

**[Report 1937] / Medical Officer of Health, Burnley R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Burnley (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1937

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/u832n4nu>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

LIBRARY

Burnley Rural District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

DR. H. J. ROBINSON

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

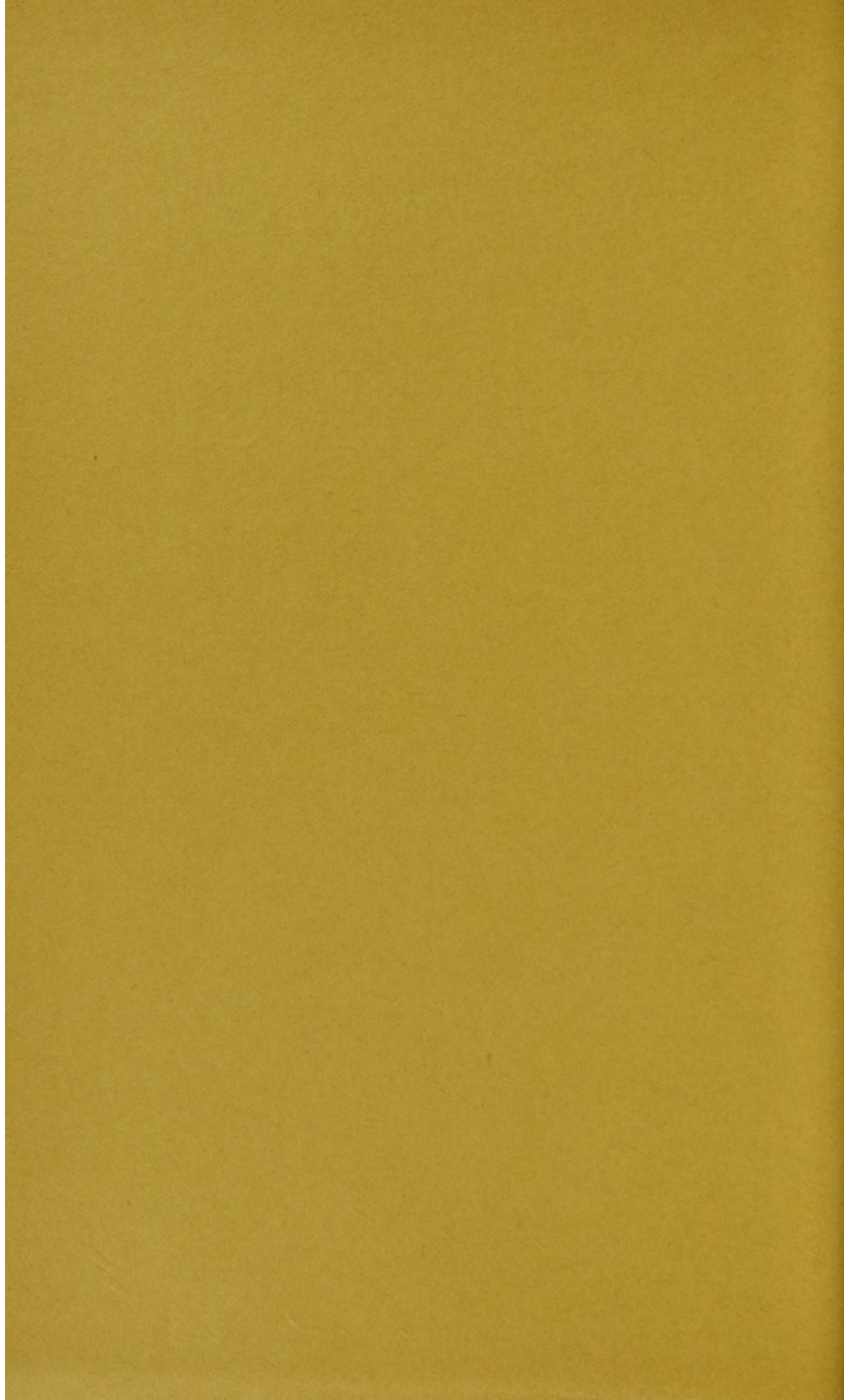
Year ended 31st December, 1937



Also Report of MR. FRANK HEWITT

Surveyor to the Council







Burnley Rural District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

DR. H. J. ROBINSON

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1937



Also Report of MR. FRANK HEWITT

Surveyor to the Council





Butler Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

DR. H. J. ROBINSON

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

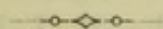
Year ended 31st December 1917

Also Report of MR. FRANK HEWITT

Inspector of the Census

# Burnley Rural District Council

YEAR 1937.



Chairman : COUNCILLOR T. PEIRSON.

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR D. CREEARS.



## COUNCILLORS :

Altham : Rev. H. H. Whittaker, M.A., The Vicarage, Altham.

Barley : William James Martin, Hoarstones Cote, Fence.

Blacko : Wilson Wallbank, Gisburn Road, Blacko.

Briercliffe : Fred Leaver, 7, Queen Street, Briercliffe.

Cliviger : William Alderson, C.C., Brookside, Cliviger.

Dunnockshaw : John E. Riley, 4, Prospect Terrace, Dunnockshaw.

Foulridge : Charles Spencer, 10, Skipton Road, Foulridge.

Goldshaw Booth : Reuben Burton, Burton Lodge, Brierfield.

Habergham Eaves : Thomas Pierson, 262, Manchester Road, Burnley.

Hapton : Ernest Gregson, " Rydal Mount," Manchester Road, Hapton.

Higham : James Stuttard, J.P., Whitehill, Read.

Ightenhill : Frederick Crossley, J.P., Stockbridge House, Padiham.

Old Laund Booth : Hezekiah Proctor, J.P., " Holly Mount," Fence.

Read : David Creears, " Castlebank," Straits Lane, Read.

Reedley Hallows : Richard Tootell, 22, Reedley Grove, Reedley.

Roughlee Booth : Joseph B. Hodgkins, C.C., " Sherwood," Fence.

Sabden : Thomas Hargreaves, 15, Whalley Road, Sabden.

Simonstone and Northtown : Frank F. Hitchen, " Beacons-holme," Simonstone.

Worsthorne - with - Hurstwood : Alfred Henry Pickles, J.P., " Bryn Hey," Worsthorne.

## OFFICIALS :—

Clerk—H. E. PURTON.

Medical Officer of Health—H. J. ROBINSON,  
B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Engineer and Surveyor—F. HEWITT, F.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors—A. JOHNSON (Chief).

S. GRIMSHAW (appointed 1st  
December, 1937).

Council Offices—18, NICHOLAS STREET, BURNLEY.

---

 COMMITTEES :—

*Public Health and Water* : Chairman—Councillor A. H. Pickles.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor H.  
Proctor.

*Highways and Sewage* : Chairman—Councillor F. Crossley.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor J. B.  
Hodgkins.

*Housing* : Chairman—Rev. H. H. Whittaker.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor T. Hargreaves.

*Finance* : Chairman—Councillor R. Burton.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor T. Peirson.

(The above Committees are constituted of all members of the  
Council).

---

 OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health—H. J. ROBINSON, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
(Part-time. Not in Private Practice).

Chief Sanitary Inspector—\*A. JOHNSON.

Additional Inspector—S. GRIMSHAW.

\*Holds the Food Inspectors' Certificate and is the appointed officer in respect of meat inspection, inspection of cowsheds and dairies, and house refuse collection.



# Burnley Rural District Council

---

## Annual Report of Dr. H. J. ROBINSON (MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)

For the Year ended 31st December, 1937

---

Also the Report of Mr. FRANK HEWITT,  
Surveyor to the Council.

---

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the District for the year ended the 31st December, 1937.

The health of the District generally was fairly good though we had an epidemic of influenza in the early part of the year and a consequent increase in the number of pneumonia cases.

The Vital Statistics reveal another low birth-rate, being only 10·1 per 1000 of the population as compared with a rate of 14·9 for the whole of England and Wales. The average birth-rate for the last 20 years was 13·14.

The death-rate of 13·6 per 1000 of the population was the highest, with the exception of the year 1931, for over 10 years. The causes of death with the highest increase over those of the previous year were Influenza 14 as against 4, and Circulatory Diseases 17 as against 7. The chief causes of death were Heart Disease (66), Cancer (28) out of a total number of deaths of 241. It will be noted from the tables given that 50 deaths were of persons over 75 years of age.

Infantile Mortality was again low and compares very favourably with the mortality rate for the whole of the country. The average death-rate in the Rural District for the previous 10 years was 61·0.



There were no epidemics of any of the *notifiable* infectious diseases but an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the early part of the year. The epidemic of influenza mentioned above was rather severe, and the number of pneumonia cases was the highest recorded for over 10 years.

Several improvements in the sanitary condition of the District have been effected, details of which are given in the body of the report. The following items are worthy of note :—

- (a) The substitution of dustbins for ashpits. Over 500 ashpits have been abolished during the year and, excluding farms, there are now very few premises left that have ashpits. This change has resulted in a more frequent and regular collection of house refuse which was not possible before. A weekly collection of house refuse is now made throughout the district.
- (b) Improvements to farm buildings. A perusal of the report will show the many improvements which have been carried out and indicates the efficient supervision over these premises. Good cowsheds are essential for the health of the cattle housed in them and are an important factor in the production of clean milk.
- (c) Extension and improvement of the Worsthorne Sewage Works. Details of this work are contained in the Surveyor's section of the report. The prevention of the pollution of rivers and streams is one of the many duties of a local authority and the improvements which have been carried out at these Works will result, no doubt, in a more satisfactory effluent being discharged into the river.
- (d) Housing. A commencement has been made in the erection of a number of houses at Hapton to replace houses condemned, and further schemes will be necessary if the Clearance Orders made during the year are confirmed. Several houses at Sabden are being dealt with under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act: these are the first houses to be dealt with under this Act in our area.
- (e) Meat Inspection. An adequate and efficient inspection of meat has been made and no further comments are necessary.

## NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

### I.

The Rural District of Burnley is situated in North-East Lancashire. It is very hilly in character, ranging from 200 to 1,831 feet above Ordnance Datum.

The District has an area of 39,841 acres, and adjoins the Urban Districts of Burnley, Nelson, Colne, Padiham, Brierfield and Barrowford.

The sub-soil is mostly clay. The average annual rainfall for the last 10 years was 43 inches.

The following tables shewing the weather conditions during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, will perhaps be of interest. The observations were recorded at the Burnley Meteorological Station, which is situated at Queen's Park, Burnley, at an elevation of 458 feet above sea level. The following particulars have been very kindly furnished by the Burnley Public Health Department :—

	1936	1937
1. Total amount of bright sunshine,		
hours ... ..	917·8	939·4
2. Number of days on which the sun		
shone ... ..	252	268
3. Total amount of rainfall in inches...	43·72	30·36
4. Number of days on which rain fell...	207	196
5. Prevailing winds, No. of days :—		
West ... ..	62	82
South-West ... ..	79	56
East ... ..	29	44
North-East ... ..	47	49
South-East ... ..	53	38
North ... ..	19	13
South ... ..	42	49
North-West ... ..	19	16
Calm ... ..	16	18



The monthly sunshine readings were —				1936	1937
January	...	...	hours	9·9	7·8
February	...	...	„	47·9	30·4
March	...	...	„	40·4	71·7
April	...	...	„	146·6	75·9
May	...	...	„	157·8	147·3
June	...	...	„	128·2	117·3
July	...	...	„	92·2	112·4
August	...	...	„	127·3	165·6
September	...	...	„	73·4	104·1
October	...	...	„	68·1	65·5
November	...	...	„	21·7	37·3
December	...	...	„	4·3	4·1
				917·8	939·4

The wettest day of the year was the 5th January, when 0·99 inches of rainfall were recorded.

## (A) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### II.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	39,841
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	17,521
Estimated, mid-year, 1937	...	...	...	...	17,720
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	5,027
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	5,047
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1937	...	...	...	...	...
according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	6,057
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£115,926
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	£455

The chief occupations of the people are cotton weaving, coal mining, and dairy farming.

There would appear to be no improvement in the cotton industry and trade conditions generally are bad. Wages generally are low, and the standard of living must thereby be affected.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Live Births—Legitimate ...	177	96	81
Illegitimate ...	3	3	Nil.

**Birth Rate per 1,000** of the estimated resident population ... 10·1

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Still Births ...	12	5	7
<b>Rate per 1,000</b> total (live and still) births			62

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Deaths ...	241	126	115
<b>Death Rate per 1,000</b> of the estimated resident population ...			*13·6

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths.	Death rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis ...	Nil.	Nil.
Other puerperal causes ...	1	Nil.
Total ...	1	5·20

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	44
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	28
„ Measles (all ages) ...	Nil.
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Population— 17,720	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.*				MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.		Rate of Deaths under One Year per 1,000 live births
	Live birth-rate	Crude death-rate	Death-rate from tuberculosis of resp'tory system	Death-rate from cancer	Per 1,000 Live births	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births	
Mean of five years—							
1932-1936 ...	11·4	12·4	0·50	1·23	3·98	3·75	56
Year—							
1936 .....	9·9	12·4	0·61	1·56	5·61	5·31	44
1937 .....	10·1	13·6	0·56	1·58	5·55	5·20	44
Increase or decrease in 1937 on—							
five years' average,							
1932-1936 ...	—1·3	+1·2	+0·06	+0·35	+1·57	+1·45	—12
Previous year	+0·2	+1·2	—0·05	+0·02	—0·06	—0·11	Nil.

\*1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1·05) = 14·2 per 1,000.



**Birth Rate.**—The birth rate was again very low being only 10·1 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 9·9 in 1936 and an average of 11·6 for the preceding 10 years. The birth rate for England and Wales was 14·9.

#### BIRTH RATE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Births.		Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
1928	...	238	...	12·3
1929	...	203	...	11·0
1930	...	211	...	11·6
1931	...	210	...	11·9
1932	...	212	...	12·0
1933	...	244	...	13·8
1934	...	196	...	10·8
1935	...	189	...	10·5
1936	...	178	...	9·9
1937	...	180	...	10·1

**Death Rate.**—The total number of deaths of residents and those belonging to the District who have died elsewhere was 241. This is equal to a death rate of 13·6 per 1,000 of population as compared with 12·4 the previous year and an average of 12·7 for the preceding 10 years. The death rate for England and Wales during 1937 was 12·4.

#### DEATH-RATE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	No.		Rate per 1,000 of population.	
1928	...	245	...	12·7
1929	...	242	...	13·1
1930	...	213	...	11·7
1931	...	210	...	15·5
1932	...	228	...	11·9
1933	...	274	...	12·9
1934	...	212	...	11·7
1935	...	240	...	13·4
1936	...	223	...	12·4
1937	...	241	...	13·6



## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

		Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	...	5	...	3	...	} 8
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—	...	

## INFANTILE DEATHS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.		No.			Rate per 1,000 births.
1928	...	18	...	...	75·0
1929	...	13	...	...	64·0
1930	...	15	...	...	71·0
1931	...	15	...	...	71·0
1932	...	12	...	...	56·6
1933	...	11	...	...	45·0
1934	...	11	...	...	56·0
1935	...	15	...	...	79·0
1936	...	8	...	...	44·0
1937	...	8	...	...	44·0

The causes of death in infants were :—

Premature Birth...	...	...	...	4
Gastritis, etc.	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	1

The ages of the infants at the time of death were :—

Under 24 hours	...	...	...	3
Under one week	...	...	...	2
Under 3 months	...	...	...	3

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Disease.	Male.	Female.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	—	—
2. Measles ... ..	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—
4. Whooping cough ... ..	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6. Influenza ... ..	7	7
7. Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	3	7
10. Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	3	1
11. Syphilis ... ..	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	17	11
14. Diabetes ... ..	1	4
15. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	3	8
16. Heart disease ... ..	35	31
17. Aneurysm ... ..	2	1
18. Other circulatory diseases... ..	8	9
19. Bronchitis ... ..	3	7
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	5	5
21. Other respiratory diseases... ..	1	2
22. Peptic ulcer... ..	2	3
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	1	—
24. Appendicitis ... ..	1	1
25. Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	—	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc. ... ..	—	4
27. Other digestive diseases ... ..	1	2
28. Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	—	2
29. Puerperal sepsis ... ..	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes ... ..	—	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.... ..	4	2
32. Senility ... ..	2	1
33. Suicide ... ..	3	—
34. Other violence ... ..	6	3
35. Other defined diseases ... ..	18	3
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	—	—
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 115

## SUMMARY OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over.
Males ...	5	2	1	1	3	16	40	41	17
Females...	3	—	—	—	8	6	38	27	33
	8	2	1	1	11	22	78	68	50

There was no evidence that any of the conditions of occupations or environment had any prejudicial effect on health.



# BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1937.

England and Wales, 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Small Towns.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		
	Live Births	St II. Births	All Causes.	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs)	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales ...	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62
148 Smaller Towns ... (Estimated resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at census 1931).	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55
London .....	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60
Burnley Rural.....	10.1	0.67	13.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.5	5.5	44

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: Per 1,000 Total Births ..

do.	Burnley Rural (1 death)	do.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
			0.94	2.17	3.11
			—	5.2	5.2

**(B) GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.**

1. **Laboratory Facilities.**—Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Number of specimens sent by medical practitioners and others during 1937 :—

Sputum	...	...	...	...	...	17
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	76
Drinking water	...	...	...	...	...	12
Blood, Widal reaction	...	...	...	...	...	2

2. **Ambulance facilities.**—A motor ambulance is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board for the conveyance of infectious cases to Hospital.

For accidents and non-infectious cases, motor ambulances belonging to neighbouring local authorities are used.

No difficulties have been experienced and the services appear to be adequate.

3. **Nursing in the Home.**—There are now 3 Nursing Associations in the District, viz. :—

- (a) FENCE DISTRICT, which includes the parishes of Old Laund Booth, Higham, Barley, Roughlee, etc.
- (b) READ DISTRICT, includes the parishes of Read, Sabden and Simonstone.
- (c) CLIVIGER DISTRICT, includes the parishes of Cliviger and Worsthorne.

4. **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—The following are available for residents in the Rural District :—

Service.	Situation.	By whom Provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare	... .. Briercliffe and Sabden	... Lancs. County Council.
Day Nurseries	... None provided.	
School Clinics	... .. Padiham	... do.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	... Accrington and Nelson	... do.
Venereal Disease	... Victoria Hospital, Burnley	... do.



**Orthopaedic Treatment is available at Burnley and Nelson.**

**5. Hospitals.**—Public and Voluntary. Particulars of the hospital accommodation have been given in detail in previous Reports, and no changes or developments have taken place during the year. Briefly the accommodation is as follows :—

**For Infectious Disease :—**

- (a) Smallpox Hospital, situated at Crown Point, Habergham Eaves.
- (b) Infectious Disease Hospital, situated in Marsden Road, Burnley.

These hospitals are controlled by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board of which the Rural District Council is a constituent member.

Patients are not required to contribute to the cost of treatment.

The total cost to the Council for the year, including precept and maintenance, was £855. The cost for the previous year was £736.

The accommodation has been sufficient for all requirements during the year. The Smallpox Hospital has not been required for several years and is still being used by the Burnley Corporation for the open-air treatment of delicate children.

**Other Hospitals are :—**

- (a) Municipal General Hospital, Casterton Avenue, Burnley.
- (b) Victoria Hospital, Burnley (a voluntary general hospital).
- (c)\*Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital, Burnley.
- (d)\*Maternity Home, Fern Lea, Nelson.

(\*By arrangement between the Lancashire County Council and Burnley and Nelson Corporations).

- (e) Pulmonary Hospitals and Sanatoria. Institutional treatment at various hospitals is arranged by the County Council.

**6. Private Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—The County Council is the Authority dealing with the registration of these premises. There is one Home in the Rural District, viz. : Monkholme Nursing Home, Reedley.



7.—**Midwives.**—The County Council is the " Local Supervising Authority " responsible for the administration of the Midwives Act. There are 4 midwives in the Rural District who are registered with the County Council.

The Rural District Council do not employ or financially assist any midwife.

### (C)—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The chief sources of supply are from the Council's own water-works and from those of adjoining local authorities. Particulars of the supply to each village have been given in previous reports. The supplies are constant, and the quality has been satisfactory.

Further particulars are as follows :—

Further particulars are as follows:			
Approximate number of houses .....		6057	
Do.	with piped supplies from public mains .....	4973	
Do.	with private piped supplies.	954	
Do.	with supplies not piped ...	130	
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination .....	{	Public supplies .....	Nil.
		Private supplies .....	8
		Satisfactory .....	3
		Unsatisfactory .....	5
		(1 remedied, 4 being dealt with).	
Houses connected to the public mains during the year .....	{	New houses .....	64
		(included in above figures).	

A great deal of trouble was experienced with a private supply to a number of farms and cottages on the Altham Estate. The chief source of supply was derived from a brook, and a bacteriological examination of the water showed it to be badly polluted. The matter was immediately taken up with the owners of the Estate, and ultimately an alternative supply was obtained which, on examination, was reported satisfactory.

Another notable improvement during the year was the renewal of about 460 yards of 3-ins. main in Clitheroe Road, Sabden, from the small reservoir belonging to the Council. The old pipe had become so incrustated that the supply to about 30 houses was practically nil. The pipe was scraped and relined with concrete and the supply is now satisfactory.



Other minor extensions have been carried out but these have been chiefly connected with building developments.

There was no real shortage during the year in any of the Council's water undertakings

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The provisions of the Rivers Pollution Acts are administered by the Ribble Joint Committee.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Council have their own sewage disposal works at Foulridge, Sabden and Worsthorne. The sewage from other townships goes to the sewage disposal works of neighbouring local Authorities.

The Sewage Works at Worsthorne were practically re-modelled during the year at a cost of about £3,000. Further details of the work are contained in the Surveyor's Report.

It was, unfortunately, not found possible to start work on the Higham sewerage scheme, but the work will no doubt be carried out during the present year.

The position at Cliviger, Dunnockshaw, Lane Bottom part of Briercliffe, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Barley, to which I have been drawing attention for many years is still the same, and I again draw attention to the need for sewerage schemes in these villages.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Township.	Estimated Population.	System.
Altham, Briercliffe, Blacko, Hapton, Old Laund Booth, Read, Reedley Hallows, Sabden, Simonstone, Worsthorne, Habergham Eaves and Ightenhill.	13,011	Principally waste water closets and fresh water closets; remainder pail closets.
Cliviger, Barley, Dunnockshaw, Goldshaw Booth, Higham, Roughlee, Northtown, Wheatley Carr.	3,414	Principally on the con- servancy system, (pails and tanks).
Foulridge ... ..	1,295	Chiefly fresh-water closets.

During the year under review, the following closet conversions were obtained :—

Waste water closets to fresh water closets .....	1
Privy closets to fresh water closets .....	—
Privy closets to pail closets .....	1
Additional pail closets provided .....	2

Fresh water closets are required for all new property ; also the provision of private septic tanks and filters where there are no sewers.

Pail closets are emptied weekly by the Council's workmen.

#### NUMBER AND TYPE OF CLOSETS IN THE DISTRICT.

Aproximate number of	tank closets	...	...	440
Do.	do.	pail closets	...	636
Do.	do.	waste water closets	...	2408
Do.	do.	fresh water closets	...	2233

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Further progress was made in connection with the substitution of dustbins for ashpits, and, apart from isolated farms and cottages, there are now only about 20 ashpits left. It is gratifying to record that the change-over from ashpits to dustbins has been secured without the serving of statutory notices.

During the year the Council took over the scavenging work in Foulridge where previously it had been done by contract. A good deal of opposition from the Parish Council was met with, but the work is undoubtedly carried out much more regularly and the refuse tip is kept in much better condition.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made throughout the District, and the work is now done entirely by direct labour.

Two hired motor refuse collection vehicles and three horses and carts are engaged on the work.

Number of dustbins substituted for ashpits during the year	518
Number of defective bins renewed ... ..	98
Number of ashpits in District (approximately) ... ..	300
Number of dustbins ... ..	5457



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The several townships have been regularly inspected.

Thirty-six complaints were received. These were immediately investigated, and, where necessary, dealt with.

Number of visits to premises ... ..	487
Do. defects or nuisances found ... ..	182
Do. notices issued—(a) Informal ... ..	65
Do. (b) Statutory ... ..	15

### MATTERS DEALT WITH :—

Defective dustbins renewed ... ..	98
Defective sanitary pails renewed ... ..	36
Cesspools cleansed ... ..	8
Disused ashpits walled up ... ..	5
Defective drains relaid ... ..	5
Blocked waste water closets ... ..	5
Defective yard paving ... ..	1
Farm manure tanks overflowing ... ..	4
Verminous houses cleansed... ..	1
Sub-soil drains laid to cure dampness ... ..	2
Defective yard walls repaired ... ..	5
Accumulation of manure removed ... ..	2
No accommodation for house refuse ... ..	2
Defective water service pipes ... ..	3
Refuse thrown in ditch ... ..	1
Defective sewage filters ... ..	1
Dirty cellars cleansed ... ..	1
Additional pail closets erected ... ..	2

---

182

---

In addition to the above, 518 dustbins were substituted for ashpits.

### SHOPS.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No special action was taken with regard to smoke abatement.

Two observations of factory chimneys were taken.

We have no byelaws regulating smoke emission. The time limit allowed in the Rural District for the emission of black smoke is 5 minutes in the half-hour.

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

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

There is one privately-owned boating pool or lake at Roughlee which is also used as a swimming pool.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Eight premises were visited and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

### TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

No action was taken with regard to tents, vans, sheds, etc. We have no byelaws dealing with these or similar structures.

### SCHOOLS.

There are 21 public elementary schools (including 6 Council schools).

The chief sanitary requirement at several of the village schools is the provision of water closets in place of pail closets.

The water supply generally is satisfactory.

### (D) HOUSING.

During the year 64 houses were erected in the following townships :—

Briercliffe	...	...	1
Cliviger ...	...	...	10
Foulridge	...	...	10
Habergham Eaves	...	...	12
Hapton...	...	...	1
Ightenhill	...	...	2
Old Laund Booth	...	...	4
Read ...	...	...	1
Reedley Hallows	...	...	2
Roughlee	...	...	2
Sabden ...	...	...	1
Simonstone	...	...	1
Worsthorne	...	...	17



## (a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the Year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	64
(i) By the Local Authority...	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	64
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	101
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	174
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	38
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	48
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous as to be unfit for human habitation...	3
(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	20

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	20
---	----

3. Action under statutory powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

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

## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. —
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- (a) By owners ... .. —
- (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 ... .. —
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. —
- (d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms of which Closing Orders were made ... —
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. —

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... .. 40
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... .. 40
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... .. 242
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... .. Nil.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... .. Nil.
- (2) 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 have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... .. Nil.
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report Nil.



## (b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The houses in the district are mostly stone-fronted, well built and generally in good condition.

The prevailing type contains parlour, kitchen, scullery, and either two or three bedrooms.

Considerable repairs to a number of houses were effected during the year, and included such items as :—Fixing of handrails in staircases ; new kitchen sinks ; re-paving of yards ; repairs to troughing, etc.

A commencement was made on the erection of 8 houses at Hapton to replace houses condemned but they were not completed by the end of the year.

Representations were made with respect to two Clearance Areas,—one at Sabden comprising 10 houses and one at Briercliffe comprising 5 houses, and Clearance Orders were made. Objection to the Sabden Clearance Order was made by the owners of the property, and a Ministry of Health Inquiry (conducted by A. Archer-Betham, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.) was held on the 27th October, 1937. The result of the Inquiry had not been received at the end of the year.

## (E) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (a) MILK SUPPLY.

Number of farms, cowkeepers, etc., in the District :—

Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	390
Cowkeepers (including dairy farms)..					390
Producer-retailers	...	...	...		237
Wholesale purveyors, butter makers, etc....	...	...	...	...	153

Three hundred and twenty-six inspections were made during the year.

Twelve notices were served requiring structural alterations to farm buildings.

Improvements carried out :—

BLACKO :—

Overhouses Farm	...	Cowshed floor relaid in concrete ; additional windows provided ; ceiling raised.
-----------------	-----	--

## BRIERCLIFFE :—

Hansons Tenement Farm.. Cowshed floors relaid ; additional windows provided ; new dairy built.

## CLIVIGER :—

Dyneley Farm ... .. Cowshed remodelled ; new dairy built.

## FOULRIDGE :—

Lower Broach Farm ... Additional windows provided ; new dairy built.

Long Hill Farm ... .. Floor concreted ; new dairy built.

## HABERGHAM EAVES :—

Small Hazels Farm ... Cowshed floor relaid in concrete ; additional windows provided ; rear walls cement rendered ; new dairy built.

Habergham Hall Farm ... Cowshed floor concreted ; additional windows provided ; ceiling raised.

## HAPTON :—

Horse Hill Farm... .. Cowshed floor concreted ; additional windows provided ; walls cement-rendered.

Watson Laithe Farm ... Cowshed floor concreted ; additional windows provided ; new dairy built.

## HIGHAM :—

Lower White Lea Farm.. New cowshed built to hold 8 cows.

## SABDEN :—

Hollins Farm ... .. Small cowshed remodelled.

## WORSTHORNE :—

Bottin Farm ... .. Cowshed floor concreted.

Saville Green Farm ... New cowshed built to hold 10 cows ; new midden made.

The estimated cost of carrying out these improvements is £2,000.

The administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the Rural District is carried out by the County Police, and I am indebted to Superintendent Pickering, Reedley, for the following information :—



1.—Samples of milk taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts :—

Number taken...	...	...	93
Results	...	...	All genuine.

2.—Tuberculosis. The number of cows dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, was 42.

The bulk of the milk produced is retailed in the County Borough of Burnley. The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. F. Shuttleworth) has kindly forwarded the following particulars relative to samples taken from the rural supplies :—

1. *Taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts* :—

Number of samples :	Formal	...	147
	Informal	...	2
	Total		149

*Results* :—

Genuine...	...	...	148
Adulterated or below standard	...	...	1

No proceedings were taken.

2. *Examination for tubercle bacilli* :—

Number of samples	...	...	111
Negative	...	...	100
Positive	...	...	11

3. *For B. Coli and Bacterial Count* :—

Number of samples	...	...	...	128
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Results* :—

Count under 10,000 organisms per c.c.	...	87
Count between 10,000 and 30,000	...	25
"    "    30,000 and 50,000	...	6
"    "    50,000 and 100,000	...	4
"    "    100,000 and 200,000	...	4
"    "    200,000 and 500,000	...	1
Count 500,000 and over	...	1

Total ... 128

Bacilli Coli absent in	...	69
"    present in 0·1 c.c. absent in 0·01	...	37
"    present in 0·01 c.c.	...	22

Total ... 128

A large quantity of milk from our area is retailed also in Nelson. The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. R. G. Markham) has kindly supplied the following particulars :—

1. <i>Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts :—</i>					
Informal samples taken	...	...	...	...	66
Results :—Genuine	...	...	...	...	66
2. <i>Samples examined for tubercle bacilli :—</i>					
Number taken	...	...	...	...	13
Results :—Negative	...	...	...	...	10
Positive	...	...	...	...	3
3. <i>Samples examined for cleanliness :—</i>					
(a) Visible cleanliness	...	...	...	...	66
Results :—Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	64
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Coliform bacilli	...	...	...	...	66
B. Coli present in .01 c.c.	...	...	...	...	28
B. Coli absent in .01 c.c.	...	...	...	...	38
(c) Methylene Blue Test.					
Methylene Blue reduced under 2 hours	...				3
Methylene Blue reduced 2 to 4½ hours	...				2
Methylene Blue reduced 4½ to 5½ hours	...				6
Methylene Blue not reduced in 5½ hours	...				55

The samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, were again very satisfactory, only one sample out of 307 being found below the legal standard for quality. No proceedings were taken.

As regards the examinations for cleanliness, the samples in Burnley were very good, 82·8 per cent. being of Accredited milk standard. The percentage in the previous year was 82·6. These steady figures are very gratifying and indicate care and attention in the methods of milk production. It is regretted that the same cannot be said of the samples taken in Nelson where over 42 per cent. of the samples were polluted by coliform bacilli, an indication of dirty and careless methods of the producers, and it may be that drastic steps will have to be taken in future against the farmers concerned unless there is a big improvement.

It is pleasing to be able to report a further increase in the number of Accredited milk producers. As mentioned before, the structural condition of these farms and the methods adopted are necessarily of a high standard, and I hope the day is not far distant when all milk for liquid consumption or manufacture into food products will either have to be produced on Tuberculin Tested or Accredited farms, or else be pasteurised.



The following are the farms in our district that are at present licensed by the County Council for the production of either Tuberculin Tested or Accredited milk :—

Altham ...	...	...	Clough Bank Farm.
Briercliffe ...	...	...	Elders'i'th Row Farm. Netherwood Farm. Walshaw Farm.
Cliviger ...	...	...	Dyneley Farm.
Foulridge ...	...	...	Daubers Farm.
Habergham Eaves ...	...	...	Habergham Hall Farm. Lower Micklehurst Farm.
Hapton ...	...	...	Shuttleworth House Farm. Shuttleworth Hall Farm. Barley Green Farm.
Higham ...	...	...	Hollins Farm
Read ...	...	...	Houlkers Farm.
Reedley ...	...	...	New Laund Farm.
Roughlee ...	...	...	Higher Greystone Farm. Ridge-O-Ling Farm.
Simonstone ...	...	...	Higher Trapp Farm. Law House Farm. Cockshotts Farm.
Worsthorne ...	...	...	Saville Green Farm. High Halstead.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

The slaughterhouses and butchers' shops have been regularly inspected, and an efficient and adequate inspection of meat at these places has been made.

The quality of meat sold in the District is very good, and the shops have been found clean and well-maintained.

There are 10 licensed private slaughterhouses in the District but only 4 are in general use, the other 6 are used only occasionally.

Reference was made in my last Report to the gradual decrease, over a number of years, in the number of private slaughterhouses. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that a larger number of butchers are finding it necessary, owing to diminishing trade, to get their supplies from the wholesale meat markets instead of killing for themselves.





## (c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

The Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Food Acts or Regulations are administered by the County Police.

## (d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Examinations are carried out at the Burnley Municipal Laboratory. No food has been sent for examination during the year.

## (e) NUTRITION.

No special action has been taken.

## (f) SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district.

## (F) PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

## GENERAL.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease was higher than in the previous year, but there were no epidemics.

An outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the early part of the year, but the disease was of a mild character. A larger number of cases of pneumonia was also reported, chiefly in the first three months of the year when influenza was prevalent in the district.

No "return" cases of any of the notifiable diseases was reported, but 2 diphtheria carriers were admitted to the hospital. "Contacts" are kept under observation and advice given.

The hospital accommodation is utilized to the best advantage and has been sufficient for all needs during the year. Removal to hospital is not pressed if there are adequate facilities in the home for proper isolation, etc.

Uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever are usually discharged from hospital on the 28th day of disease, and the Medical Superintendent reports that the average duration of stay during the year was 28.3 days.

Measles and whooping-cough cases are not removed to hospital unless there are special circumstances requiring their removal.

All notifications are immediately investigated with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the source of infection, and also to give advice regarding steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Further particulars in connection with the different diseases are given in the following pages.

#### DISINFECTION, ETC.

There is no steam disinfecting plant in the Rural area ; where necessary, arrangements are made with the Burnley Corporation Health Department for the steam disinfection of bedding, etc., at their depot.

Infected rooms and articles of clothing are either fumigated with formic aldehyde or sprayed with formalin.

Sixty-one rooms were disinfected during the year, but no record was kept of the number of articles dealt with.

Houses are disinfected after cases of phthisis, but not after measles, chickenpox, or whooping cough.

There is no Cleansing Station in the Rural District for the cleansing of verminous persons, but there are facilities for this purpose at the Burnley Cleansing Station. No use of the station has been required by us during the year.

One bug-infested house was sprayed with an insecticide and then fumigated. The work was done by the Sanitary Inspector and appears to have been effective.

#### RAT WEEK.

Posters were exhibited throughout the District. There were two applications for a supply of rat poison but no report was received as to the results. A strict watch is kept on the refuse tips and at present there is no infestation.



# **NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1937.**

The following analysis of cases of infectious diseases notified, and deaths therefrom, under the various age groups, will perhaps be of interest.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.											Hospital.		Total Deaths.
	Total cases at all ages	Years.										Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45			
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	1	2	11	7	6	1	—	—	—	15	—
Scarlet fever ...	28	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	4	—	—	—	*11	—
Diphtheria ...	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute primary pneumonia ...	14	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	3	—	—
Acute influenzal pneumonia ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	73	1	—	1	2	3	21	10	7	10	3	7	8	26
														10

\* Includes: 2 Carriers; 1 Diphtheria and Parotitis; 1 Tonsillitis.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases (except Tuberculosis) reported during the year, compared with the number notified in the preceding five years :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Smallpox...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	30	72	58	20	17	28
Diphtheria	15	19	12	14	12	15
Enteric fever	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	19	22	13	20	9	24
Erysipelas	3	1	9	6	4	2
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	1	—	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	2	2	5	—	3	2
Puerperal fever	—	—	2	1	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—

(a) **Smallpox.**—No case reported since 1929.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

(b) **Scarlet Fever.**—Twenty-eight cases were notified as compared with 17 cases in 1936. This is a considerable increase but is still below the average for the previous 5 years, viz : 39.

*Townships Affected.*

Cliviger	1	Old Laund Booth	3
Foulridge	1	Reedley Hallows	1
Habergham Eaves	2	Sabden	7
Hapton	6	Simonstone	3
		Worsthorne	4

*Monthly Incidence.*

January	8	July	4
February	2	August	—
March	3	September	1
April	—	October	—
May	1	November	5
June	4	December	—

The disease generally was of a mild type. There were no deaths. Fifteen of the 28 cases were removed to the sanatorium, a percentage of 53·8.



Eleven cases were from 5 homes, so that although 28 cases were notified only 22 separate families were affected.

(c) **Diphtheria.**—There were 15 cases notified as compared with 12 in the previous year.

The Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital reports that, as in 1936, the type of diphtheria, in cases admitted to hospital, was not so severe as that experienced in the years 1933 to 1935. The predominating complication was cardiac involvement, and the majority of deaths were in patients in whom there was delay in diagnosis prior to admission to hospital and consequent delay in the administration of serum.

Eleven of the 15 cases were removed to the hospital, equivalent to 73 per cent.

There were no deaths.

*Monthly Incidence.*

January	...	...	—	July	...	...	...	—
February	...	...	1	August	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	1	September	...	...	...	2
April	...	...	1	October	...	...	...	1
May	...	...	—	November	...	...	...	5
June	...	...	—	December	...	...	...	2

*Townships in which the cases occurred.*

Briercliffe	...	...	2	Hapton	...	...	...	1
Cliviger	...	...	6	Worsthorne	...	...	...	5
Habergham Eaves	...	...	1					

Anti-toxin is supplied free. Arrangements have been made for medical practitioners to obtain their supplies from the nearest local authority so as to obviate any delay.

(d) **Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.**—No case reported.

(e) **Pneumonia.**—Twenty-four cases, of which 10 were of the influenzal type, were notified as compared with 9 in the previous year. This large increase occurred chiefly in the early part of the year and coincided with an epidemic of influenza. The average number for the decennial period 1927 to 1936 was 17·9.

*Monthly Incidence.*

January	...	...	6	July	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	4	August	...	...	...	2
March	...	...	5	September	...	...	...	—
April	...	...	—	October	...	...	...	2
May	...	...	1	November	...	...	...	1
June	...	...	1	December	...	...	...	1



*Townships Affected.*

Briercliffe	...	...	5	Foulridge	...	...	3
Cliviger	...	...	3	Reedley	...	...	2
Habergham Eaves	...	...	1	Roughlee	...	...	1
Hapton	...	...	4	Sabden	...	...	2
Ightenhill	...	...	1	Worsthorne	...	...	2

It will be observed from the above table that the cases were fairly widespread and that no particular township had an excessive number.

(f) **Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever.**—No case reported.

(g) **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Two cases of P. Pyrexia occurred during the year. The County Medical Officer of Health was immediately notified in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926. A change in the notification of these diseases has been effected by the passing of the Public Health Act, 1936, and from the 1st of October, 1937, the term puerperal fever is discontinued and the disease is included in the term puerperal pyrexia.

(h) **Cerebro-spinal Fever.** One case was reported. The patient was removed to a private nursing home and made a good recovery.

(i) **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** One case notified and was nursed at home. The child's vision was unimpaired.

(j) **Measles, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, Diarrhoea** (under 2 years).—These diseases are not notifiable in our district. The prevalence of these diseases or of the general sickness amongst school children is indicated on the weekly returns submitted by the School Attendance Officers.

Minor outbreaks of chickenpox, measles and mumps occurred in various parts of the district and there was a rather severe outbreak of Whooping Cough at Worsthorne during January and February.

## OTHER DISEASES.

**Influenza.**—An epidemic of Influenza occurred in the district during the first three months of the year and 14 deaths were recorded as compared with only 4 in the previous year. The schools at Cliviger, Foulridge and Roughlee were closed a few days in January on account of the epidemic.



The number of deaths was the highest recorded for over ten years.

#### DEATHS DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

1928	...	...	...	2	1933	...	...	...	7
1929	...	...	...	13	1934	...	...	...	3
1930	...	...	...	3	1935	...	...	...	4
1931	...	...	...	10	1936	...	...	...	4
1932	...	...	...	8	1937	...	...	...	14

The average for the preceding 10 years was 6·6.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths from cancer was 28, the same as in the previous year.

The average number of deaths for the decennial period 1927-1936 was 21·8.

No special enquiries relating to cancer were made.

#### *Localisation of the Disease :—*

**FEMALES :—**Breast 2 ; Colon 2 ; Bowels 1 ; Ovaries 1 ; Pancreas 1 ; Uterus 2 ; Vertebrae 1 ; Gall Bladder 1.

**MALES :—**Bladder 1 ; Colon 3 ; Face 1 ; Kidney 1 ; Liver 1 ; Oesophagus 1 ; Prostrate Gland 1 ; Head 1 ; Stomach 4 ; Tongue 1 ; Sacro-Iliac 1 ; Rodent Ulcer 1.

#### SUMMARY OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	Over 75
Males ...	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	2	2	3	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	3

#### DEATHS DURING PAST 10 YEARS.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Males ...	10	3	12	12	6	12	7	9	10	17
Females	10	15	13	16	10	8	15	15	18	11
Total ...	20	18	25	28	16	20	22	24	28	28

## DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Cancer Deaths.	Total number of Deaths (all causes).	Rate per 100 deaths.
1928	20	245	8.1
1929	18	242	7.4
1930	25	213	11.7
1931	28	274	10.2
1932	16	210	7.6
1933	20	228	8.8
1934	22	212	10.4
1935	24	240	10.0
1936	28	223	12.5
1937	28	241	11.6

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of primary notifications received from medical prac- titioners on Form 'A'	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary
... 16	...	7	9
Un-notified cases (obtained from Death Returns) ...	2	1	1
Total ...	18	8	10

*Localisation of the Disease :—*

	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	7	8
Hip	1	—	1
Glands of Neck...	2	4	6
Kidney	—	1	1
Knee	—	1	1
Meningitis	1	—	1
	5	13	18



*Occupation of Patients :—*

				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	
Housewives	...	...	...	4	...	—
Cotton Weavers	...	...	...	1	...	—
Clerks	...	...	...	1	...	—
School Children...	...	...	...	—	...	6
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	1	...	—
Newsagents	...	...	...	1	...	—
Infants	...	...	...	—	...	3
Florists	...	...	...	—	...	1
				8	...	10

The following table shews the age periods of new cases and of deaths in the area :—

Age. Periods.				New Cases.				Deaths.			
				Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
5—10	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	...	...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
25—35	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
35—45	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
45—55	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
				1	7	4	6	3	7	3	1
Totals				8		10		10		4	

TABLE.

Comparative Statement of Cases Notified during past 10 years.

PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
Year.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1928	6	8	4	4	22
1929	6	5	4	2	17
1930	7	7	6	7	27
1931	8	5	4	4	21
1932	6	4	2	7	19
1933	9	13	4	4	30
1934	4	6	2	5	17
1935	7	7	1	3	18
1936	4	8	2	3	17
1937	1	7	4	6	18

The notification of the disease by medical practitioners is very satisfactorily carried out, and no case of wilful neglect or refusal to notify has occurred.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 2 out of 14.

There does not appear to be any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation.

Ten patients were sent to various sanatoria for treatment, and 8 cases of non-pulmonary and one of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported by the County Tuberculosis Officer as having recovered from the disease.

A copy of each notification is sent to the County Consultant Tuberculosis Officer and to the County Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor furnishes a report on the environmental conditions of the cases she visits, and, if necessary, an investigation is made.



No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relates to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade ; or under the Public Health Acts, 1925 & 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. ROBINSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

19th May, 1938.

## *Burnley Rural District Council*

### SURVEYOR'S REPORT for the Year 1937

Among the more important works accomplished and matters dealt with during the past year may be mentioned :—

The enlargement of Worsthorne Sewage Works.

The widening of a length of Red Lees Road, Cliviger, and the commencement of further widenings.

Road Improvements at Hapton, Habergham Eaves and Newchurch.

Private Street Works at Reedley Hallows; others started at Briercliffe.

Building Developments at Brunshaw in Worsthorne and Cliviger.

The building of Council Houses at Hapton commenced.

Provision of better Office Accommodation for staffs.

Substantial progress with the Regional Planning Scheme.

Commencement with the Electricification Scheme at Thursden Waterworks.

The re-lining of Water Main at Sabden.

The substitution for the inverted syphon on Foulridge outfall sewer of a new gravitating sewer;

and the Council's success at the Electricity Commissioners' Inquiry in connection with the charges to be made by Burnley Corporation for the supply of electricity to Worsthorne, Reedley Hallows and Ightenhill.

Many other schemes were launched and the current year is proving a busy one in consequence.

#### **Water Supply.**

Although there was no actual shortage during the year at any of the Council's waterworks, care had to be enjoined upon the inhabitants of Foulridge and Hapton during the drought which occurred during the winter months.

At **Hapton** the reservoir was emptied and cleaned out, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to repair the floating arm and bring it back into use.



Arrangements were entered into whereby the properties in Valley Gardens will be supplied from a main to be laid by Burnley Corporation. At present they all obtain their supply from a well used in common.

A new 3-in. main was laid to serve the Council's housing site.

Several **Foulridge** houses situated at high levels experience difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply during brief periods of maximum draw-off in the village. This is inevitable unless an additional high-level reservoir is provided above The Craggs. Little inconvenience, however, need be suffered if a storage cistern be provided in the houses affected and care taken to maintain full-way service pipes as the water in this township causes such serious incrustation as to almost choke iron service pipes in the course of a few years.

At **Read** a length of the old 4-in. main in George Lane which was badly obstructed by incrustation was taken out and replaced by 6-in. asbestos-cement pipes. The supply to the school was improved by the reconstruction of the main pipe thereto, and a new main was laid in Back Straits Lane.

As previously reported, the flow from the borehole at **Cliviger** has fallen far below its original yield, and as water escapes from the storage reservoir at Mereclough it is important that the supply to the village should be augmented from other sources.

As Burnley Corporation are now supplying the rapidly-growing district of Brunshaw it appears unlikely that the Council's scheme for laying a main thereto from Mereclough will be proceeded with. The Corporation during the year laid 3-in. mains in Red Leeds Road and Red Lees Avenue.

The Corporation also laid new mains in Thirlmere Road, Ullswater Road and Buttermere Road in the Brunshaw portion of **Worsthorne**.

A scheme estimated to cost £369 for laying a new 3-in. main along Clitheroe Road, **Sabden**, was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health, but it was decided instead to have 460 yards of the main scraped and lined with cement by the Tate Relining Process. This was carried out at a cost of £127, and—so far—has proved successful. A loan was approved by the Ministry for this work.

It may be that the adoption of this method in connection with the older mains in various parts of the Rural District would result in a considerable saving of money by rendering unnecessary the substitution of entirely new mains.



The old lead main which had become worn out in Garden Street, **Higham**, was replaced by a new pipe.

The carrying of an electricity cable in **Briercliffe** to the Council's waterworks at Thursden enabled the Council to proceed with their scheme for substituting automatically-operated electrical machinery for the existing suction-gas plant. At the end of the year although the motor and pump had been got into position, considerable difficulty was still being experienced in obtaining the requisite piping, specials, etc., owing to Government demands upon the firms supplying the fitments.

The yield of the spring at Thursden again proved quite adequate for supplying the township. Pumping from the borehole at Herd House was only resorted to occasionally for convenience and to maintain the plant in order. Very little water was required from Twist reservoirs except when local cotton mills requested a supply from the Council to replenish their lodges during the extraordinary winter drought. It is now many years since any water was taken from Sweet Well, though the machinery is kept in working order in case of emergency.

New mains were laid in Back Duke Street and Tennyson Street.

Following is a summary of the sources of supply to the various townships in the Rural District :—

TOWNSHIP.	SOURCE OF SUPPLY.
ALTHAM ... ..	Supply purchased in bulk from Padiham Urban District Council for the Eastern part of the parish and distributed by the Rural District Council. The Western portion is supplied direct by Accrington District Gas and Water Board.
BARLEY ... ..	Supply purchased in bulk from Nelson Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Also private supplies.
BLACKO ... ..	Supplied direct by Nelson Corporation. Buildings above the post office have a private supply owned by Mr. R. Trafford.
BRIERCLIFFE ... ..	Council's own waterworks at Thursden (springs in the millstone grit), Herd House (borehole into lower coal measures), Sweet Well and Twist pastures (lower coal measures). Water from Sweet Well and the reservoirs at Twist Pastures is purchased from the Burnley Corporation.



CLIVIGER	...	...	Council's own borehole at Shedden Clough and reservoir at Mereclough. Property in the Brunshaw area supplied direct by Burnley Corporation.
DUNNOCKSHAW	...	...	Part supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board. Part from private works owned by Wm. Landless & Sons, Ltd.
FOULRIDGE	...	...	Council's own waterworks at White Moor (springs in millstone grit).
GOLDSHAW BOOTH	...	...	Newchurch village supplied from Council's own waterworks. Also private supplies.
HABERGHAM EAVES.			Supplied direct by Burnley Corporation. Also private supplies.
HAPTON	...	...	Council's own waterworks in Cronker Plantation fed from springs in lower coal measures. Property in Valley Gardens supplied from a well.
HIGHAM	...	...	Water purchased in bulk from Nelson Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council.
OLD LAUND BOOTH			Do. do.
IGHTENHILL	...	...	Supplied by Burnley Corporation. Also private supplies.
READ	...	...	Council's own waterworks at Robinson's Wood (springs in millstone grit), Cobcar Nook, Hammond Well, and Pollard Well. Water purchased in bulk from Padiham Urban District Council for a portion of township and distributed by the Rural District Council.
REEDLEY HALLOWS			Supplied direct by Nelson Corporation.
ROUGHLEE BOOTH	...	...	Part by Nelson Corporation direct. Also private supplies.
SABDEN	...	...	Council's own waterworks (supply from springs in the millstone grit) at Read Well and Clitheroe Road.
SIMONSTONE AND NORTHTOWN	...	...	Supplied direct by Padiham Urban District Council. Also private supplies.
WORSTHORNE	...	...	Water for the village obtained in bulk from Burnley Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Pike Hill and Brunshaw area supplied direct by Burnley Corporation.

Particulars up to the end of 1937 of the waterworks owned and administered by the Rural District Council are given in the following table :—

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL'S WATER WORKS.

Township	Pumping Stations	Boreholes	Feeders (miles)	Reservoirs Capacity (gallons)	Mains (miles)
(a) Altham ...	—	—	—	—	1·08
Briercliffe ...	3	12'	—	728,700	4·08
with	—	(274" deep)	—	400,000	2·01
Extwistle				80,000	·92
(b) Barley with	—	—	—	—	0·20
Wheatley					
Booth					
Cliviger ...	—	9"	1·30	315,000	2·75
		(212' deep)			
Foulridge	—	—	·06	350,000	4·49
Goldshaw	—	—	·25	11,000	·13
Booth				1,000	·10
				1,000	
Hapton ...	—	—	2·47	1,650,000	8·06
(c) Higham with	—	—	—	—	1·96
West Close					
Booth					
(d) Old Laund	—	—	—	—	1·78
Booth					
(e) Read ...	—	—	·98	110,862	3·49
				(g) 3,350	
				2,160	
				1,375	
Sabden	—	—	·04	1,134,000	3·12
				7,300	
				7,000	
(f) Worsthorne	—	—	—	—	1·62
with					
Hurstwood					
			5·10	4,802,747	35·79

(a) Bulk supply purchased from Padiham U.D.C. in part of parish.

(b) " " Nelson Corporation.

(c) " " "

(d) " " "

(e) " " Padiham U.D.C. in part of parish.

(f) Bulk supply free from Burnley Corporation.

(g) Discontinued as public supply.



Following are particulars of premises supplied by neighbouring authorities :—

Premises supplied with water by Burnley Corporation :—

Parish.	Number.
Habergham Eaves ... ..	200
Cliviger ... ..	88
Ightenhill ... ..	54
(a)Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood...	537
(a)Briercliffe-with-Extwistle ...	31
Reedley Hallows ... ..	4
Total ...	<hr/> 914 <hr/>

(a) Mostly bulk supply distributed by Rural District Council.

Accrington District Gas and Water Board supply 160 houses in Altham (Western portion).

Irwell Valley Water Board supply 25 houses in Dunnockshaw.

Nelson Corporation supply the following houses in the Rural District :—

Blacko ... ..	120
Reedley Hallows ... ..	202
Roughlee ... ..	28
(a)Barley ... ..	15
(a)Higham ... ..	130
(a)Old Laund Booth ... ..	193
(a)Northtown ... ..	5
Total ...	<hr/> 693 <hr/>

(a) Bulk supplies distributed by Rural District Council.

The following houses are supplied by Padiham Urban District Council :—

(a)Read ... ..	24
Simonstone ... ..	205
Northtown ... ..	18
(a)Altham (Eastern portion) ...	49
Total ...	<hr/> 296 <hr/>

(a) Bulk supply distributed by Rural District Council.

The sums paid by the Rural District Council for water supplied in bulk by neighbouring authorities during the past year were :

	£
Burnley Corporation ... (Briercliffe) ...	11
Nelson Corporation ... (Old Laund Booth) ...	126
do. ... (Higham) ...	80
do. ... (Barley) ...	1
Padiham Urban District Council (Read) ...	51
do. (Altham—East) ...	128
Total ...	<hr/> £397 <hr/>

The charges made by the above local authorities are as follows :—

Burnley Corporation (Briercliffe) ...	3d. per 1000 gallons.
Nelson Corporation (Old Laund Booth) ...	6d. " "
Nelson Corporation (Higham) ...	7d. " "
Padiham Urban District Council	
(Altham East) ...	1/- " "
Padiham Urban District Council (Read) ...	1/- " "

The Council's agreement with Nelson Corporation with regard to Old Laund Booth comes to an end in 1938 when it is anticipated that the Corporation will demand a higher price for the water supplied to that township.

Statistics shewing with regard to each parish the number of houses (1) On Public Main Supplies ; (2) On Privately owned Piped Supplies ; and (3) Without Piped Supplies, were given in the 1934 Report. On Page 17 of the present Report the Medical Officer of Health gives some up-to-date figures relating to these matters.

The bulk meters on the trunk mains which supply Foulridge, Hapton, Cliviger, Briercliffe, Worsthorpe, Wheatley Lane, Higham, Barley, Read, and Altham (East), are read systematically. The numerous service meters at farms, mills, schools, slaughterhouses, etc., are also read regularly for the checking of consumption and the rendering of accounts for water used.

Bulk meters are still required at Sabden (2) and Goldshaw Booth (Newchurch village), as well as at Cliviger borehole and on the Thursden (Briercliffe) pumping main.

It is anticipated that the principal supply to Sabden will be equipped with a meter during the coming year.



Such meters, together with many more at farms, etc., (especially where milk coolers are employed) would be of great value in controlling consumption and stopping undue waste.

The prevention of avoidable waste received constant attention throughout the year by the tracing of leaks and subsequent repairs of mains, service pipes, etc.

Many consumers' service pipes are in bad condition, and the locating of the numerous leakages and bursts which inevitably occur from time to time is often a difficult and intricate matter. Not only is the loss of water of serious concern where the water is purchased in bulk but, in times of drought, all public supplies require to be carefully conserved.

After making allowance for trade supplies, farms, etc., the domestic consumptions during the year averaged as follows:—

Gallons per head per day.

Altham (East)	...	...	...	21·3
Briercliffe (Thursden Supply)	...	...	...	20·5
Briercliffe (Twist Supply)	...	...	...	15·0
Cliviger	...	...	...	18·6
Foulridge	...	...	...	20·8
Hapton	...	...	...	23·4
Higham	...	...	...	14·8
Old Laund Booth	...	...	...	17·4
Worsthorne	...	...	...	15·0
Read (Cobcar Nook)	...	...	...	14·1
Read (Haugh Head)	...	...	...	18·1

These figures include water used for flushing mains and water lost through leakages, etc.

NEW MAINS laid during the year 1937:—

	yds.	
Briercliffe : Tennyson Street	24	3-in. spun iron pipes.
„ Back Duke Street.	87	„ „ „
„ „	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. lead pipes.
(a) Cliviger : Red Lees Road	84	3-in. cast iron pipes.
(a) „ Red Lees Avenue	160	3-in. „ „
Hapton : Housing Site	90	3-in. „ „
Read : George Lane	57	6-in. " Everite " pipes.
„ Back Straits Lane	90	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in. lead pipes.
Higham : Garden Street	70	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in. „
Sabden : Clitheroe Road	460	3-in. main relined.
(a) Worsthorne : Ullswater Road	192	3-in. cast iron pipes.
(a) „ Thirlmere Road	58	3-in. „ „
(a) „ Buttermere Road	70	3-in. „ „
(a) By Burnley Corporation.		

Additional service meters have been installed at Briercliffe 1, Sabden 1 and 1 replacement, Higham 1 and Read 1.



### Sewerage.

The Ministry of Health Inquiry into the Council's application to borrow £6,853 for sewerage the township of **Higham**, was held on June 6th. Engineering Inspector G. Ewart Rhodes, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Barrister-at-Law, conducted the Inquiry into the scheme which comprises the provision of sewers in the village and the laying of an outfall sewer to the sewer in Barrowford Road belonging to Padiham Urban District Council. The latter Council will extend their sewer from Slade Lane along Barrowford Road to the boundary of Higham parish, the Rural District Council contributing to the cost.

Although the Ministry provisionally approved the scheme on July 15th, delays repeatedly occurred in consequence of the Ministry insisting upon the Council renewing their requests to landowners likely to benefit from the scheme to contribute towards the cost.

Meantime, the preparation of working drawings, specifications and bills of quantities was proceeded with and at the end of the year advertisements were issued inviting tenders for carrying out the work.

At **Old Laund Booth** the security of a length of sewer was imperilled by the slipping of adjoining land owing to erosion of the brook in Old Laund Clough. Several cauls were laid across the stream with the object of arresting the erosion.

As predicted in last year's report, a portion of the outfall sewer at **Foulridge**, laid as an inverted syphon, became completely blocked up and caused all the sewage to get into the canal. The taking up of the sewer being imperative, the Council decided to reconstruct it as a gravitating sewer so as to cope with the greatly increased flow from the township which has taken place within recent years.

The work was carried out by direct labour at a cost of £288. Most of the new sewer is of iron pipes supported on concrete piers and as the private land traversed was seriously affected the Council agreed to purchase it at a total cost of £70, free from all claims for wayleave and damages. When acquired the land can be advantageously used for several purposes in connection with the sewerage.

A small sewer was laid at Top Row, **Sabden**, for the purpose of dealing with the slop water.

The question of sewerage Straits Lane, **Read**, again came under consideration in consequence of projected building developments and plans were prepared for the scheme. Unfortunately the



negotiations with the benefitting landowner eventually proved abortive and the project was abandoned.

At **Hapton** trouble has been experienced in Back Wood Street owing to blockage of an improperly constructed sewer. At least a portion of this sewer will have to be taken up and relaid if this frequently recurring expense is to be avoided.

A new sewer was laid along the new street on the Council's housing site.

Building developments in the Brunshaw area have necessitated the construction in **Worsthorne** parish of considerable lengths of sewers, and of further lengths within the **Cliviger** boundary.

The property abutting upon Park Lane, **Ightenhill**, continues to drain to septic tanks and the provision of a proper sewer to enable the houses to be drained to Burnley sewers is overdue.

Sewerage schemes are needed at Cliviger, Dunnockshaw, Briercliffe (Lane Bottom), Newchurch, Reedley Hallows (Ainsdale Avenue), Simonstone (The Clough) and Hapton (Valley Gardens).

#### NEW SEWERS laid during the year 1937 :—

Foulridge (Reconstruction)	...	300	yds. of 9-in. pipes.
Hapton (Housing site)	...	50	„ 6-in. „
Sabden (Top Row)	...	20	„ 4-in. „
Cliviger (Red Lees Avenue)	...	170	„ 9-in. „
„ (Red Lees Road)	...	40	„ 6-in. „
Worsthorne (Back of Thirlmere, Buttermere and Ullswater Roads)	...	260	„ 6-in. „
„ (Between Ullswater and Buttermere Roads)....	...	67	„ 9-in. „
„ (Hawes Water Road and Buttermere Road)	...	346	„ 12-in. „

The above sewers in Cliviger and Worsthorne were laid by the builders who are developing the estates.

The total mileage of sewers in the Rural District is about 22·98 and there are about 630 manholes.

#### Sewage Disposal.

The most important work done during the year was the improvement and extension of the purification works at **Worsthorne**, rendered necessary by building developments in the Pike Hill and Brunshaw areas.



The enlargement scheme as approved by the Ministry of Health was estimated to cost £3,435. Messrs. James Berry, Ltd., of Heywood, secured the contract for the constructional work which they completed satisfactorily in September.

The extension work comprises: Screening Chamber; Gauging-flume and Measuring Apparatus; Storm Water Overflow; additional Storm Water Tank, Dosing Chamber and Filter Bed; Humus Tank; Sumps, Pump Wells and Engine House—together with pump, electrical machinery, rising mains, effluent drains, etc. Additions and improvements to the existing works were also carried out. Six Sludge-drying Beds were included in the approved scheme but it was decided to experiment with three only, with a view to keeping down to a minimum the exposure of air-drying sludge.

Unfortunately, Burnley Corporation's electricity cable was not available for use by the end of the year so the new works could not be put into full operation.

The amount expended was £2,942, leaving a margin for the provision of additional sludge beds as and when they become necessary.

At the **Sabden** outfall works the sewage from the township is dealt with in detritus catchpits and continuous settling tanks, followed by treatment on percolating filters. The effluent is afterwards passed over prepared land whence it flows to Sabden Brook. Storm water is diverted to special beds provided for the purpose; detritus and sludge gravitate to a sludge well, the contents of which have to be lifted by a horse-operated pump to drying lagoons. Without much expenditure this old-fashioned method of dealing with the sludge could be cheapened and improved.

The sewage from the township of **Foulridge** is conveyed to the purification works at Dauber's Bridge near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal where it is treated in septic tanks and passed through continuous filter beds, the effluent being dealt with in humus tanks before entering the outfall dyke. Storm water is dealt with in special tanks and an irrigation area is provided.

Improvements are required to enable the sludge and storm water to be dealt with in a proper manner. Moreover, in times of heavy rain the dyke into which the effluent discharges becomes gorged causing considerable back-pounding and impeding the flow from the works.

**Altham.** The sewage of the parish gravitates to four separate outfalls.



Property on the Altham Estate at the Eastern end of the parish is dealt with in Burnley Corporation's sewers free of charge, except in the case of the new Pithead Baths for which the Council pay the Corporation £7 10s. 0d. per annum.

Nine houses at Oak Bank drain to Huncoat sewage works for which payment is made to Accrington Corporation.

The bulk of the population live at the western end of the parish, the sewage flowing to Church Urban District and thence to the Accrington and Church Joint Outfall Sewerage Board's Works.

The property at Hawthorn Bank is sewered to a small purification works belonging to the Council. It consists of a tank, an upward-flow filter bed, and an outfall drain to the canal. These works require complete remodelling which it is anticipated will be done during the coming year.

Accrington and Church Joint Outfall Sewerage Board are paid on the basis of 3 per cent. of the rateable value for dealing with sewage from the Whinney Hill portion of Altham. The total amount so paid last year was £116. As this area contains large brickworks and a colliery, the rateable value is very high but the works do not contribute much to the sewage flow.

Accrington Corporation's charge for treating the sewage from the houses at Oak Bank, Altham, at Huncoat Sewage Works was £3 7s. 0d., being 3 per cent. of the net annual value of the property.

The only other payment made by the Council in this connection was £87 to Church Urban District Council for a sewer into which the sewage flows from the Whinney Hill area of Altham. This sewer which was laid 24 years ago had to be made of extra capacity in order to deal with this additional sewage.

**Ightenhill.** A septic tank and filter is the joint responsibility of the owners of the 17 houses in the Park Lane area which drain to this unsatisfactory outfall. A further 15 houses in the area drain to individual septic tanks pending the provision of a sewer.

**Hapton.** The sewage from the village flows down to Stone Moor, the outfall sewer thence near the River Calder to Padiham Road, Northtown, where it is connected to Burnley Corporation's sewer.

The Valley Gardens area of Hapton contains 22 houses most of which have cesspools or filters. Unfortunately there is no sewer within a reasonable distance to which they might drain.



**Blacko.** The sewage from the township, after passing through a measuring chamber is discharged into a sewer belonging to Barrowford Urban District Council.

A storm water overflow is provided in the outfall sewer to limit the quantity passing to Barrowford to 6 times the dry weather flow. In times of heavy rain the excess over that amount is permitted to discharge into Pendle Water without treatment.

The "Lea" recorder, which gauges the flow from Blacko, records on charts the flow from hour to hour and automatically computes the total flow for each week. During the year ended March 31st, 1938, the total flow amounted to 5,799,820 gallons.

Payment to Barrowford Urban District Council is made at the rate of £10 5s. per million gallons; the sum paid for the year 1937-38 being £59.

**Old Laund Booth.** The sewage is conveyed to the outfall works of the Barrowford Urban District Council to which authority £45 was paid in respect of 4,420,680 gallons treated for the year ended March 31st, 1938 (this includes the flow from Pollard Row, Barrowford). The method of dealing with storm water, the gauging of the flow and the basis of payment are similar to those of Blacko.

For dealing with the sewage from the 8 houses at Pollard Row, the Barrowford Urban District Council pay at the rate of 12s. 6d. per house per annum. The sum received by the Rural District Council last year amounted to £5.

The following townships or parts thereof drain into sewers belonging to the Burnley Corporation. For the past few years payment for dealing with this sewage has been made by the Council at the rate of 16s. 6d. per house per annum. During the year the Corporation again raised the question of increasing this charge, but, after several meetings of the officials concerned, no agreement had been arrived at by the end of 1937.

	Houses.	£
Briercliffe ... ..	690	570
Habergham Eaves ... ..	179	148
Hapton ... ..	458	378
Ightenhill ... ..	6	5
Read ... ..	246	203
Reedley Hallows ... ..	162	134
Simonstone ... ..	137	113
Altham (Pithead Baths only)	—	£7 10s.



The total sum paid to adjoining Authorities for taking sewage from the Council's district during the year ended March 31st, 1938, amounted to £1,870.

At the Clough, **Simonstone**, 10 houses drain to a septic tank and filter which should be replaced by a sewer.

The following places have no sewerage system or outfall works: Cliviger, Barley, Dunnockshaw, Newchurch (Goldshaw Booth), Roughlee, Simonstone (Blackburn Road area), Lane Bottom (Briercliffe) and Higham.

In those parts of the Rural District where there are no sewers available house drainage must perforce flow to cesspools or to specially constructed septic tanks and filters. The latter, although a great improvement on primitive soakaways, cesspits, etc., require regular attention if they are to be maintained in proper working order. The number of such cesspools and tanks is now considerable and regular inspection and cleansing is essential if nuisance is to be avoided and pollution of water-courses prevented.

The Council's several works are visited frequently by an Inspector from the Ribble Joint Committee. Samples of the effluents are taken from time to time and the attention of the Council is called to cases of inadequate treatment.

### **Building.**

The number of plans submitted to the Council last year was 128, of which 100 were approved and 28 disapproved.

All plans submitted by persons intending to lay out a new street or erect a building must comply with the Town Planning Scheme as well as with the Council's byelaws before approval is given under the latter and consent to develop is given under the former.

All plans are scrutinised not only by the Council's Surveyor but also by the Town Planning Officer, Mr. P. L. Hughes, before they are considered by the Council. The Council have wider and more varied powers under the Town Planning Scheme than they possess under their byelaws and the assistance rendered by Mr. Hughes and his staff continues to prove of great value. Several desirable road widenings have been obtained without cost to the Council in this manner; the erection of unsightly buildings has been obviated, and improvements in layouts obtained.

The large amount of work necessitated in connection with all deposited plans was summarised in the 1933 Report. Since



the restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, came into operation an additional application must be made by anyone proposing to build alongside a Classified road and a special plan deposited which is forwarded to the County Council so that their approval may be obtained before building is permitted or any entrance made on to the road.

Dwelling houses numbering 65 (as compared with 89 in 1936) were built during the year, most of them in Worsthorne (17), Habergham Eaves (12), Cliviger (10) and Foulridge (10).

The principal buildings other than houses and bungalows erected in 1937, included an Electricity Sub-station at Sabden and 4 Alms Houses in Habergham Eaves and in addition, a number of garages, outbuildings, alterations to buildings, etc.

At the end of the year a much larger number of houses than usual was in course of erection especially in the Brunshaw district of Worsthorne and Cliviger.

In addition to the above development new streets were laid out at Brunshaw (Worsthorne and Cliviger) and one at Hapton.

The framing of fresh Byelaws with respect to New Buildings received a good deal of attention during the year. In view of the fact that all local authorities have been called upon to revise their byelaws the Regional Planning Committee decided that a uniform code was desirable throughout the Region and consideration of the Ministry of Health's model code was referred to the Surveyor's Sub-Committee.

A great deal of work was involved and it proved impossible to complete it by the end of the year.

### **Housing.**

It was not until February, after a great deal of preliminary work had been done and numerous plans prepared that the sketch plans for the Council's Housing Scheme (comprising 8 houses) at Hapton were finally approved by the Ministry of Health.

Working drawings and specifications were then prepared and tenders invited for the work. All the tenders received were considerably higher than anticipated owing to the increased size of the houses and rises in the cost of materials, and the approval of the Ministry could not be obtained to the acceptance of the lowest tender—that of Messrs. J. S. Stanworth & Sons, of Burnley, amounting to £3,253, until September.

The builders commenced work in September but had not made much progress by the end of the year owing to unfavourable weather.



The construction of the new street on the site was deferred until the houses are nearing completion, only the water main, sewer and surface water drain being proceeded with. The last-mentioned drain had to be provided in order to comply with the County Council's specification for new streets. As it was not included in the estimate approved by the Ministry of Health the expenditure will be correspondingly increased.

The Council having decided to deal with blocks of dilapidated property at Haggate (Briercliffe), and Wesley Street (Sabden) as Slum Clearance Areas the requisite plans and schedules were prepared.

Objections were raised by owners to the latter scheme and a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held by an Inspector—A. Archer-Betham, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.—at Sabden, on October 27th. The Inspector also inspected the Briercliffe Area on the same day.

Subsequently several sites for replacement houses were considered at Briercliffe and Sabden. A site was selected for four houses on Burnley Road, Briercliffe, and another for ten houses on Clitheroe Road, Sabden. These were surveyed and plans submitted to the Ministry of Health. The District Valuer was afterwards requested to value the sites and after his valuation of the Briercliffe plot had been received in July, negotiations for its leasing were entered into with the landowner but it was not until the end of February, 1938, that the approval of the Ministry of Health could be obtained.

Up to the end of the year the valuation of the site at Sabden had not been received, certain difficulties in connection with proposed streets adjoining the site having arisen.

During the coming year it is expected that other Slum Areas will be dealt with; also that houses will be erected to provide for dispossessed persons, and houses to abate overcrowding as revealed by the housing survey of last year. Schemes are forecasted at Roughlee, Hapton, Worsthorpe, Higham, Read, Old Laund Booth, Blacko, Cliviger and Dunnockshaw.

### **Town and Regional Planning.**

#### **NORTH EAST LANCASHIRE TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE : REGION NO. 2.**

[Rural Districts of Burnley and Skipton; Urban Districts of Padiham, Barrowford, Trawden, Barnoldswick, Earby and Brierfield; Boroughs of Colne and Nelson; County Borough of Burnley.]

The following summary of the work done by the Committee during the year ended March 31st, 1938 has been furnished by the Regional Planning Officer, Mr. P. L. Hughes to whom the writer is indebted.



During the year ending the 31st March, 1938, the chief work of the Joint Committee's staff has been the drawing out and completion of the Draft Scheme which has now been circulated to the Constituent Authorities for their consideration before being deposited publicly.

Many amendments from the Model Clauses have been necessary to obtain the best results which it is hoped the Final Scheme will give. The Minister of Health's Officers who have been interviewed on several occasions are satisfied that the Clauses have been drafted in the best possible manner and have given them their informal approval.

Three different aspects of the Scheme have presented great difficulty in drafting, but they have now been dealt with in a most satisfactory manner.

In a Region of this magnitude, comprising every kind of Local Authority, Clause 4, which deals with the responsible Authorities under the Scheme became very involved, particularly with regard to the relationship of each Authority to the respective County Council. After much time and thought it is believed that a satisfactory solution has been found.

Another intricate piece of drafting was demanded in dealing with the effect on the Scheme of the many and various Private Street Works Acts. There are no less than six such Acts in operation in the Region, and it will be appreciated that a most difficult situation presented itself in drafting a Clause to co-ordinate these varying Statutes.

By far the most difficult matter to be dealt with, however, was the zoning of Rural and Agricultural belts, and freeing these provisions from possible claims for compensation. The object of this type of Planning is to maintain the existing use, and to prevent land from being spoiled by inappropriate development, but to allow any necessary building while avoiding unnecessary liability to compensation. The method suggested is designed to secure a happy medium between private freedom and public control by arranging to permit only agricultural buildings and dwellinghouses at a density of  $x$  acres per house, grouped development to be subject to the consent of the Authority. Provision is also made for the entry into such zone by consent of rural industries, i.e., industries which depend for their existence on raw materials grown or raised on the adjoining land.

It need hardly be said that the drafting of all the Clauses has been intricate, but only the more difficult aspects have been specifically mentioned.



The terms of the Draft Scheme were considered by the Surveyors' Sub-Committee when certain points were raised and observations made by different members upon which it was later decided that the Chairman, the Honorary Secretary, and the Town Planning Officer should confer with the Officers of the Ministry of Health thereon. This has been done and the Minister has advised that in all instances, with the exception of one, he is in agreement with the proposed amendments, and in the case of the exception (being a proposed amendment to Clause 4 of the Draft Scheme) it was stated that the Minister would further consider details of the amendment and would later submit outlines of a proposed Clause which would cover the outstanding points.

The main work which has engaged the attention of the Committee's staff has been the drawing out in the prescribed manner of the Draft Scheme Map. This Map is divided into thirteen sections and comprises a total area of nearly 1,000 square feet. Good progress has been made, but it is a difficult matter to draw, with the careful accuracy demanded, a map of these proportions. Constant changes of staff have not made matters easier in dealing with this work. Towards the end of last year Mr. L. R. Reed resigned and Mr. J. Armistead was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. R. J. Crabtree also obtained a position elsewhere.

During the past year 852 Plans have been considered under the General Interim Development Order, 400 of which have been approved unconditionally, 365 conditionally, and 87 refused permission to proceed.

Forty-five Reports have been made on applications received under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, which have been dealt with as follows:—24 agreed unconditionally; 14 agreed conditionally; 7 disapproved.

The existence of the Joint Committee has made it possible for the Technical Sub-Committee to meet informally on many occasions during the last few months to discuss the very important question of the provision of new Building Byelaws required under the Public Health Act, 1936. Whilst, of course, each Authority will be individually responsible for the making of new byelaws it was thought that the co-ordinating of all byelaws in the Region would be a very progressive step, and it is to this end that a series of meetings has been held. As the Planning Scheme and byelaws are so closely related the Town Planning Officer has attended these meetings and it is expected that mutual benefit will be derived from this co-operation.



### Bridges and Culverts.

During the past year a culvert crossing The Long Causeway, Cliviger, was reconstructed in reinforced concrete tubes 4-feet diameter by the Rural Council.

The only other work actually carried out during 1937 was that for checking river erosion, involving retaining walls, etc., at Walk Mill, Cliviger, on the Burnley-Todmorden Main Road, by the County Council.

General maintenance work on bridges in the Rural District cost the County Council £636.

As stated in last year's report a scheme has been prepared for the widening of Syke Side Bridge, Altham, but the work could not be commenced during 1937.

In conformity with the Rural District Council's scheme for widening Pike Hill, Worsthorne, the County Council prepared drawings for widening the bridge at Brownside, and it is anticipated that the work will be carried out during the coming year.

### Surface Water Sewers.

For the drainage of the undermentioned roads the following were laid during the year :—

Brook Lane, Goldshaw Booth..	80-yds.	of 6-in. pipes.
Noggarth Road, Roughlee ...	100	„ 6-in. „
(a) On Housing Site, Hapton ...	50	„ 6-in. „
Long Causeway, Cliviger ...	170	„ 6-in. „
Red Lees Road, Cliviger ...	85	„ 6-in. „
Do. do. ...	190	„ 9-in. „
Whins Lane, Read ...	210	„ 6-in. „
Do. do. ...	60	„ 9-in. „
Stang Top Road, Roughlee ..	80	„ 9-in. „
Lower Trap Lane, Simonstone	30	„ 6-in. „
Do. do. ...	215	„ 9-in. „
(a) Reedley Road, Reedley		
Hallows ...	163	„ 9-in. „
Clitheroe Road, Sabden ...	130	„ 27-in. tubes
(a) Private Street Works.		

A number of manholes were built upon the above drains and many old stone catchpits were replaced by earthenware trapped gullies.

The number of gullies in the Rural District, which require regular emptying, is now considerable, and prompt attention must be given to them after every storm and heavy rainfall.



### Private Streets.

Plans, apportionments, etc., for the making-up of Reedley Road, Reedley Hallows, were prepared but considerable delay occurred before they received the statutory approval of the Rural District Council and the Lancashire County Council. There were several reasons for the unavoidable delay, the chief one being the preparation of a fresh scheme to embrace about eight houses proposed to be erected. Eventually this was abandoned and the original scheme reverted to.

No objections to the proposed works having been received at the expiration of the statutory month's notice, specifications and bills of quantities were prepared and tenders invited for the work. The successful contractor was J. B. Bashall, of Preston, whose tender amounted to £950, and he commenced operations in October.

Surveys were made of the following streets in Briercliffe:—Duke Street, Tennyson Street, Atkinson Street, Wordsworth Street, Cross Street, Harrison Street and Townley Street.

The plans, apportionments, etc., were approved by the County Council and subsequently by the Rural District Council on August 5th.

A large number of the property owners sent in objections to the proposed work chiefly on the ground of excessive cost but eventually all the objections were withdrawn. Specifications and bills of quantities were thereupon prepared and at the end of the year tenders were being invited for the making-up of seven streets.

Surveys were commenced of Simpson Street, North Street, and part of Bridgefield Street, Hapton, and the Council decided to follow with six streets in the Brunshaw district of Worsthorpe.

The townships of Cliviger, Higham, Read, Simonstone and Worsthorpe contain streets which next call for attention.

### Highways.

Several important schemes of improvement were carried out during the year.

A length of Red Lees Road, Cliviger, was widened to 50 feet near "The Fighting Cocks" at a cost of £2,480 and the widening of two further sections of this road was commenced—one from Foxstones Lane to Newfield Farm, and the other opposite Salterford Lane.



Hapton Lane Ends were improved by removal of the old toll bar house and widening Manchester Road and Accrington Main Road at their junction, the cost being £455.

At Newchurch the junction of Jinny Lane and Barley Lane was improved by the demolition of obstructive and unsightly property and widening the roads the cost being £300.

The improvement in Habergham Eaves, at the junction of Manchester Road and Rossendale Avenue, was begun after several amendments to the scheme had been made to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Transport (£434).

A short length of Manchester Road, Hapton, opposite St. Margaret's Institute, was widened on one side at a cost of £100, and the footpath flagged.

Lower Lane, Foulridge, was widened to work in with a short length of Borden Lane near their junction, widened last year by the County Council in connection with the building of a wall by the mill owners.

In spite of every effort by the Rural District Council, the scheme for widening Pike Hill, Worsthorpe, from Brunshaw Road to beyond Brownside Bridge failed to secure the approval of the Ministry of Transport during the year 1937. Questions as to the restriction of ribbon development on this road arose, among other things. At the time of writing the prospects of success appear to be brighter.

No further progress has been made with the schemes for widening at Thorneyholme, Roughlee and Copthurst Road, Higham.

The surfacing of Sabden Fold Road to Watery Lane has removed a long-standing source of complaint.

Schemes are under consideration for extending the widening of Manchester Road, Hapton, below Mill Lane and for widening Salterford Lane, Cliviger, between the bridge and Red Lees Road.

The County Council's scheme for widening Blackburn Road, Altham, at an estimated cost of £3,252 did not materialise during the year.

At the instigation of Roughlee Parish Council, endeavours were renewed for the opening to the public and making-up of the toll road, known as Sandy Hall Lane, between Noggarth Top, Roughlee and Barrowford Road, Wheatley Lane. The road is within the area of Barrowford Urban District Council, and,



unfortunately, the efforts of the Rural District and the Roughlee Parish Council again proved abortive.

A similar fate befell the attempts to persuade the County Council to approve the schemes for a new road from the bottom of Whinney Hill, Altham, to Livingstone Road. Meantime, the narrow highway over Whinney Hill is in a dangerous condition.

ROAD RESURFACING work was done by the Rural District Council last year on part of the following roads :—

Tarmacadam :—

Brook Lane, Goldshaw Booth.  
 Sabden Fold Road, Goldshaw Booth.  
 Wood Plumpton Road, Habergham Eaves.  
 Rossendale Road, Habergham Eaves.  
 Red Lees Road, Cliviger.  
 Manchester Road, Hapton.  
 Barnoldswick Road, Blacko.  
 Ormerod Street, Worsthorne.  
 Halifax Road, Briercliffe.

Grit Setts :—

Queen Street, Briercliffe.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of resurfacing work was done by the County Council's staff in the Rural area on the following Classified roads : Whalley—Padiham ; Burnley—Bacup ; Burnley—Todmorden ; Colne—Skipton ; Nelson—Gisburn ; Accrington—Burnley ; Blackburn—Burnley ; Burnley—Manchester ; Padiham—Barrowford ; Wheatley Lane—Brierfield ; Foulridge—Barnoldswick.

Tarmacadam was the surfacing used for most of the above work (except in the case of sett-paved roads), that being considered the most suitable material for the traffic to be carried.

CAMBER REDUCTION, which both strengthens the roads and makes them safer and more commodious, was carried out on the following Unclassified roads :—

Halifax Road, Briercliffe.  
 Long Causeway, Cliviger.  
 Lower Lane, Foulridge.  
 Red Rock Road, Northtown.  
 Noggarth Road, Roughlee.  
 Stang Top Road, Roughlee.  
 Clitheroe Road, Sabden.  
 Salterford Lane, Worsthorne.

SUPERELEVATION work at bends on important roads was effected on the Whalley—Padiham, Burnley—Todmorden, Nelson—Gisburn, Accrington—Burnley, and Burnley—Manchester Main Roads. Also at Pasture Head, Foulridge; Brook Lane, Goldshaw Booth; and Long Causeway, Cliviger.

FOOTPATH WORKS, such as kerbing, asphaltting, flagging, gravelling, etc., were executed on parts of the following roads:

Halifax Road, Briercliffe.  
 Nelson Road, Briercliffe.  
 Red Lees Road, Cliviger.  
 Town Top, Foulridge.  
 Jinny Lane, Goldshaw Booth.  
 Manchester Road, Hapton.  
 Park Lane, Ightenhill.  
 Whalley Road, Sabden.  
 Ormerod Street, Worsthorne.  
 Salterford Lane, Worsthorne.

Similar work on Classified roads was completed by the County Council in the Rural District at:—

Whalley—Padiham Road	Class I Road.
Burnley—Bacup	"
Todmorden—Burnley	"
Colne—Skipton	"
Accrington—Burnley	"
Blackburn—Burnley	"
Brierfield—Burnley	"
Padiham—Barrowford	Class II Road.
Wheatley Lane—Brierfield	"

ROAD RETAINING WALLS were built (or rebuilt) on:—

Whalley Road, Sabden.  
 Saterford Lane, Worsthorne.  
 Jinny Lane, Newchurch.  
 Red Lees Road, Cliviger.  
 Noggarth Road, Roughlee.  
 Cross Lane, Barley.  
 Burnley—Manchester Main Road.  
 Burnley—Bacup Main Road.  
 Burnley—Todmorden Main Road.

TARSPRAYING. Some 35 miles of Unclassified roads were sprayed with hot tar, hot bitumen or cold bitumenous emulsion, by the Rural Council's men.

The total area treated was about 349,100 square yards and the cost amounted £6,562 an average of 4.51 pence per square yard.



It will be noticed that only about 44 per cent. of the roads were treated and it may be expected that further reductions will become possible in the future. In the past, annual treatment was essential; now owing to the cumulative effect of previous tarring, tarspraying every two or three years suffices.

Similar work in the Rural District was executed by the County Council's staff to the extent of £1480.

The mileage of roads in the Rural District is as follows:—

CLASS I. MAIN ROADS.				miles.
Burnley—Nelson (A. 56)	...	...	...	0·45
Burnley—Accrington Road (A. 679)	...	...	...	1·99
Burnley—Todmorden Road (A. 646)	...	...	...	4·88
Burnley—Bacup Road (A. 671)	...	...	...	3·40
Burnley—Rawtenstall Road (A. 56)	...	...	...	2·47
Padiham—Whalley Road (A. 671)	...	...	...	2·37
Padiham—Blackburn Road (A. 678)	...	...	...	2·46
Barrowford—Gisburn Road (A. 682)	...	...	...	1·00
Colne—Skipton Road (A. 56)	...	...	...	1·07
Accrington—Whalley Road (A. 680)	...	...	...	0·19
				— 20·28
CLASS II. ROADS.				
Padiham—Barrowford Road (B. 6247)	...	...	...	3·45
Brierfield—Fence Road (B. 6248)	...	...	...	1·14
Barnoldswick—Foulridge Road (B. 6251)	...	...	...	1·45
Newchurch (Cliviger) Road (B. 6238)	...	...	...	1·60
				— 6·64
UNCLASSIFIED MAIN ROAD.				
Red Lees Road	...	...	...	1·74
UNCLASSIFIED DISTRICT ROADS.				
(including Adopted Street)	...	...	...	78·96
				— 80·70
Total				107·62

The Classified Roads are maintained directly by the Lancashire County Council and the Unclassified Roads by the Rural District Council by virtue of powers delegated to them by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929.

The whole of the main roads are traversed by motor buses and some 27 miles of the unclassified roads.

Despite the continued increase of traffic on our narrow and weak roads they have been maintained in good condition, though a good deal of strengthening, widening and straightening work is still undoubtedly required to adapt them to the needs of modern traffic.



The EXPENDITURE of the Rural District Council on public highways during the year ended March 31st, 1937, was as follows :

Ordinary Maintenance (patching, rutting, cleaning, ditching, direction posts, etc.)	...	...	£
			4,864
Tarspraying	...	...	6,562
Special Maintenance (resurfacing, draining, retaining walls, kerbing, asphaltting, etc.)	...		4,759
(a) Widenings	...	...	5,702
Parish Footpaths and Footbridges	...	...	109
Total			£21,996

(a) Includes part of expenditure on schemes mentioned on pages 60 and 61.

The above figures do not include any of the work done on Classified Roads in the Rural District. The Lancashire County Council expended £14,031 upon such works and £848 upon works of widening, etc.

Openings in roads, made by gas, electricity, water, etc., authorities and by builders and others for laying, connecting to or repairing pipes, cables, drains, etc.; amounted to 118 in number and necessitated the making good of 1,554 lineal yards of roads and footpaths.

£109 was expended upon the repair of Parish footpaths (across fields, etc.) and the footbridges thereon.

Miscellaneous work on highways included the provision of Direction Posts, Danger Symbols, Guard Posts, Village Name Plates, Speed Limit and De-restriction Signals, Crossing Beacons, Street Name Plates, Roadside Trees, and White Traffic Lines.

### Miscellaneous.

Amongst the numerous matters dealt with in the Surveyor's Department during 1937 may be mentioned, Inspection of Factories as to Means of Escape in Case of Fire ; Numbering and Re-numbering of Houses ; Inspection under Petroleum Acts of Petrol Stores, also Inspection of Carbide of Calcium Stores ; the enforcement of Byelaws relating to Petrol Pumps on Highways ; Valuations of property for purposes of Rating, Water Charges, etc. ; Overhead and Underground Cables for Electricity Supply ; Telegraph and Telephone Lines ; Wireless Aerials, and the taking of gaugings of the Rainfall.

Under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the negotiations with the County Council, several Omnibus Companies, the Police Authorities, and Transport Organisations in connection with the



fixing of places at which public service vehicles will not be allowed to pick up or set down passengers which were prolonged throughout 1936, were finally completed in June, 1937.

Electricity cables were laid by Burnley Corporation, the Lancashire Electric Power Co., and Nelson Corporation, in the following roads :—

Cross Lane	...	...	Barley.
Barley Lane	...	...	do.
Manchester Road	...	...	Hapton.
Burnley—Accrington Road	...	...	do.
Red Lees Road	...	...	Cliviger.
Jubilee Street	...	...	Read.
Dudley Hill	...	...	do.
Whin's Lane	...	...	do.
Pendle Bottom	...	...	Reedley Hallows.
Padiham Road	...	...	Sabden.
Hurstwood Lane	...	...	Worsthorne.
Burnley Lane	...	...	do.
Brun Terrace	...	...	do.
Halifax Road	...	...	Briercliffe.
Todmorden Road	...	...	do.

Overhead Cables were fixed at Reedley Hallows and Dunnockshaw.

Water Mains were laid in the Rural District by neighbouring authorities at Ullswater, Buttermere and Thirlmere Roads, Worsthorne.

Gas Mains were laid in Back Lennox Street, Worsthorne ; Back Granville Street, Back Talbot Street and Townley Street, Briercliffe ; and on the Hapton Housing Estate.

Post Office Telegraph Cables were laid at Dam Head, Roughlee.

Under the Rights of Way Act, 1932, several objections were enquired into by the Council during the year.

A great improvement in the accommodation for office staffs has been effected by removal of the Surveyor's Department to offices in an adjoining building in Nicholas Street, the adaptation of the Surveyor's old offices to accommodate the Rating Department and the utilisation by the Health Department of the offices in Thomas Street formerly occupied by the Rating Department.

Mr. R. M. Catlow, Private Street Works Assistant and Mr. J. Warrington, Engineering Assistant, left the service of the Council during the year, their places being taken by Mr. R. G. Wordsworth and Mr. B. Hartley, respectively. T. Nowell was appointed Junior Clerk.



On June 11th an Inspector from the Electricity Commissions held an Inquiry into the application of Burnley Corporation for a Special Order to Supply Electricity to Habergham Eaves, Worsthorne and Ightenhill. The Corporation wanted to charge 25 per cent. more than in the Borough but in face of the Rural District Council's opposition stated they would be satisfied with a 10 per cent. increase. The decision of the Commissioners was that the charges shall not exceed those which operate in the Borough.

The need for Public Conveniences is felt at several places in the District.

A year of considerable activity and progress is forecasted for 1938.

The new Factory Act will throw additional duties upon the Surveyor's and Health Departments.

Among the many works expected to reach completion during 1938 may be mentioned :—

Red Lees Road, Cliviger, Improvements.

Higham Sewerage.

Altham Sewage Works.

Demolition of Slum Areas at Briercliffe and Sabden.

Hapton Housing Scheme (No. 1).

Private Street Improvements at Reedley Hallows, Briercliffe, Hapton, Worsthorne, Cliviger and Read.

Briercliffe Housing Scheme.

Sabden Housing Scheme.

Electrical Machinery at Thursden Waterworks.

New Building Byelaws.

Town Planning Scheme.

Worsthorne Electricity Cables.

Water Supply to Hapton Valley Gardens.

3-ft. Surface Water Sewer, Habergham Eaves.

Schemes which it is anticipated will be launched during the year include :—

Road Improvements at Manchester Road, Hapton ; Red Lees Road, Cliviger ; Blackburn Road, Altham ; Saterford Lane and Hurstwood Lane, Worsthorne ; Copthurst Road, Higham ; Thorneyholme, Roughlee ; Pike Hill Road, Worsthorne.

Widening of Brownside Bridge, Worsthorne.

Private Street Works at Simonstone, Worsthorne, Sabden, Foulridge, etc.



Electricity cables to several parts of the Rural District.

Building developments at Worsthorne and Cliviger (Brunshaw), Read and Foulridge.

Housing schemes at Roughlee, Worsthorne, Higham, Read, Blacko, Cliviger, Dunnockshaw and Old Laund Booth.

Ightenhill Sewerage.

Cliviger Water Supply and Sewerage.

Clearance of several Slum Areas.

It will thus be seen that a very heavy programme of work is in store for the Surveyor's Department and if the progress indicated is maintained the year is likely to prove a record one in the history of the Council.

FRANK HEWITT,

*Engineer and Surveyor.*

19th May, 1938.





