2.	Houses with minor defects	...	...	...	239
Class 3.	Houses requiring structural repairs or improvements	...	...	...	1,072
Class 4.	Houses for reconditioning or improvements under the Rural Workers Act	...	...	...	629
Class 5.	Houses unfit and unrepairable at reasonable cost	...	...	...	261
	Total	...	...	...	<u>2,241</u>

It should be noted that for a house to be placed in Class I it must conform in all respects to the standard set out in the Appendix. Houses placed in Class II require minor repairs or lack some minor amenity set out in the Schedule. In Class III are placed houses which require substantial repair or lack some major amenity such as bathroom, water closet, hot water system, piped water, proper drainage, adequate food store, etc. Class IV was originally intended for houses which, although requiring extensive repair and improvement, could be made fit at reasonable cost to the owner, provided the owners were given financial aid under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. As these Acts are no longer on the Statute Book and the future aid, if any, which will be given to owners is not known, it is probable the houses provisionally placed in Class IV will eventually have to be reclassified and placed either in Class III or Class V.



## HOUSING STATISTICS

<b>1. New Building :</b>		
Houses erected by the Local Authority	... ..	Nil
Houses erected by private enterprise	... ..	Nil
<b>2. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :</b>		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	1,101
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,270
(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	... ..	1,008
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	1,008
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	95
(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	... ..	949
<b>3. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice :</b>		
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	... ..	126
<b>4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :</b>		
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :		
(a) By Owners	... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By Owners	... ..	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	Nil



5. **Housing Act, 1936, Part IV : Overcrowding :**

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

**REQUISITIONING OF PROPERTIES FOR HOUSING  
ACCOMMODATION**

**Ministry of Health Circulars 2485 and 138/45**

Prior to the powers conferred upon the Local Authority by the above-mentioned circulars in connection with the requisitioning of empty dwelling-houses, a number of houses were held under requisition for evacuated and homeless persons. These requisitioned premises were still held, the only action being the transfer under the newly conferred powers.

Mr. C. F. Linton was made responsible for the requisitioning of properties required for the housing of local occupants, and the technical assistance of both the Surveyor to the Council and Senior Sanitary Inspector was sought in dealing with the adaptation, repair, conversion, etc., of premises requisitioned, a number of large houses being converted to accommodate three or four families.

The following statement gives details of the action taken during the year under Circulars 2845 and 138/45 :

Number of properties requisitioned under Circular 2845	...	8
Number of properties requisitioned under Circular 138/45	...	33
Number of properties transferred from Service requisition	...	2
Number of properties transferred from Evacuation requisition	...	9
		<hr/> 52
Number of properties derequisitioned after representations by Owners	...	15
		<hr/> 37
Number of properties held under requisition at 31st December, 1945	...	37
		<hr/> <hr/> 45
Number of families accommodated in requisitioned properties at 31st December	...	45
Number of persons accommodated (adults 62, children 50)	...	112



## APPENDIX

### A GUIDE AS TO THE STANDARD OF FITNESS OF DWELLING-HOUSES

#### I. General Principles

A house to be fit for human habitation should :—

- (a) be in good repair ;
- (b) have satisfactory means of access to a public highway ;
- (c) have adequate external air space as required by the byelaws ;
- (d) have an adequate external paved area ;
- (e) be adequately lighted and ventilated ;
- (f) be free from dampness ;
- (g) have a wholesome and sufficient water supply ;
- (h) have proper and sufficient drainage ;
- (i) be provided with a well ventilated and lighted sanitary convenience ;
- (j) be provided with proper facilities for preparing and cooking food ;
- (k) be provided with washing accommodation for personal use and for clothes ;
- (l) have a well ventilated and lighted food store ;
- (m) have an adequate store for fuel.

#### II. Amenities which should be provided

- (a) **PAVING.** All dwelling houses should be provided with a proper path to the front entrance, and to outbuildings, including the water closet.
- (b) **LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.**
  - (i) *Natural Lighting.* The minimum amount of natural lighting to be aimed at should be by means of windows having a glazed area of at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room in which situate.
  - (ii) *Artificial Lighting.* Where gas or electric mains are available, owners should connect one or other of these services to all dwelling houses.
  - (iii) *Ventilation.* Window ventilation equal to at least one-twentieth of the floor area should be provided, and that in rooms where there is no flue, additional or secondary means of ventilation should be provided.
- (c) **WATER SUPPLY.** Wells should be properly protected. Every dwelling house should be connected to the main water supply where such is available and in any case where this is not so, every dwelling should be provided with a wholesome water supply within a reasonable distance of the house, and in every case where practicable the water supply should be brought by pipes to a point over the sink inside the dwelling house by means of a pump fixed inside the dwelling house. In other cases a pump should be fixed not more than 200 feet from the nearest door of the main building.
- (d) **DRAINAGE.** Every house must be properly drained in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the building byelaws.
- (e) **SANITARY CONVENIENCES.** A sink, water closet and fixed bath should be provided in every dwelling house wherever practicable and any sanitary convenience provided outside the main building should be situated not more than twenty feet from the nearest door from the main building, and should be for the separate use of the occupants of one dwelling house only.
- (f) **COOKING FACILITIES.** A solid fuel range, of approved design, should be provided and maintained in efficient working order in every kitchen, and where gas or electricity mains are available, owners should connect one or other of these services to provide alternative means of cooking in a gas or electric cooker. A draining board should be fixed by the side of the sink in every kitchen.
- (g) **WASHING ACCOMMODATION.**
  - (i) *Personal.* Means of providing a constant supply of hot water should be made available to all washing fittings in every dwelling house, where practicable.
  - (ii) *Clothes.* A clothes-boiler (fitted with a tap to enable it to be emptied with ease) should be provided in every dwelling house, and this boiler and other laundry facilities should be situate away from the kitchen-living room, in a separate room.
- (h) **FOOD STORE.** A food store should be provided for every dwelling house. The store should have a minimum floor area of 12 sq. feet and should have efficient means of ventilation and adequate shelving.



- (i) **FUEL STORE.** Every dwelling house should be provided with a separate covered store of adequate size for solid fuel and such store should be placed not more than 20 feet from the nearest door from the main building.
- (j) **OUTSIDE DOORS OPENING DIRECTLY INTO LIVING ROOMS.** Where outside doors of a house open directly into a living room, a porch or internal lobby is regarded as a desirable feature wherever the provision of the same may be practicable.
- (k) **SEPARATE ACCESS.** Bedrooms, access to which can only be obtained through adjoining bedrooms, should be so re-arranged as to enable each bedroom to have a separate door leading directly on to a landing or passageway.
- (l) **HEIGHT OF ROOMS.** Every room intended for human habitation in a building should comply with the following requirements :—
  - (i) If the room is not a room wholly or partly in the roof of the building, it should in every part except beneath an uncovered beam or joist be seven feet at the least in height.
  - (ii) If the room is a room wholly or partly in the roof of the building, it should be seven feet at the least in height over not less than one half of the area of the room, measured at a height of five feet above the floor level of the room.
- (m) **CUPBOARDS.** Suitable cupboard accommodation should be provided.
- (n) **HEIGHT OF DOORWAYS.** All room door openings should be at least 6 feet high.
- (o) **STAIRCASES.** Staircases should be provided with handrails; be adequately lighted and ventilated; should not be steep or lead directly into a bedroom, and be so constructed as to allow furniture to be easily carried to upper floors.
- (p) **HEATING.** At least one bedroom in every dwelling house should be provided with means of heating.
- (q) **REFUSE BIN.** A suitable moveable covered refuse bin should be provided for every dwelling house.
- (r) **BOUNDARY FENCES.** Where dwelling houses are not detached, a wall or close boarded fence of a height of not less than 6 feet should be erected for a distance of 10 feet from the back main wall of such houses on the boundary line.

## Section V:

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## MILK SUPPLY

### Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942

No major legislative Acts or Orders were introduced during the year, and there is no material change to report regarding matters dealt with under this Section. The functions of Local Sanitary Authorities remain unaltered, the appointed day referred to in the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, being still undefined.

At the commencement of the year, 155 farms were duly registered and producing milk for sale for human consumption.

Of the 155 registered premises, 101 were licensed for the production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 20 and Accredited 81).

During the year, five new registrations were granted and seven farms ceased to produce milk. Five additional producers received licences from the County Council to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk.

The position at the end of the year is as given below:—

Number of farms in the District registered for milk production ...	153
Number actually producing at 31st December, 1945 ...	153
Number of dairy cows in the District approximately ...	4200
Number of farms producing Designated Milk :	
(a) Tuberculin Tested ...	25
(b) Accredited ...	76
Number of farms producing non-designated milk ...	52
Number of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and Milk Sellers, etc.) ...	168
Number of these registered as wholesalers ...	120
Number registered as retailers ...	33
Number registered as wholesalers and retailers ...	15

#### Water Supply to Dairy Premises :

##### Cowsheds and Dairies having :

(a) Public piped supply ...	19
(b) Private Estate piped supply ...	53
(c) Well, Spring or Stream Water ...	85

Details of the work carried out under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are given below.

#### Cowsheds and Dairies :

No. of inspections made ...	255
No. of contraventions found ...	39

#### No. of premises found to require :

(a) Cleansing ...	18
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements ...	21

#### No. of these requirements carried out :

(a) Cleansing ...	17
(b) Structural improvements ...	20



## Dairies and Cowsheds

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year, and in spite of difficulties in connection with labour, standards of cleanliness are fairly well maintained. One of the chief factors in the production of a good keeping quality of milk is, of course, a sufficient and wholesome supply of water. As will be seen from the figures given above, a large number of dairy premises are still dependent upon well water and streams of doubtful purity and now that the Council has comprehensive schemes for supplying practically the whole District with piped water, it is hoped that the day is not far distant when each dairy and milk production establishment will have an ample supply of water for cooling and cleansing purposes. During the year, 40 samples of undesignated milk and one of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue Test. The reports on these samples showed that 38 of the undesignated milks reached the standard laid down as satisfactory for accredited milk.

With the return of normal conditions it is hoped to arrange for the routine quarterly sampling of all non-designated producers. This will entail the collection of some 200 samples per year, a considerable increase in the total samples taken during recent years, some 90 being taken in 1944, and 85 during the year 1943.

In spite of the difficulties in connection with building, labour and materials, six premises have been reconditioned and three unsatisfactory cowsheds and dairies replaced by new premises.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1942

The following licences were granted during the year :

(a) BY MIDHURST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL :

*Tuberculin Tested Milk*—

(1) Dealers' Licences ... .. 3

*Pasteurised Milk*—

(1) Supplementary Licence ... .. 1

(b) BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL :

*Producers' Licences*—

(1) Tuberculin Tested ... .. 25 (1)

(2) Accredited ... .. 76 (5)

The figures in parentheses denote the number of Producers who also hold licences to bottle milk. No Producers' Licences were revoked during the year. Five new Producers received licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested, whilst the holders of five Accredited Licences ceased to produce milk during the year.

During the year 624 samples of designated milks were collected by Sampling Officers of the West Sussex County Health Department and submitted to the County Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Test.

The following table shows details of the 624 samples examined :

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>%</i>
Tuberculin Tested .....	168	155	92	13	8
Accredited .....	436	363	83	73	17
Pasteurised .....	20	18	90	2	10
TOTALS .....	624	536	—	88	—



The 20 samples of Pasteurised Milk being mainly supplies to County Schools and Institutions were also submitted to the Phosphatase Test, all with satisfactory results.

In addition 15 of the 436 samples of Accredited milks were submitted to the Coliform Test, 12 being satisfactory, whilst 11 of the Tuberculin Tested milks were similarly examined, only one sample failing to comply with the prescribed standard.

A further 12 samples of designated milk, principally supplied to County Schools and Public Institutions were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative result.

### Meat and Other Foods

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the Slaughter Houses in the District, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat for sale in the District continued to be slaughtered elsewhere, supplies for consumption being delivered from Chichester and Worthing to a central depot at Midhurst for distribution to retail butchers.

\* During the year, seven pigs slaughtered, either for part sale to butchers or slaughtered as a result of an emergency were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

The following is a summary of butcher's shops, etc., in the District, together with details of inspections of these establishments carried out during the year :—

Number of butchers' shops ... ..	8
Number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption ... ..	9
Number of visits to slaughter houses, butchers' shops and other food premises ... ..	277
Number of informal notices served ... ..	3
Number of informal notices complied with ... ..	3

The following list gives details of meat condemned in butchers' shops during the year :

Beef ... ..	160 lbs.
Canned Pork ... ..	3 lbs.
Corned Beef ... ..	131 lbs.
Corned Mutton ... ..	24 lbs.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Thirteen licences were granted during the year by the Local Authority under the provisions of this Act, for the slaughtering of animals, all of which expire on the 31st December, 1946. No licences were revoked during the year under review.

### Bread

There are 16 Bakehouses in the District, none of them underground, of which 30 inspections were made. Four informal notices were served in respect of cleanliness and limewashing, all of which were suitably complied with.



## Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration sections of this Act.

Details of the number of samples and commodities taken in the Rural District during the year are not available for inclusion in this Report.

### Other Foods

The following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned :

<i>Description</i>	<i>Weight</i>
Sprats ... ..	112 lbs.
Codfish ... ..	84 lbs.
Filleted Haddock ... ..	70 lbs.
Lobster ... ..	459 lbs.
Mackerel, 1 tin ... ..	1 lb.
Salmon, 2 tins ... ..	1½ lbs.
Pilchards, 56 tins ... ..	56 lbs.
Shrimps, 4 tins ... ..	4 lbs.
Oranges ... ..	345 lbs.
Butter ... ..	75 lbs.
Beans, 15 tins ... ..	18½ lbs.
Peas, 4 tins ... ..	2½ lbs.
Pickles, 1 bottle ... ..	½ lb.
Milk, 24 tins ... ..	22¾ lbs.
Jam and Marmalade, 4 tins ... ..	8 lbs.
Chocolate Pudding Powder, 32 packets	32 lbs.
Cocoa ... ..	7 lbs.
Eggs, 208 ... ..	20 lbs.
Chopped Ham, 3 tins ... ..	3 lbs.
Steak, 1 tin ... ..	1 lb.
Tea ... ..	½ lb.
Cakes, 40 ... ..	200 lbs.
Chickens ... ..	64 lbs.

## **Section VI.**

### **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Apart from an increased incidence of measles during the first half of the year, there was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the District during the year.

#### **Smallpox**

No cases of Smallpox were notified in the District during the year. Four contacts to cases of Smallpox which had occurred on board vessels arriving in this country with Service personnel from the Far East entered the District during the year, and were kept under surveillance during the quarantine periods. None of these contacts developed any signs or symptoms of the disease.

#### **Diphtheria**

As in the previous year no civilian cases of this disease were notified, but one notification regarding a non-civilian case was received. The patient was admitted to the Brighton Isolation Hospital and nothing is known of his subsequent history.

#### **Supply of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin**

Anti-toxin can be obtained by Medical Practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

Work has continued during the year with the immunisation campaign. As in previous years the inoculations were given by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

In addition to steps taken by the Welfare Authority, publicity has been undertaken by means of display posters and Press advertisements.

During the year 33 children of school age, and 154 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition, a number of children who had been inoculated more than four years ago received "follow-up" injections. At the end of the year it was estimated that 80% of the children in the District aged 5-15 years, and 55% of the children aged 1-5 years had received a complete course of injections.

The position cannot be regarded as satisfactory until at least 75% of the "under fives" have been protected.

#### **Scarlet Fever**

During the year nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with thirteen in the previous year.

Of the nine cases, four were admitted to hospital where the average stay was 28 days. The cases were all mild in character and all patients made good recoveries. The cases were scattered throughout the District, five parishes being affected.



The distribution of the cases is shown in the table given below :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sep.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Midhurst .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Rogate .....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Linchmere .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3
Linch .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tillington .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	9

### **Erysipelas**

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with three in the previous year. One patient, a female aged 35 years, was admitted to Chichester Isolation Hospital.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica**

One case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was notified during the year. The patient, a girl of 12 years, was admitted to the Chichester Isolation Hospital, where she made a good recovery. No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified and no deaths were registered as due to these diseases.

### **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis**

Two isolated cases of this disease were notified during the year. One was a boy of 15 years resident in Heyshott and the other a boy of 6 years living at Graffham. Both were admitted to hospital where they were making satisfactory progress at the end of the year.

### **Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)**

There were three cases of Acute Primary and none of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with five and five respectively in 1944. Two patients resided in Harting and one in Rogate.

### **Whooping Cough**

During the year nine cases of this disease occurred as compared with thirteen in 1944. All the cases notified resided in the western part of the District, three living in Trotton, three in Harting, two in Iping and one in Rogate. The cases were spread over the period February to August. They were all mild in character and none were admitted to hospital. In addition to the notified cases, seven were reported by the head teachers of various schools.

### **Measles**

During the year 172 cases of Measles including one non-civilian were notified as compared with only four in 1944. The majority of the cases occurred on the northern and western parishes, Fernhurst having 72 cases, Harting 25, and Rogate 22. Of the Fernhurst cases 51 were notified during February from a residential boys' preparatory school. The disease in the majority of cases was comparatively mild, only the one non-civilian and two civilian cases being admitted to hospital.

In addition to the notified cases 67 were reported by head teachers of various schools.



Distribution of the notified cases is shown in the table below :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oci.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trotton .....	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Midhurst .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rogate .....	1	-	-	3	6	-	3	5	-	-	2	2	22
Linchmere .....	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Harting .....	-	1	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25
Fernhurst .....	-	62	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Tillington .....	-	3	1	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Lurgashall .....	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chithurst .....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iping .....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Heyshott .....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cocking .....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>172</b>

### Enteric Fever and Dysentery

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

### Puerpural Pyrexia

No cases of this condition were notified during 1945.

### Malaria

One case of Malaria was notified. The patient was a non-civilian and the disease which was Benign Tertian in type, had apparently been contracted abroad. The patient was admitted to a military hospital at Aldershot.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of this condition was notified. The infection was gonococcal in origin. The child was admitted to the Portsmouth Isolation Hospital, where a complete recovery, without impairment of vision, was made.

### Influenza

The District was comparatively free from Influenza during the year and no cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified. The deaths of two male persons were registered as due to Influenza during the year, one without any respiratory complication.

### Non-notifiable Diseases

Information regarding these diseases among school children is obtained from returns made by head teachers of Public Elementary Schools. During the year under review thirty cases of Chickenpox, one case of Mumps, and one case of Yellow Jaundice, were brought to the notice of the Department.

### Scabies

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of Scabies brought to the notice of the Department during the year, a total of 20 cases coming to knowledge compared with 22 in the previous year. Of the total cases 10 were adults and 10 being children of school or pre-school age, some seven families being affected. The cases were notified through the medium of the School Medical Service and the adult cases by private



Medical Practitioners. Facilities for the treatment of women and children were available during the first half of the year at Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Cocking, and thereafter all cases were referred for treatment to St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester. During the year eight adult persons and five children received treatment at St. Richard's Hospital, whilst two adults and five children received treatment in their own houses under arrangements made by the patient's own practitioner.

It was not necessary to take any formal action during the year under the Scabies Order, 1941.

### Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year numbered 27 (13 males and 14 females), a decrease of one compared with the year 1944. The Cancer Death Rate for the year is 1.74 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 1.71 for the previous year. Corresponding rates for the administrative County, the Urban and Rural Districts are 2.47, 2.66 and 2.26 respectively.

The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified to be due to Cancer during the year :

<i>Ages</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
0—35 ... ..	—	1	1
35—45 ... ..	1	—	1
45—55 ... ..	1	—	1
55—65 ... ..	5	1	6
65—75 ... ..	4	5	9
75 and up ... ..	2	7	9
Totals ... ..	13	14	27

### Localisation of the Disease

Buccal Cavity and Pharynx : Tongue	...	...	...	...	1
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum : Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1
			Stomach and Duodenum	...	5
Intestines, other than Duodenum or Rectum : Small Intestine	...	...	...	...	2
Rectum	...	...	...	...	2
Liver and Biliary Passages : Bile Ducts	...	...	...	...	1
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory System : Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	3
Breast	...	...	...	...	4
Uterus	...	...	...	...	2
Male Genital Organs : Prostate	...	...	...	...	2
Urinary Organs : Bladder	...	...	...	...	1
All other sites	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	27

### Tuberculosis

A total of twelve new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register during the year as compared with seventeen in the previous year. In addition, one case previously removed from the Register was restored during the year after having been found to be an active case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the thirteen cases, ten were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three non-pulmonary types of this disease.

A total of ten deaths (six male and four female) from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded during the year, an increase of six compared with the previous year. Deaths from all other forms of Tuberculosis numbered one compared with three in the year 1944. Six persons died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who had not been notified in the District, during life, two occurring at Institutions within the District, and one at an Institution outside the District.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate was 0.64 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 0.24 for the previous year, whilst the rate for all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.74, the corresponding rate for the previous year being 0.43. The death rates from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex were 0.43 and 0.37 respectively.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease for the year 1945 :

#### Notification Register of Tubercular Patients

	<i>Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary Cases</i>			<i>Total Cases (all forms)</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. on Register at 1.1.45	20	19	39	16	7	23	36	26	62
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1945	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1945	2	7	9	1	2	3	3	9	12
	22	27	49	17	9	26	39	36	75
4. Cases removed from Register in 1945	2	5	7	1	2	3	3	7	10
5. No. on Register at 31.12.45	20	22	42	16	7	23	36	29	65

#### New Cases and Mortality

<i>AGE PERIODS</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
0 to 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 to 25	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 35	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
35 to 45	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
45 to 55	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
55 to 65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	8	1	2	6	4	1	—

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.



TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE	Total No. of cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	AGE DISTRIBUTION											
	C	NC			Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
					1	5	6	7	7	91	45	4	3	3	1	1
Measles	171	NC	C 2 NC 1	—	—	6	7	7	91	45	4	3	3	1	—	
Scarlet Fever	9	—	4 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Erysipelas	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1 <sup>†</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	—	1 <sup>ab</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	200	3	11	5	2	8	8	9	102	50	5	6	5	3	—	

<sup>a</sup> One case admitted to Petersfield Isolation Hospital.

<sup>x</sup> One case admitted to Brighton Isolation Hospital.

<sup>†</sup> One case admitted to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

<sup>ab</sup> One case admitted to Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital.

\* Total deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.





## Section VII.

### AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

With this, the first post-war Annual Report, it is fitting to place on record a few details of the Air Raid Precaution Services (which later became known as the Civil Defence Services), particularly with regard to those services for which the Public Health Department was primarily responsible.

As early as 1936 a special Committee of the Council designated the Air Raid Precautions Committee was set up under the chairmanship of General Sir John J. Asser, to consider the needs of the Rural District.

In 1937 the duty of preparing the Air Raid Precautions scheme within the administrative County of West Sussex was placed on the County Council by the Air Raid Precautions Act of that year.

The County Council, whilst exercising general co-ordination, delegated their functions to each constituent authority. The Clerk of the County Council was appointed County Controller and General Sir John J. Asser Sub-Controller for the Midhurst Rural District.

In 1938 Lieut.-Col. E. G. Gregson was appointed Air Raid Precautions Officer, and practical steps were taken to prepare the District for any future emergency. It was pointed out by the Home Office early in January, 1939, that air raid precautions in rural districts would consist in the main of enrolling and training the allotted number of wardens, first aid parties, rescue parties, and decontamination squads. The establishment of First Aid Posts and Points and the provision of an Ambulance Service was also envisaged. The official suggested provision in the rural district of Air Raid Precaution services was considered by many to be sparse in the extreme, and during the crisis of September, 1938, and at the outbreak of war, the official Government scheme was supplemented by local arrangements, including the purchase of a large quantity of first aid materials and the provision of various protective works at essential premises.

Early in 1938 recruitment and training of personnel commenced and numerous public lectures were held.

Colonel Gregson resigned his appointment as Air Raid Precautions Officer on the 31st December, 1939, and was succeeded by Captain J. P. de Hailes who continued in that office until 1946 taking over the duties of Sub-Controller from June, 1942.

So far as the Casualty Services were concerned, the originally prepared Air Raid Precautions scheme included the provision of numerous First Aid Posts, Parties and Ambulances.

In December, 1938, the medical services of the Air Raid General Precautions Scheme were transferred from the Home Office to the Ministry of Health.

In April, 1939, a revised scheme was submitted to the County Council or Scheme Making Authority, which included the following:

- (1) A First Aid Post at the Public Assistance Institution, Easebourne, Midhurst.
- (2) First Aid Depots at Midhurst, Fernhurst, Hammer, Rogate, Stedham, South Harting and Graffham, each depot having two First Aid Parties based on it.
- (3) First Aid Points in 30 villages and hamlets.
- (4) Ambulance Service based on the First Aid Depots, two improvised ambulances and one car for sitting cases being based on each depot.



Official sanction to this scheme as a whole was not forthcoming, and the authorised establishment of the casualty services finally approved was as follows :—

First Aid Post (Midhurst) ... ..	1
First Aid Parties (both at Midhurst Depot) ...	2
Ambulances ... ..	2
Sitting Case Cars ... ..	3
First Aid Points ... ..	28

Although the scheme of April, 1939, was not approved, it was in fact put into effect and operated throughout the greater part of the war, the official dispositions of the various First Aid Parties and vehicles existing only on paper. In this account the actual arrangements existing during the emergency are described, no regard being given to the question of their official approval or otherwise.

### First Aid Post

This was established at the Public Assistance Institution, Easebourne, Midhurst, where the disused casual wards were adapted for this purpose. Air locks and simple decontamination facilities were provided. Dr. H. M. Pudney was appointed as Medical Officer in charge and the whole of the personnel was provided by the local Detachment (Women's Section) of the British Red Cross Society. It was always felt that the Post was sited too far from the centre of population, and this opinion was borne out on the occasion of the "tip and run" raid at Midhurst in February, 1943, when only a small proportion of the minor casualties went to the Post for attention, the others seeking treatment at the local doctors' surgeries and chemists shops. The post was open for the reception of casualties on only two occasions and a total of 20 persons received treatment there.

### First Aid Depots

The main First Aid Depot was established at "Isaacsons," North Street, Midhurst, where two male First Aid Parties were based along with the Council's ambulance and one improvised vehicle.

Subsidiary Depots manned by women were arranged at Hammer, Fernhurst, Graffham, Rogate and South Harting. At each of these Depots transport in the form of cars and improvised ambulances was available.

### First Aid Points

The First Aid Points, originally 28 in number, were well distributed throughout the District, being in the main situated at private houses: small quantities of First Aid equipment were kept, and where slightly injured persons could be treated, and either given temporary rest and shelter or sent to their own homes. Until June, 1941, only three first aiders were permitted to be enrolled at each First Aid Point, but the Ministry of Health subsequently resolved additional personnel could be enrolled in excess of three. The greatest number of personnel enrolled at any one time for service at First Aid Points was 110, with an average number from 1942 until the cessation of hostilities of 94.

In 1942, in view of the altered circumstances throughout the District, due to the formation of triumvirates and arrangements made for the retention of casualties under invasion conditions, together with increased assistance expected by the Home Guard in the treatment of casualties, further First Aid Points were established at South Harting,



Graffham, Fernhurst and Rogate. These additional points received official approval in May, 1943, and the one at South Harting was designated an "Up-graded Point." "Up-grading" enabled a Medical Officer in Charge to be appointed, and a considerable amount of additional equipment including drugs, dressings, splints, surgical instruments, utensils, etc., was issued by the Ministry of Health.

During the war, in all, 38 First Aid Points were established throughout the District, with a maximum number of 31 in existence at any one time. The following is a list of the villages and hamlets in which the 38 Points were established, the actual location of each Point being omitted owing to the numerous changes which took place in a number of instances :

Elsted	Borden Wood
East Harting	Durford Wood
West Harting	Iping
Nyewood	Fyning
Camelsdale	Trotton
Kingsley Green	Wardley
Dial Green	East Lavington
Lurgashall	Heyshott
Henley	Tillington
Lodsworth	Upperton
Easebourne (2)	Cocking
Midhurst (2)	Stedham
Lynchmere	Bep-ton
Lickfold	Treyford
West Lavington	Fernhurst
Woolbeding	Rogate
Redford	South Harting
Graffham	River

### First Aid Parties

It has previously been noted that the approved establishment of the service was two parties located at the First Aid Depot at "Isaacsons," North Street, Midhurst. Each party consisted of five men, including a car driver, the whole of the personnel being provided by the local Detachment of the British Red Cross Society. The Depot was fully manned each night, a rota system of duty being arranged. The maximum number of males enrolled at any one time in the First Aid Party Service was 32.

In addition to the official Parties situated at Midhurst, volunteer parties of women were arranged at Rogate, Fernhurst, Graffham, Hammer and Harting. The composition of the Parties varied from time to time, the maximum number enrolled at any one time being 84.

It was decided by the Ministry of Home Security in January, 1943, that the First Aid Party Service should be amalgamated with the Rescue Party Service. The amalgamation was decided upon principally for two reasons, one being that such a step would release a number of whole-time and part-time personnel to industry, thus making the best use of all available personnel, and secondly, that the training of both services had by the date mentioned, become almost universal, *i.e.* Rescue Party Service personnel had been trained in First Aid, and the First Aid Parties had received considerable training in rescue work.

The actual amalgamation took place in March, 1943, when some 32 male and 84 female First Aid Party Personnel were transferred to the new Rescue Service.

The new Rescue Service was operated from Depots at Midhurst, Easebourne and Hammer, each party consisting of seven persons as against ten in a former Rescue Party.



### **Ambulance Service**

From the ambitious proposals contained in the original scheme providing for the provision of fourteen vehicles, the number finally approved at the outbreak of war was two vehicles, one being the Council's peace-time ambulance and the other a part-time improvisation. Both these vehicles were stationed at Midhurst. In 1943 the Ministry of Health approved of the purchase of a converted vehicle from the West Sussex Council Mobile Service for use as a whole-time ambulance. This was stationed at Midhurst and remained in service until the end of the war.

In addition to the official ambulances based at Midhurst, a number of other vehicles capable of carrying stretcher cases were attached at the commencement of the war to the First Aid Depot already mentioned. Experience proved, however, that they were unsuitable for use as ambulances and with the exception of an adapted B.R.C.S. ambulance stationed at Hammer they were all withdrawn from service.

### **Emergency Mortuary Service**

No emergency mortuary was actually established but arrangements were made to use the Sports Pavilion in Cowdray Park should the need have arisen. Such casualties as did occur were taken to the mortuary at the Public Assistance Institution, Easebourne.

### **Anti-Gas Precautions and Gas Cleansing Facilities**

All personnel enrolled for service in the Casualty Service organisation received a course of training in Anti-Gas measures and a number of large scale exercises revealed that most personnel had attained a high degree of proficiency. The chief problem in a large rural district was the provision of suitable centres for Gas Cleansing facilities, but it remained the policy of the Ministry of Home Security to stress the need for educating, as far as possible, the general public in anti-gas precautions, and much work was carried out to achieve this object by way of public lectures, display of posters, distribution of simple literature, and advice in the purchase by the public of bleach ointment which, together with a suitable anti-gas ointment, was made available at all chemists during the year 1941. All householders with washing facilities, *i.e.* a bathroom, wash-house, etc., were asked to co-operate, and to display a suitable card showing that their facilities were available to members of the public who might become contaminated and unable to expediently reach their homes or cleansing centre. A scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Home Security through the British Pharmaceutical Association, provided for the supply to all chemists in the District, by the Local Authority, of suitable containers in which to prepare and make bleach cream available to the general public. Limited facilities for injured and contaminated persons were available at the First Aid Post, Midhurst, whilst a properly constructed Cleansing Centre was constructed at the County Council Highway Depot, Bepton Road, for the decontamination of Civil Defence personnel contaminated in the course of duty.

Arrangements were made for the treatment of contaminated civilian clothing at the Convent Laundry, Midhurst, and of protective clothing belonging to Civil Defence and Service Personnel at Chichester and similar facilities were also available at a later date at the Convent Laundry, Midhurst.

As part of the First Aid Post Service, a Mobile Gas Cleansing Unit was made available for use in the District by the Ministry of Health through the scheme-making authority. The Unit consisted of a water



tank of 200 gallons capacity, with a boiler heated by oil or solid fuel, and comprised six showers together with screens to surround the showers. The unit was stationed at Midhurst, being available with the requisite staff of each sex to report to any area in the Rural District.

### **Treatment of Foodstuffs Contaminated by Gas**

Following the instructions of the Ministry of Food, arrangements were made for the formation and training of a Food Treatment Squad, whose duties were primarily connected with the salvaging for human consumption or other purposes of foods which might become exposed to the action of poison gas, and to ensure the destruction of contaminated food which might be rendered unsuitable for any subsequent use. Mr. T. G. Henry was appointed Food Decontamination Officer, having received a course of specialist instruction in the work, and the personnel required in the Treatment Squad was fixed at six. The members of the Squad were recruited from amongst the local tradesmen and given a course of instruction by the Food Decontamination Officer. A centre for cleansing and treatment of contaminated foodstuffs was arranged at the County Council Highway Depot.

### **Emergency Water Supplies**

With the threat of invasion of this country by the enemy, the Ministry of Health issued early in the year 1942 a scheme which aimed at ensuring a restricted supply of domestic water in rural areas in the event of failure of the normal source of supply. The normal Water Undertakers were, of course, responsible for maintaining, for as long as possible, a normal or restricted supply, but the co-operation of the local authority and that of the general public was desired in the promotion of emergency schemes. Conferences with the Engineers to the several Water Undertakers were held, and the areas supplied by them were surveyed with the result that sources of emergency water supplies for each parish were located and defined. Where necessary certain works at the site of each emergency supply were carried out by way of the provision of storage tanks, semi-rotary pumps, the cleansing of wells, the repair of existing pumps, etc., and the sampling of all supplies before being approved as suitable sources. Members of the triumvirates were acquainted with the proposals as affecting their areas, and were made, together with a number of voluntary helpers, responsible for the issue of water to the general public at stated times, and also instructed in simple methods for the effective chlorination of the supplies under their control.

### **Nodal Point**

With the threat of invasion by the enemy in 1940 and 1941 the town of Midhurst was made a Nodal Point and preparations were made for its defence in the event of its being invested by the enemy. Arrangements were made to provide a supply of water should the normal source of supply fail. Several old wells were opened up and furnished with pumps. Tanks with draw off taps were provided for delivering water to consumers and instructions were given regarding chlorination.

Increased shelter accommodation was arranged by the strengthening of the basements and cellars of several houses, some of which were earmarked for use as emergency casualty stations. Extra medical equipment and food was drafted into the town by the Central Government Departments. Fortunately, it was never necessary to put any of these plans into operation.



## Report and Control Centre

This was established in a specially protected room at the Council Offices, additional telephone wires and the air raid warning system being installed.

## Enemy Action

Prior to the collapse of France and subsequent occupation of that country by the Germans, the geographical position of the District could reasonably have justified the feeling that enemy air attacks would not be experienced, particularly as there was an almost complete absence of any Service establishment or other important target area. The German occupation of France during the early summer of 1940 presented a complete change in the aspect of the District's freedom from attack, and following the Battle of Britain, when the enemy commenced the bombing of the Metropolis, a number of incidents were experienced from the dropping of high explosive missiles. The first incident of any magnitude occurred on the 9th September, 1940, when six high explosive bombs fell at Cocking, causing major damage to two houses to an extent to make them uninhabitable, with minor damage to a number of other dwellings, and the severing of water mains, telephone and electricity cables. Three high explosive bombs at Heyshott on the 15th September, 1940, caused considerable damage to two cottages, a number of others suffering minor damage; one person received slight injury at this incident. Camelsdale was the scene of an incident on the 30th September, when seven high explosive bombs caused serious injury to two persons, eight persons receiving minor injuries; at this incident one house was completely demolished, four sustained damage of a major character, with many others receiving minor damage. A single high explosive bomb dropped at Cocking Causeway on the 5th December, 1940, caused a twenty-four hour blockage of the main Chichester to Midhurst road, and extensive damage to one dwelling house. On the 6th November, 1940, two bombs fell alongside the Chichester to Midhurst railway line at Midhurst, resulting in the destruction of a culvert and embankment and closure of the line for some three weeks. No noteworthy incidents occurred during the years 1941 and 1942, but the early months of 1943 saw the advent of the "tip and run" raids, and three incidents of this nature took place during the month of February, when high explosive bombs fell at Fernhurst, Lodsworth and Midhurst. The Midhurst incident, which occurred on the 10th February, was the heaviest experienced throughout the war, seven high explosive bombs dropped in a line across Church Hill to Bepton Road during the daylight hours caused the immediate death of three persons (two women and one child), the serious injury of five other persons, with 45 casualties of a minor character some of whom received treatment at the First Aid Post. This incident caused the complete demolition of four houses, whilst 12 dwellings received damage of a major nature but capable of repair, and minor damage was sustained to a further 350 properties.

A similar "tip and run" raid took place at Fernhurst on the 9th February, 1943, a single bomb falling in a built-up area causing serious injury to six persons, and three minor casualties. One dwelling was totally demolished, three being extensively damaged, with 36 premises suffering minor damage. The seriously injured persons at this incident were admitted to the Haslemere Hospital.

A number of other sporadic incidents occurred which fortunately did not result in the death or serious injury to civilian persons, a large number of missiles falling in open country without damage to person or property.



Of the seven Flying Bombs which fell in the District only one caused material damage at Minsted, on the 3rd June, 1944, when two dwellings and farm buildings were demolished, other premises suffering minor damage and resulting in the slight injury of one person.

The Casualty Services, particularly the First Aid Parties and Ambulance Crews, in common with other services, dealt effectively and very creditably with the many and varied tasks encountered, and it is recorded the services provided were quite sufficient in every respect to deal with the calls made upon them.

The following is a summary of enemy action experienced in the Rural District throughout the period of hostilities :

Number of Alerts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1012
Number of Incidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Number of High Explosive Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Number of Oil Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of Incendiary Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	} (approx.) 2000
Number of Phosphorous Incendiary Bombs dropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Number of Flying Bombs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Crashed Enemy Aircraft	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Machine-gun and Cannon Fire Incidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

#### Summary of Civilian Air Raid Casualties

<i>Killed</i>				<i>Injured and Detained in Hospital</i>				<i>Injuries other Cases</i>
<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	
—	2	1	3	—	—	—	13	71

The following statement summarises with brief details the major incidents which resulted in the death of civilians, the retention of seriously injured persons in hospital, together with damage sustained to property.

<i>Date of Incident</i>	<i>Brief Details</i>	<i>Fatal Casualties</i>	<i>S. riously Injured</i>	<i>No. of Houses receiving major damage</i>
9th Sept., 1940	Six high explosive bombs at Cocking	—	—	2
15th Sept., 1940	Three high explosive bombs at Heyshott	—	—	2
30th Sept., 1940	Seven high explosive bombs at Camelsdale	—	2	1
5th Dec., 1940	One high explosive bomb at Cocking Causeway	—	—	1
9th Feb., 1943	One high explosive bomb at Fernburst	—	6	1
Ditto	Six high explosive bombs at Lodsworth	—	—	6
10th Feb., 1943	Seven high explosive bombs at Midhurst	3	5	16
30th June, 1944	Flying bomb at Minsted	—	—	2
	TOTALS	3	13	31

## Summary of Property Damaged by Enemy Action

1. Number of houses totally destroyed	...	...	...	6
2. Number of houses so badly damaged that demolition is necessary	...	...	...	5
3. Number of houses seriously damaged but capable of repair	...	...	...	20
4. Number of houses slightly damaged	...	...	...	469
5. Number of houses which sustained damage to glass only	...	...	...	170
Total	...	...	...	<u>670</u>

Reviewing the whole period, having regard to the number of incidents and missiles falling upon the District, it is gratifying to be able to record that so few persons lost their lives, and that the number of persons injured was also fortunately very small.

## GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME

Although the operation of the wartime Evacuation Scheme was not a responsibility of the Public Health Department, an account of the war years would not be complete without reference to the Public Health aspects of the problems involved.

A Special Evacuation Committee under the chairmanship of the late Mr. L. Pescod, J.P., was set up to carry out the duties imposed on the Council under the scheme, and Mr. C. F. Linton was appointed Evacuation Officer and Chief Billeting Officer. With the death of Mr. Pescod during 1945, Mr. H. J. R. Murray became chairman of the Evacuation Committee. Upon Mr. Linton fell the main responsibility for the conduct of the scheme and to him I am indebted for most of the particulars given in this section. The success of the scheme in the Rural District can largely be attributed to his zeal and to the fact that he had loyal helpers in the District Billeting Officers and welfare workers.

At the outbreak of war some 4,213 persons were officially received into the District as evacuees and billeted in the various parishes. During the early months the accommodation was mainly found in private houses but later several large premises were requisitioned and used as hostels and communal billets.

Details of hostel accommodation provided is given below :—

### (a) Hostels for Mothers and Children.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period of Use</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
(1) Fyning House, Rogate ...	Sept. 1940—Sept. 1945	12 families
(2) Cummertrees, Fernhurst	Nov. 1940—Apr. 1946	6 „
(3) Foxcombe, Harting ...	May, 1941—Dec. 1945	12 „
(4) Westmoor, Tillington ...	Sept. 1941—July 1945	6 „

In these hostels separate sleeping accommodation was provided for each family, but food was provided communally, an inclusive charge being made for food and accommodation.

### (b) Hostels for Unaccompanied Children.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period of Use</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
(1) Hollycombe Villa, Wardley	June 1940—May 1943	10 children
(2) Watchers' Cottage, Hammer ...	Apr. 1941—Aug. 1946	10 „
(3)*Ropes, Fernhurst ...	June 1944, transferred to County Council Apr. 1946.	30 „



\*This hostel for difficult boys had previously been established in another area and was transferred to "Ropes" in June, 1944, on account of the flying bomb menace. The hostel which provides accommodation for 30 boys was taken over by the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council as a going concern on the 1st April, 1946.

(c) **Communal Billets.**

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Period of Use</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>
(1)	Milland Place ... ..	Sept. 1939—Nov. 1939	12 families
(2)	Kilmartin, Rake ... ..	Sept. 1939—Still operating.	4 „
(3)	Fyning Orchard, Rogate	May 1941— Ditto	3 „
(4)	Penrhos, Easebourne ...	June 1944— Ditto	6 „

At Milland Place and Kilmartin separate accommodation, including cooking facilities were provided for each family, whilst at Fyning Orchard and Penrhos the cooking facilities were shared by the several families billeted there. A minimum amount of furniture and bedding was provided, but during the later years of the war many families furnished their own rooms. The communal billets, each of which was under the charge of a Warden, were originally intended for the accommodation of families with anti-social habits which made them not suitable for billeting in private homes. At times the conditions prevailing in some of them left much to be desired and great credit must be given to the various wardens for the good work they accomplished in the rehabilitation of many families. The character of these billets gradually changed and the three which the Council still hold are used to provide emergency housing for homeless families.

In addition to the hostels and communal billets, numerous small dwellings—94 in all—were requisitioned for evacuees and homeless. These provided in most cases accommodation for only one family.

At the commencement of the scheme the Youth Centre, Midhurst, and the Women's Institute Hut, Rake, were taken over as Reception Centres and Canteens. Later they were transferred to the County Council who continued the canteen facilities.

For billeting purposes the Rural District was divided into 21 convenient areas, each in charge of a local Billeting Officer, who had the assistance of a representative of the Women's Voluntary Services. These voluntary workers did excellent work, and it was rarely necessary to resort to compulsory measures.

As part of the evacuation plan arrangements had been made for the establishment of small sick bays in private households at which it was proposed children suffering from minor ailments should be nursed.

Three sick bays were opened during September and October, 1939, these being "Ridge Cap," Shottermill, 14 beds; "Bottingdean," Easebourne, 9 beds; and "Hoyle," Heyshott, 6 beds. In each case a staff consisted of one trained nurse helped by local nursing auxiliaries. Equipment was provided, partly by the owners and partly by the Local Authority, who also paid the nurse's salary, the rest of the cost (maintenance, etc.) being met by the householder out of a payment of 25s. a week for each child in residence. Whilst the benefits to local hostesses were obvious, the cost of running the sick bays was thought to be excessive and it was accordingly decided, early in 1940, to discontinue the small sick bays and to open one Auxiliary Hospital for the whole District under the direct control of the Council. During the period of their existence some 62 children received treatment at the three sick bays named.



In May, 1940, an Auxiliary Hospital, with 26 beds, was opened at "Ganavan," Cocking, kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. L. G. McArthur. The general arrangement was in the hands of the Evacuation Officer under the supervision of a Sub-Committee of the Council. After opening in May, 1940, the hospital was closed down in July as the number of sick children admitted did not justify its continuance. In the Autumn of that year the demand for institutional accommodation became more marked and the hospital was reopened in October, 1940, with Miss E. Newell, S.R.N., as Matron. To Miss Newell, who continued as Matron until "Ganavan" was finally closed down in July, 1945, must be given most of the credit for the successful running of the hospital for almost five years.

During the period of its existence over 900 patients received in-patient treatment at "Ganavan." The vast majority were evacuee children suffering from scabies and impetigo and minor infectious diseases such as measles, whooping cough, chicken pox; and rubella. During the the last two years or so of the hospital's life, a small number of local children received treatment as in-patients and a few adults suffering from scabies were treated as out-patients.

As the expected aerial bombardment of London did not mature immediately on the outbreak of war, considerable numbers of evacuees, especially mothers and children, returned to London after only a few weeks stay in the District. By the end of 1939 only 2,003 of the original 4,213 remained.

With the fall of France in the summer of 1940 and the heavy attacks on London and other target areas in the autumn, a new flow of evacuees, both official and private, commenced to enter the District. This second wave consisted mainly of bombed-out families, that is, mothers with children of various ages. Accommodation for these family units could not readily be found in private households, so accommodation for them was largely found in requisitioned cottages and in the various hostels and communal billets.

The housing shortage was made much more acute by the requisition of a considerable number of houses, large and small, for Service needs, and by damage caused by enemy air attacks.

In spite of the unavoidable overcrowding produced and the fact that many persons accustomed to urban facilities were transferred to the more primitive sanitary conditions of a rural area, no serious outbreak of disease occurred as a result of the operation of the Government Evacuation Scheme.

Apart from the unaccompanied children and family units, a large number of institutions such as boarding schools, convalescent homes and orphanages moved into the District from vulnerable parts of Kent, Surrey and East Sussex. A few of the larger institutions which were established in the District during the war are given below :—



<i>Name of Premises Occupied in the District</i>	<i>Name of Establishment and Normal Situation</i>
Whitehanger, Marley Common ...	St. John's Home for Convalescent Children, Brighton.
Hollycombe House, Milland ...	St. Vincent's Open-Air School, St. Leonards.
Milland House, Milland ... ..	The Grammar School, Shoreham-by-Sea.
Milland Place, Milland ... ..	Charters Towers School for Girls, Eastbourne.
The Square, Kingsley Green ...	The Discharged Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, St. Leonards.
Langley Place, Rake. ... ..	Byculla School, Southsea.
Cowdray House (part), Midhurst ...	Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society.
Woodside, Graffham ... ..	Fulham Day Nursery.
Wenham Holt, Rake ... ..	Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital.

The table on the following page summarises the persons officially billeted in the District for the period 1st September, 1939, to the 31st December, 1945.

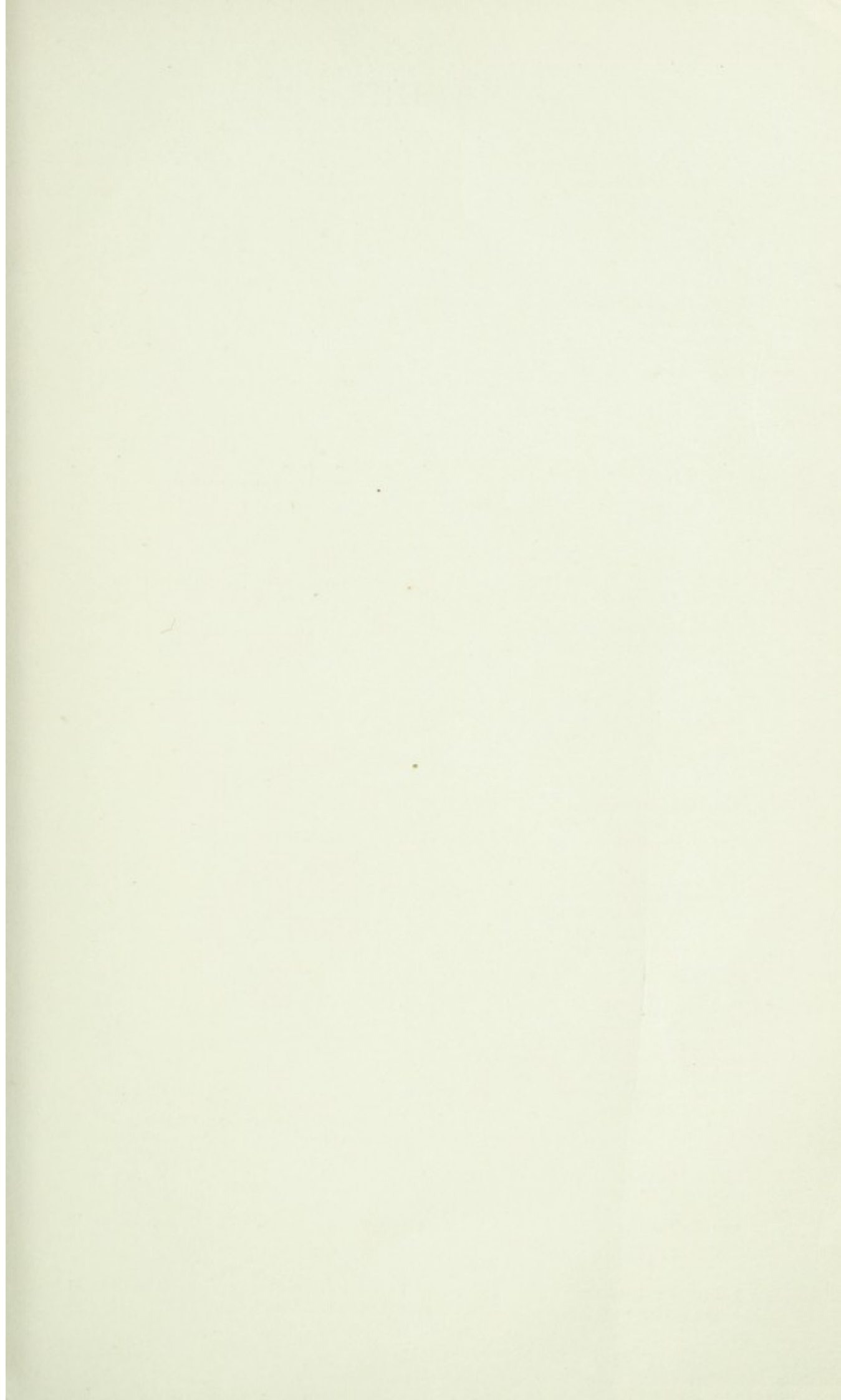
**Statement showing Number of Persons Billeted from October, 1939, to December, 1945**

<i>Classification of Persons Billeted</i>	<i>As at 1st September 1939</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1939</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1940</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1941</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1942</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1943</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1944</i>	<i>As at 31st December 1945</i>
Schoolchildren with Mothers and Helpers	2689	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mothers with babies.....	1482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expectant Mothers .....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaccompanied Children.....	—	1660	901	648	302	197	185	25
Accompanied Children .....	—	106	706	571	292	249	186	10
Mothers .....	—	54	407	308	152	111	102	3
Teachers .....	—	148	41	26	22	9	4	—
Helpers .....	—	35	13	9	7	4	2	—
Other Adults (including aged persons)	—	—	285	182	207	224	—	—
In Requisitioned Houses :—								
Adults .....	Not	listed	separately	until	the year	1944 {	99	61
Children .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	183
Others .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—
Accommodated at " Ropes "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>4213</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2353</b>	<b>1744</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>296</b>



# INDEX

<b>A</b>	<i>Pages</i>	<b>M</b>	<i>Pages</i>
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis .....	36	Malaria .....	37
Air Raid Precautions .....	42-49	Maternal Mortality .....	8
Ambulance Facilities .....	12	Measles .....	36-37
Animals, Slaughtering of .....	33	Meat and Other Foods .....	33-34
Area of District .....	6	Meat Inspection .....	33
<b>B</b>		Milk Sampling .....	32-33
Bacteriological Examinations .....	12	Milk Supply .....	31-33
Bakehouses .....	33	Milk (Special Designations) .....	32-33
Baths and Pools .....	20	Mosquitoes .....	20
Births and Birth Rate .....	6-7	<b>N</b>	
Bugs, Eradication of .....	20	Nuisances .....	21
<b>C</b>		Nursing in the Home .....	13
Cancer .....	38	Nursing Homes .....	16
Camping Sites .....	20	<b>O</b>	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	36	Overcrowding .....	28
Clinics .....	14-15	Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	37
<b>D</b>		<b>P</b>	
Dairies and Cowsheds .....	31-32	Pneumonia .....	36
Deaths and Death Rates .....	7-11	Population .....	6
District Nursing Association .....	14	Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases .....	35-41
Diphtheria .....	35	Public Cleansing .....	19-20
Diphtheria Immunisation .....	35	Public Health Committee .....	4
Drainage and Sewerage .....	18	Puerperal Pyrexia .....	37
Dysentery .....	37	<b>R</b>	
<b>E</b>		Rag Flock Acts .....	20
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	36	Rateable Value .....	6
Enteric Fever .....	37	Rats and Mice Destruction Act .....	20
Erysipelas .....	36	Rivers and Streams .....	18
<b>F</b>		<b>S</b>	
Factories—Inspections .....	20	Sanitary Inspection of Area .....	21
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .....	34	Scarlet Fever .....	35-36
Food Inspections .....	33-34	Scavenging .....	19-20
<b>G</b>		Scabies .....	37-38
Ganavan Sick Bay .....	15-16	Schools .....	21
Government Evacuation Scheme .....	49-53	Sewerage and Drainage .....	18
<b>H</b>		Shops Act, 1934 .....	20
Health Services, General Provision of .....	12-16	Smallpox .....	35
Hospitals and Clinics .....	14-15	Smoke Abatement .....	20
Housing .....	25-30	Staff .....	5
Housing, Overcrowding .....	28	Statistics, Summary of .....	6
Housing, Post-War Programme .....	25-26	Stillbirths .....	6
Housing, Requisitioning of Property .....	28	Swimming Baths .....	20
Housing, Rural Survey .....	26, 29-30	<b>T</b>	
Housing Statistics .....	27-28	Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	20
<b>I</b>		Treatment Centres and Clinics .....	14-15
Infant Mortality .....	8, 10-11	Tuberculosis .....	38-39
Infectious Diseases .....	35-41	<b>V</b>	
Influenza .....	37	Vital Statistics .....	6-11
Introduction .....	3-4	Voluntary Hospitals .....	15
<b>L</b>		<b>W</b>	
Laboratory Facilities .....	12	Water Supply .....	17-18, 22-24
Legal Proceedings .....	21	Whooping Cough .....	36





HEALTH  
A 5 FEB 1947  
O.R. 75