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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1969

P. G. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :
P. G. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing

H. WOODCOCK

Member of Association of Public Health
Inspectors

Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing
National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering
Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R. ISHERWOOD

Member of Association of Public Health
Inspectors

Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Member of the Institute of Housing Managers

J. OGDEN

Member of Association of Public Health
Inspectors

Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Certified Smoke Inspector
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Clerk

MISS M. DEWHURST

(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE
DURING THE YEAR 1969.

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR P. GILBRAITH

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MISS A. ALSTON.

COUNCILLORS :

L. Airey (from November 1969)	Mrs. M. Fletcher
E. Altham	G. W. Fox
C. E. Angus	Mrs. E. Haken
W. Atkinson	G. Halstead
F. W. Burrows	M. Higgin (to September 1969)
C. M. Couch	W. Roberts
W. Dent	T. Smith
S. D. Durling (from October 1969)	N. Waddington (Died November 1969)
E. T. Eddlestone J.P.	J. Walton
Mrs. E. Fielden (to August 1969)	J. T. Whittaker.

(3)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Health and Environmental condition of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

The estimated population increased by 10 to 16,170, and as there was an excess of deaths over births, this small increase must have come from movement into the district. However, the trend to a larger population appears to have slowed considerably when compared with the previous year.

Notifiable infectious disease is no longer the problem that it was, and its control is one of the most successful aspects of our work in Public Health. The future battle will be largely against complacency, especially of those parents who have never experienced the horror of such diseases as poliomyelitis and diphtheria. In the Rural District we are particularly concerned with the spread of disease by consumption of milk, and having eliminated the danger of TB, the main hazard remaining is that of Brucellosis. This condition has received considerable publicity in recent years, and because of this, a rather black picture has been painted. However, some recent information, provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston shows that of the 7,000 dairy herds in their area over 1,000 were either fully accredited or in the process of elimination of Brucellosis. Figures provided for Health Division 6, which covers all of the Rural District, showed that the incidence of Brucellosis in 1962 was 38%, whilst in 1968 this had been reduced to 17%. This is very encouraging, but there is a long way to go before this disease is completely eliminated.

I would like to thank members of the Committee for their interest and support, and to acknowledge all the good work done by the staff of the Health Department during 1969.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. Holt

Medical Officer of Health

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1929.

REPORTING UNDER THE HEALTH ACT TO GOVERNMENT
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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and Environmental condition of the Rural District for the year ended
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Your obedient servant,

W. J. Holt
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION AVITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL
CONDITIONS,

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1969	16,170
Area of the district	39,842 acres
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate books as at 31.3.69	6,823
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.69)	£710,918
Sum represented by 1d. rate (1968/69).....	£2,767

The chief industries of this area are light engineering, textiles, agriculture, and coal mining.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	108	109	217
Illegitimate.....	2	5	7
Birth Rates per 1,000 home population			
Crude rate			13.9
Adjusted rate ..			15.8

<u>Still Births</u>			
Number of Still Births	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 home population			9

<u>Deaths</u>			
Number of deaths (all causes)	115	143	258
Death rate per 1,000 home population			
Crude rate ...			16.0
Adjusted rate			14.2
Respiratory T.B.			-
Malignant neoplasms etc.			2.84

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	1	-	1
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	1	-	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	1	-	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			4
Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			4
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>live</u> births			4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births			-

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	8	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	12	1	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostrate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	5	9
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
Anaemias	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	4	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	31	40	71
Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	12	16
Cerebrovascular Disease	14	26	40
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	8	12
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	5	5	10
Bronchitis and Emphysema	14	6	20
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other Accidents	4	6	10
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 258
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Laboratory Facilities

The Laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday. On occasions there is no one available from the laboratory to collect samples, and these must then be delivered by car. In addition any samples obtained on any other day, must be delivered by car.

2. Ambulance Facilities

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres :

Barrowford U. D. C. ...	Ambulance Hall, Maud Street, Barrowford.
Brierfield U. D. C. ...	Town Hall Annex, Brierfield.
Burnley R. D. C. ...	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Village Hall, Foulridge. 493, Wheatley Lane Road, Fence. Constitutional Club. Read Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden Langwyth Road C.H.C. Pike Hill.
Colne M.B. ...	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne. Hartley Hospital, Laneshawbridge
Nelson M.B. ...	Leeds Road, Nelson.
Padiham U.D.C. ...	Station Road, Padiham.
Trawden U.D.C. ...	Parish Hall, Trawden.

School Clinics.

Station Road, Padiham.
Leeds Road, Nelson
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.

Tuberculosis

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

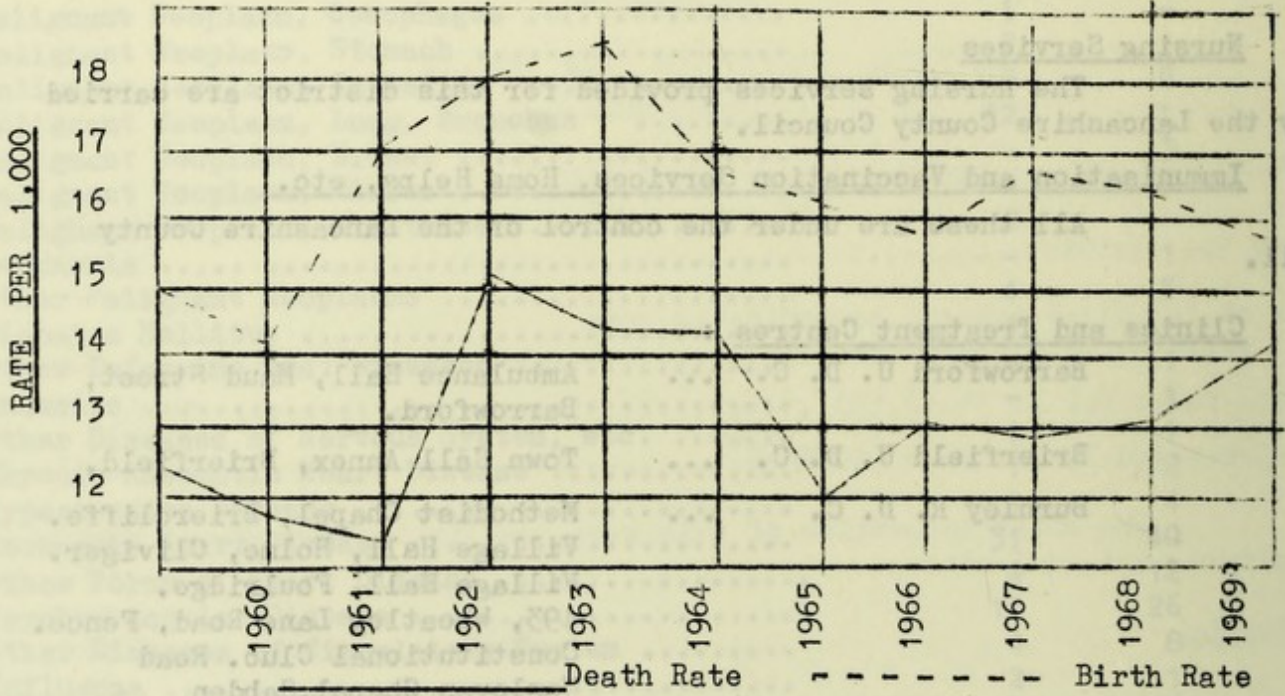
Venereal Diseases

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

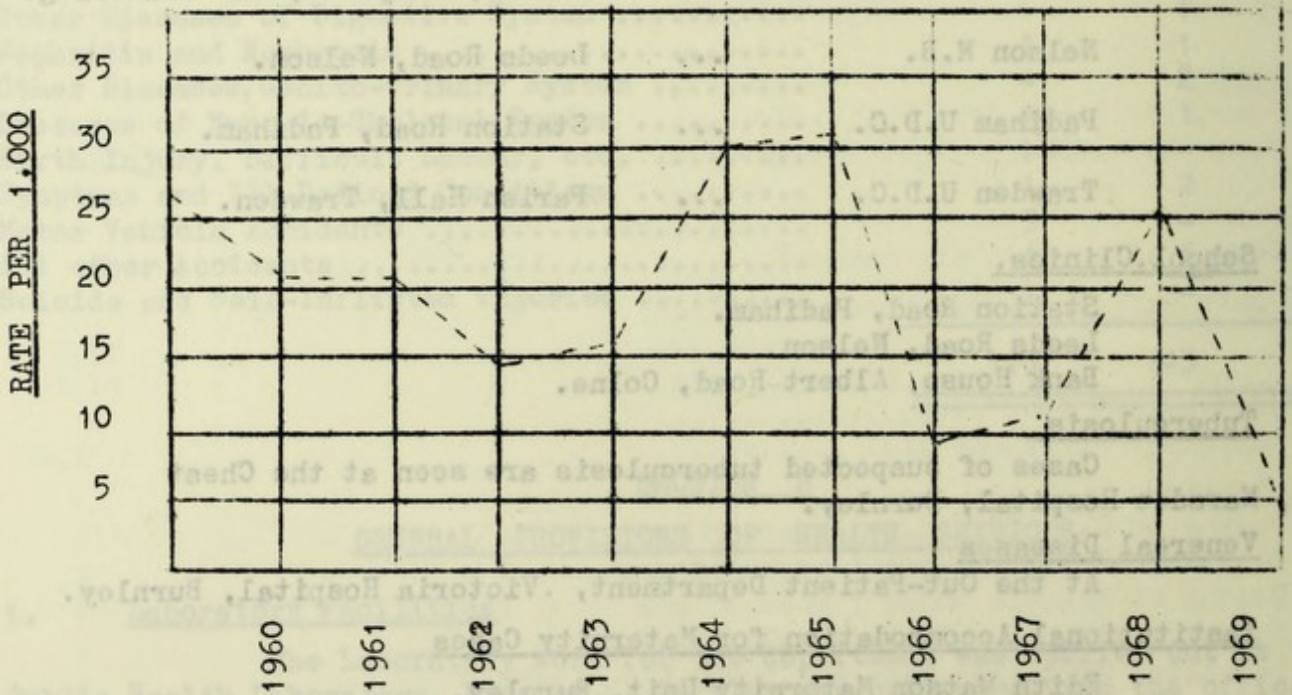
Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases

Edith Watson Maternity Unit, Burnley.

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases :

The infectious diseases notified during the year were :

Measles	70
Dysentery	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Infective Jaundice	11

Tuberculosis :

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A	0	0	0

SECTION D.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

The area is mainly supplied with water by the Calder and North Calder Water Boards, also the Bolton Corporation Water Board. In addition, there are many privately owned water supplies.

Further detailed information of the public supplies was requested, and the following are reports from each Water Engineer.

Bolton Corporation Waterworks
J. M. Adams, C.Eng. F.I.C.E., M.I.N.F.
Engineer and Manager.

- 1) The water supplied to the parish of Dunnockshaw by this Undertaking was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.
- 2 & 3) The supply is derived from an impounding reservoir at Clowbridge. It is passed by pipeline to Loveclough; pressure filters where it is filtered and chemically treated before passing into supply.
- 4 & 5) Samples of both raw and filtered water are taken at the filter station each week and subject to a full bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis. Special examinations and analysis are made as circumstances require.

SECTION C

The maintenance of satisfactory results of filtered and treated water has only been achieved with considerable additional effort and expense, and I would again remind you of the gross pollution of some of the raw water flowing into Clowbridge Reservoir because of defective foul drainage. I understand you are aware of this problem and would be grateful if you would take positive action to remedy the defects as soon as possible.

Calder Water Board
 S. P. Lord, C.Eng. M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.
 Engineer and Manager.

1) Area Supplied

Parishes of Altham, Briercliffe, Cliviger, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Ightenhill, Northtown, Read, Simonstone, Sabden, and Worsthorne with Hurstwood.

2) Sources of Supply

Altham - Burnley Road and Churn Clough.
 Briercliffe - Thursden
 Habergham Eaves, and Worsthorne with Hurstwood - Cant Clough.
 Cliviger - Hurstwood.
 Hapton - Haweswater Aqueduct supply.
 Northtown, Read, Sabden Simonstone - Churn Clough.
 Ightenhill - Cant Clough and Hurstwood.

3) Treatment

Burnley Road and Cant Clough - Pressure filters and chlorination pH value correction when needed.
 Churn Clough - Micro straining and chlorination.
 Thursden - Chlorination.
 Haweswater Aqueduct supply - Chlorination.
 Swinden - Chlorination and pH value correction.
 Hurstwood - Pressure filtration and pH value correction.

- 4) Purity of Supply
Satisfactory on the whole.
- 5) Condition of supply
Generally satisfactory.
- 6) Any change during the year
None of note.

North Calder Water Board
 C. D. Barnes, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.,
 Engineer and Manager.

- 1) Area Supplied
Parishes of Barley with Wheatley Booth, Blacko, Foulridge, Goldshaw Booth, Higham with West Close Booth, Old Laund Booth, Reedley Hallows, and Roughlee Booth.
- 2) Sources of Supply
Springs at Laneshaw, Boulsworth and Whitemoor. Boreholes at Cornclose and Whitehough. Moorland gathering grounds in the Pendle valley and at Coldwell, Laneshaw and Boulsworth, totalling 4,589 acres, of which 231 are afforested. Reliable yield 3.84 m.g.d.
- 3) Treatment
Pressure filtration and chlorination.
Hardness of water: Total 24 to 100 p.p.m.

4) Purity of Supply
 Some 350 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 97.14% were claimed as satisfactory, 0.86% doubtful and 2.00% as unsatisfactory.
 The conditions of supply generally are good where separate service pipes are installed but unsatisfactory, in some cases, where the supply is afforded by joint service pipes.

No change of note occurred during the year with regard to treatment and distribution of water with the Rural District area supplied by the Board.

The number of water samples taken during the year by Public Health Department was:

Bacteriological :	Public Supplies	6
	Private Supplies	73

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

	Piped Supply			Not Piped
	No. of dwelling houses	From Public water mains.	From Private Supplies	
Altham	228	228	-	-
Barley	82	30	52	-
Blacko	196	168	28	-
Briercliffe	887	876	11	-
Cliviger	716	632	84	-
Dunnockshaw	97	55	42	-
Foulridge	515	485	30	-
Goldshaw Booth	83	45	38	-
Habergham Eaves	298	284	14	-
Hapton	651	622	29	-
Higham	272	232	40	-
Ightenhill.....	49	49	-	-
Northtown	34	21	13	-
Old Laund Booth	389	356	33	-
Read	386	381	5	-
Reedley Hallows	358	326	32	-
Roughlee Booth	117	62	55	-
Sabden	497	454	43	-
Simonstone	276	273	3	-
Worsthorne	737	733	4	-

The department has been engaged during the year, checking on the purity of water supplies.

Seventy-nine samples of water were taken from public and private supplies, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for bacteriological analysis.

The results of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies

6 samples taken for bacteriological examination
 Number reported excellent 6

Private Supplies

73 samples taken for bacteriological examination
 Number reported excellent 46
 Number reported unsatisfactory 27

Regarding the 73 samples taken from private supplies, quite often one spring will supply several properties, and consequently this affects more than 73 houses.

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water which is used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated, and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring, and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

After constant sampling of private water supplies over a number of years, it has become increasingly evident that these supplies are unreliable. The purity of the water is so dependent on the type of weather within a few days prior to sampling. During dry periods, private sample results are generally good - during wet weather, they are generally unsatisfactory. Because of this uncertainty, we now recommend private water sterilization in the form of chlorination or filtration by filter candles.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

Modernisation has taken place at Foulridge Sewage works, and extensions are continuing at Read, Simonstone and Fence.

Quaker Bridge scheme deferred during the early part of the year, is again in course of preparation, and Hurstwood is in course of preparation.

3. Pollution of Rivers and Streams

The department continued in its endeavours to bring about repair, and improvements to septic tanks and filters, also to eliminate discharges from farms and isolated cottages into rivers and streams.

Below are given details of sewage works and water courses into which effluent discharges:

Sewage Works

Foulridge
Lane Bottom
Worsthorne
Sabden
Goldshaw Booth

Effluent discharges

County Dyke
Walverden Brook
River Brun
Sabden Brook
Dimpenley Clough

4. Closet Accommodation

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies, pail closets, and waste water closets, as follows:

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away: £20 per conversion of pail or privy.
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away - a sum between £20 and £35 at the discretion of the Council.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter: £35 per conversion
- d) Conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet: £10 per conversion.

In all cases, the amount shown is the maximum. The grant will be that amount, or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets	6165
Waste water closets	421
Pail closets (including tank closets) ..	334
Trough closets	3

The number of waste water closets converted in 1968 was 36, and in 1969 was 51.

5. Public Cleansing

Again for practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday periods (a fortnight in July, and one week in September) it was not possible to maintain this standard. Additional casual labour was employed to ensure that each house received one visit during the July holidays and the houses in the main centres of population received a visit during the September holiday.

The maintenance of this regularity was due to the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the regular drivers and collectors. There are only eighteen drivers and men on the staff, therefore each team has to be brought up to strength by the employment of casual workers. Very few of the latter are prepared to work a five day week, especially those with several children, and this necessitates the employment of men over and above the normal complement, so that the teams can be maintained at full strength.

Owing to modern methods of heating by gas, oil and electricity, and the fact that many people have abolished the open coal fire, the old slogan "burn your refuse" has now become an anachronism. At a large number of homes refuse has become more voluminous and the dustbin has become more obnoxious. The bin is in fact, becoming a public health hazard, often containing tea leaves, potatoe peelings, scrapings from dinner plates, and other organic matter. Such filth sticks in the bin, the binman has to bang the bin on the back rail of the vehicle to dislodge the contents, and consequently the bin becomes distorted, the lid will no longer fit and so provide a seal. It thus becomes a breeding ground for flies. The obvious solution to this problem is the installation of a smokeless incinerator in each new building as it is constructed. Refuse would therefore be destroyed at the source. The dustbin would no longer be a health hazard. Local authorities would purchase simple, smaller capacity vehicles. There would no longer be objectors to Local Authority tips. It is conceded that such a system would require a long number of years to reach fruition, but at least we should be moving in the right direction.

In the past, refuse has been collected in an approved type of galvanised dustbin, but the experiment of the paper sack system for the old peoples bungalows at Sabden and Hapton is proving quite successful. Paper, or plastic sacks are now being used as bin liners in areas where the collection vehicle is parked in a dangerous position. This reduces waiting time, as the return of the empty bin is obviated.

During the year 162 newly built houses were given a service. Every new house adds greatly to the work of the men, because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of conventional terraced property with back yards and a back street.

In order to prevent deposits of litter, collection of household goods such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture, etc., is made free of charge. A charge is still made for fireplaces, bricks, flags, etc. Collections of trade refuse are still made from several business premises, and a quarterly charge is made for this service.

Many complaints are received of litter and items of furniture being deposited in several parts of the district, but it should be remembered that:

- 1) Some Local Authorities in this area do not make special collections of furniture etc., and people living in such areas have to get rid "somewhere". Where better than a remote part of a rural district?
- 2) All property repairers are not over enthusiastic about removing the residue from their building jobs, and if they do, it is cheaper to dump it at the side of some remote road.

Clearing up of these road side deposits also entails a considerable amount of work. In particular, the car park at the top of Black Hill, Sabden has to be given constant attention, also Gipsy Bridge, Hapton which is a popular parking ground for itinerant traders.

Arrangements have now been made with local scrap metal dealers for the removal of useless motor cars. In practice, cars which are towable are removed, cars which have to be lifted are not moved as readily. During the year one notice has been attached to an abandoned vehicle, with a successful result. It must be stressed, however, that a vehicle is not abandoned unless the owner has relinquished all rights to possess it.

Refuse is collected as follows

One 50 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic, powered by a Leyland Diesel Engine. (Purchased June 1963)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees, Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Read, Simonstone, and Altham West.

One 25 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, with pressure plate. Perkins Diesel Engine. (Purchased in 1967)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge, Reedley, and Briercliffe.

One 25 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder engine, and fitted with a pressure plate.
(Purchased in 1969)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from: Higham, Fence, Wheatley Carr, Pendle Bridge, Quaker Bridge, Spenbrook, Sabden Fold, Northtown, Roughlee, Barley, Newchurch, plus small groups of houses also hotels and factories.

One 15 cub. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder engine, and fitted with a pressure plate.
(Purchased July 1966)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from: Dunnockshaw, Holme-in-Cliviger, Lightenhill and isolated properties around the perimeters of villages.

One 16 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 6 cylinder engine and fitted with a pressure plate.
(Purchased in 1962)

This vehicle is staffed by a driver and one man and used for special collections of furniture and litter, and also utilised as a spare vehicle.

Nightsoil Collection and emptying of Cesspools.

This service is carried out by an 800 gallon Shelvoke & Drewry Cesspool Emptier, powered by a petrol engine, and staffed by a driver and one man. This vehicle was purchased in 1950. A new vehicle powered by a diesel engine has been ordered.

Approximately 298 pails are emptied weekly, several tank closets and cesspools are emptied approximately every six weeks, and any time remaining is used for emptying septic tanks.

Refuse Disposal

The refuse for the whole area, with the exception of Sabden and Foulridge, was tipped at Burnley. Refuse from Sabden is still tipped at the Sewage works, and from Foulridge at Nelson.

Sale of Dustbins and Pails.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised B.S.S.dustbins with rubber lids	179
Black plastic bins with lids	31
Galvanised sanitary pails	7

The plastic bin is proving satisfactory, and it is a great boom to the dustman, being considerably lighter than the B.S.S. bin.

6. Civic Amenities Act - Refuse Containers

A report was submitted on the implications of the above Statute, and that it is now necessary to provide suitable places for people to dispose of their refuse. In a rural area of 39,000 acres, several disposal points are required to comply with the spirit of the Act. It must be stressed that the object of the Act is to prevent the bespoiling of the country side by indiscriminate dumping, and this evil is apparently more widespread in the North West than in other parts of the country. It is therefore quite logical to believe that if a suitable number of containers are strategically placed throughout the district, and the department continues with the special collection of furniture and the like from dwelling houses, there should be no legitimate reason for any more dumping. Containers are suggested, so that the disposal points would not become eyesores.

In July, the Read Parish Council requested a refuse container to be sited in the vilkage, and the Rural Council agreed to hire one from Messrs. R. Rawcliffe Ltd. for a period of 6 months, a report would be made on the success or failure of the trial. The container hired was of 10 cub.yards capacity, and was sited at the entrance to the allotments on Hambledon View. During the 6 months trial, it was emptied as follows:

September	- 5 loads.	December	- 5 loads
October	- 4 "	January	- 6 "
November	- 4 "	February	- 4 "

In the six months 28 loads of refuse were removed in the container approximately 280 cu.yds. and it is noticeable that additional use was made during December and January when the refuse service was in difficulty owing to the Christmas holiday and the 'flu. epidemic.

Ten containers are to be ordered in the Financial year 1970 when it is hoped to site one container in each of the more densely populated villages. The Council will purchase the containers, and the emptying will be carried out by Messrs. R. Rawcliffe Ltd. under contract.

7. Public Sanitary Conveniences

Public sanitary conveniences are provided as follows:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u> <u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Washing</u> <u>Facilities.</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>		
Briercliffe	2	1	2	Cold water in each
Cliviger	2	1	2	" " " "
Foulridge	3	1	2	" " " "
Hapton	2	1	2	" " " "
Sabden	2	1	2	" " " "
Worsthorne	2	1	2	" " " "

The cleansing of the conveniences is carried out at Briercliffe, Cliviger, Sabden and Worsthorne by the Surveyor's staff. Foulridge and Hapton are supervised by the Parish Council.

A site has been obtained at Newchurch, and work has been commenced. It is hoped to complete during 1970.

The greatest need is still in the parishes which attract numerous visitors during weekends and public holidays.

8. Disinfection:

During the year no house was terminally disinfected, but where visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, disinfectant was issued, and concurrent disinfection was advised.

For terminal disinfection, Formaldehyde is used in all cases, except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% Izal solution is used.

9. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises, was carried out during the year. A free service (in the case of private dwellings) was given, but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Much publicity has been given recently to the fact that in some parts of the country rats are becoming immune to Warfarin. Fortunately, none of these Warfarin resistant rats have migrated to this area up to the present, and exceptionally good results have been obtained with the approved methods used.

Difficulty has been experienced in the extermination of mice, who seem to take great delight in kicking the bait around, thus making it difficult to estimate how much food is being eaten. However, a new, more direct poison Alpha Chlorelose has recently been used, together with the addition of a little sugar and flour to the bait base to make it more palatable. This new bait has proved very effective, but greater care has to be used in placing the baits.

Many farmers now carry out their own treatments, purchasing the necessary bait from the Council.

Committee for Rodent Control

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covers workable Area No.11 which comprises of Colne, Nelson, Trawden Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padihan, and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No's. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed. Councillor Dent has represented Burnley Rural for some years and has been a regular attender of the meetings.

10. Other Vermin.

During the year twentynine houses were disinfested, 1 with fleas, 28 infested with cockroaches.

Thirteen wasps nests were destroyed.

11. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Appendix A on Page 29 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

12. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There were two main sites licensed at Roughlee, Palm Beach and High Beach on each of which were situated both caravans and sheds. Both sites were in urgent need of improvement to bring them up to modern public health standards. Considerable work has been carried out at High Beach:- all sheds have been removed, an adequate drainage system and waste points have been laid, adequate and satisfactory roads have been laid, parks for cars provided, hard caravan standings have been laid, and adequate toilet and washing accommodation has been provided. Work has now commenced at Palm Beach.

There is a large licensed site at Read on the road leading to Dunkirk Farm, containing both caravans and sheds. Main water has been laid to the site. A reception hall and toilet block have been erected. Work has now commenced on the drainage work which will necessitate sewage being pumped up to the Council's sewer.

The site at Sabden is licensed for holiday caravans only, and is quite modern. There are concrete standings, and all these have electric points and drainage. Communal wash-houses and water closets have been sited in a central position, and there is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

Small caravan sites are situated in parts of this district, and occasional caravans which are used for habitation by families which are residing in the area for only a short time.

13. Smoke Abatement.

In 1966 damage to cars was reported in Altham West. In 1967 damage to nylon stockings was reported in the same area, and a further complaint was received in 1969. H.M. Alkaline Inspector was called in, as he is responsible for the control of the chimneys which could cause damage of this nature. The inspector obtained samples of grit, but no positive result was obtained.

In 1969 a deputation from Burnley Rural District Council called on officials of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government at Whitehall to discuss the setting up of Smoke Control Areas in the Rural District. It is hoped to make a start on a Smoke Control Area in 1970.

Periodically, smoke observations are taken on all industrial chimneys.

14. Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Several complaints were received and investigated, but no formal action was required.

Complaints of a noisy fan in a building have been satisfied by the bricking up of an opening in the wall of the building.

15. Factories.

There are 115 factories in the district, and regular inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

A table giving details of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961, follows:

	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	-	-	-
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above).	115	22	6
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	5	-	-
Total	120	22	6

Sanitary Accommodation for Farm Workers

Farms have been visited during the year to ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided for farm workers. Most of the farms in the area are small, and no labour is employed. Where a married farm man is employed he usually lives with his family in an adjoining cottage, so sanitary accommodation is available. In cases where a single man is employed who does not 'live in' an outside water closet, or pail closet is provided.

Waste Food Boiling Plants

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1967.

The above order requires Local Authorities to keep a register of all waste food boiling plants in the district, and inspections are to be made to ensure that all such food is boiled for 1 hour, and that livestock do not have access to any unboiled food, and to prevent contamination of any waste foods that have been boiled by any unboiled waste food.

The number of premises licensed in 1968 was 7. During the year 7 visits were made to such premises.

Four licenses were cancelled during the year, therefore there are only 3 plants in operation at the present time.

Animal Boarding Establishments

Five Animal Boarding Establishments were in existence at the end of the year, and all had been granted licenses. These were inspected and found to be maintained and managed in a satisfactory manner.

Poultry Processing Premises.

There is one of the above premises in this district, and this is inspected regularly.

16. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There were no prosecutions during the year, and no accidents reported under the above Act. Sixty-two visits were made by inspectors to registered premises, and co-operation in remedying outstanding defects, was very satisfactory.

The Act has been very effective in achieving the conversion of waste water closets to fresh water closets.

The following 'table' shows the number and class of registered premises inspected during the year, and on Appendix B page 31 details will be found of contraventions abated.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops, warehouses	Catering establishments open to public Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year	7	28	2	13	2
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	3	27	2	12	1
No. of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5 (2))	0	0	0	0	0
Temperature (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	0	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities (S.10)	0	0	0	0	0

SECTION E

HOUSING

At the 31st December 1969 there were 57 outstanding applications for 2 and 3 bedroomed houses. Of the 57 applicants for houses, 18 were from existing residents in the Rural District, 33 reside in the areas of neighbouring authorities, of whom 15 are employed in the Rural District, and 6 were resident in other areas. During 1969, there were 21 re-lettings of the 289 houses owned by the Council. There is, however, an increasing demand from Industry for houses to accommodate new workers and their families which it is hoped to attract to the area. The Council are hoping to erect 100 houses at Hapton during 1970/71 and are considering a further scheme of a similar number at Read or Simonstone.

There were in addition, 157 applicants for Bungalows of whom 138 are Rural residents. The Council have 85 bungalows situated in 7 Parishes. Six of these schemes are Warden supervised.

The demand for bungalows is increased by the need to re-house residents of unfit houses due for clearance which are almost wholly occupied by single persons or couples. The programme for clearance over the next four years involves the demolition of 211 houses, of which 114 only were occupied at the 31st December, 1969. The 157 applicants for bungalows include 16 residents of unfit houses.

It is not likely that accommodation will be required from the Council for more than 50 of these residents, which might be summarised as 10 to 15 a year for the next four years.

The Council will shortly commence the erection of 54 one bedroomed flats at Old Laund and have further proposals for 16 flats each at Foulridge and Read programmed for 1971/2, and additional provision at Briercliffe and Worsthorne at a later date.

Inspection and Repair of Houses

The number of tenanted houses is decreasing, and partly as a result of this, again there has been no applications for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act.

The fixing of rents of controlled houses is the responsibility of the Rent Officer.

The general trend of smartening up the older type houses and cottages has continued during the year. Dirty stonework is cleaned by either sand blasting or the use of a special kind of stone paint. Apparently the activity of surrounding Local Authorities in promoting smoke control areas, has given people confidence to spend their money on this form of house improvement.

Work continued during the year on standard grant improvements.

During the year 116 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 232.

Milk Supply
On the 1st October 1969, the County Council look over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Distribution) Regulations, 1960.
Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of the year - 55.

Rent Increase and Certificate of Disrepair.

Period covered 1st January 1969 to 31st December 1969.

Part I - Application for Certificate of Disrepair.

1)	Number of applications for certificates	0
2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	0
3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	a) in respect of some but not all defects	0
	b) in respect of all defects	0
4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0
5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	0
6)	Number of Certificates issued	0

Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	0
8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	0
9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	0
10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	0

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 30 to 33.

SECTION F.

Milk Supply.

a) On the 1st October 1960, the County Council took over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of the year - 55.

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples.

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	1753
No. of samples reported negative to Ring Test	1566
No. of samples reported positive to Ring Test	122
No. of samples reported equivocal to Ring Test	65
No. of samples reported negative to Whey Test	63
No. of samples reported positive to Whey Test	80
No. of samples reported inconclusive	33
No. of samples reported negative to Culture Test ..	12
No. of samples reported positive to Culture Test ..	3
No. of samples reported negative to Biological Test	3

c) . No samples were submitted for Statutory Tests

d) Meat and Other Foods.

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one in each of the parishes of Dunnockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses regular Saturday morning killing is carried out, and this necessitates the Inspectors working on a rota system. All three slaughterhouses operate on New Years Day, Easter Monday, Whit. Monday and Boxing Day, so again it is necessary to work on a rota system.

The butchers' shops are inspected at frequent intervals and have been found to be clean and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during 1969, are shown in Appendix E, on page 36.

Condemned Meat

In the case of meat condemned at Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, this is sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and this deals with the adulterations of food.

A total of 90 samples was obtained comprising 75 milks, and 15 others as follows:

1	Cake Decoration	1	Stomach Tablets
1	Epsom Salts B.P.	1	Potato Croquettes
1	Breakfast Food	1	Sweets
1	Pain Relievers	1	Soft Drink Crystals
1	Stomach Powders	1	Lentils
1	Pastry Mix	1	Fruit, canned
1	Cochineal Extract	1	Butter
		1	Ice Cream

All the above samples were found to be genuine.

e) Food Preparing Premises :

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

Number of Food Premises, by types of business at the end of the year

Greengrocer and provision dealers	69
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	8
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	0
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe etc.)	10
Bakers and confectioners	17
Fried Fish Shops	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	8
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	48
Others	1

f) Ice Cream

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Eight samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis, with the following results:

Grade I	-	3	samples
" 2	-	3	"
" 3	-	1	sample
" 4	-	1	"

g) Bakehouses

There are seventeen bakehouses on the register, and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

h) Food Poisoning.

There was no case of food poisoning notified during the year.

i) Other food inspected

During the year 1 - 12 lbs. tin of ham was surrendered from a grocer's shop.

SCHOOLS.

There are twenty-two schools in the district, and the following information may be of interest :

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surface ... 2

Sanitary Accommodation

Number of schools with:

Fresh water closets	22
Waste water closets	0
Trough closets	0
Pail closets	0

Water Supply

Number of schools supplied from :

Public mains	22
Private supplies	0

Number of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory 2

Drainage

Number of schools with drainage to :

Public sewers	22
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Refuse Disposal

Dustbins	22
Ashpits	0

APPENDIX A.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.

General Sanitation

Standard Grants	376
Conversion Grants	52
Discretionary Grants	25
Inspections under the Housing Acts	134
Inspections under Public Health Acts	153
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D.cases	19
Visits to verminous premisses	105
Premisses inspected for vermin	31
Visits re. water supplies	47
Visits to waste food boiling premisses	7
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	29
Visits re. refuse and salvage disposal	124
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc. (Survey re. pails & bins)	8745
Visits re. septic tanks and filters	92
Visits re. ponds, ditches and watercourses	1
Visits re. accumulations and deposits	62
Interviews with property owners, etc.	74
Smoke observations	47
Visits re. smoke	27
Old drains tested	153
Old drains inspected	137
Shops inspected under Shops Act	178
Civic Amenities Act, 1967	69
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963	10
Visits re noise	11
Inspection of sanitary accommodation for farm workers	7
Visits re. litter	11
Visits re. trade refuse	9
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings	27
Visits re. Offices Shops and Railway Premises	62
Schools inspected	4
Visit to Poultry Processing Premises	1
Visit re. Housing Applicant	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	206

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Bakehouses inspected	15
Confectioners inspected	1
Licensed premises inspected	28
Meat inspection	724
Butchers shops inspected	17
Grocers inspected	68
Greengrocers & fruiterers inspected	10
Fried Fish Shops inspected	6
Ice cream premises inspected	12
Food preparing premises inspected	1
Restaurants inspected	11
Fishmongers inspected	2
Visits re. brucellosis	12
Visits re. Anthrax	3
Food Vehicle Inspected	1
Miscellaneous food visits	25
<u>Samples.</u> Water samples	79
Ice cream samples	8
Milk samples	29
Faeces samples	6
Samples taken re. Anthrax investigation	2
Meat sample	1
Sewage samples	11

APPENDIX B.SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTEDDwelling Houses

Roofs repaired or new roofs provided	2
Dirty houses cleansed	2
House provided with doors in front, and rear walls ..	1
Walls repointed or repaired	4
Dampness abated	1
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired	1
Floors repaired or renewed	2
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	1

Factories, Workshops and Shops

Automatic flushing apparatus provided to urinals	1
Toilets redecorated	4
Toilet accommodation - walls and ceilings replastered	2
Intervening ventilated space provided	1

Bakehouses, Food Shops.

Refrigerator door fronts reconstructed	1
New floors constructed	8
Internal walls cement plastered	1
Ceilings repaired	1
Wood floor repaired	1
New wood beer stillages provided	1

New sink provided	2
Wash-hand basin with hot and cold water provided	1
Adequate toilet facilities provided	1
Impervious cover provided to floors	2
Premises redecorated	2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Premises redecorated	1
First Aid Kits provided	3
Thermometer provided	1
Abstracts provided	1
Space heater provided	1
Adequate hot water provided to wash-hand basins	4
Private water supply system re-conditioned	1
Waste water closet converted to fresh water closet ..	1
Toilet accommodation - internal walls replastered .	1
Toilet accommodation - roof provided	1
Toilet accommodation - door provided	1
Toilet accommodation - artificial lighting provided .	3

Waterclosets, Dustbins, etc.

Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets.	52
Pail closets converted to water closets	18
Additional water closets provided	40

Drainage

Drains repaired or reconstructed	5
Choked drains cleansed	30
Defective drain abolished	1
Drainage disposal installations cleansed or repaired..	5
Standard grant drains inspected	18

Civic Amenities Act.

Abandoned cars moved	4
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Bakery, Food Shops

Refrigerator door fronts reconstructed

New floors constructed

Internal walls cement plastered

Ceilings repaired

Wood floor repaired

New wood beam stilts provided

APPENDIX C

1.	<u>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year</u>		
1.	(a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	116	
	(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	232	
	(c) Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit ..	58	
2.	Total number of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:	313	
	(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	75	
	(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	238	

2.	<u>Houses Demolished</u>			
(a)	<u>In or Adjoining Clearance Areas :</u>	<u>Houses demolished</u>	<u>Displaced Persons</u>	<u>during year Families</u>
1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	31	}	3
2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	0		
3)	Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	0		
(b)	<u>Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas :</u>			
4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	}	1
5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	0		
6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	0		
7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	0		

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed :</u>	<u>Houses Closed</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under S.16(4), S.17 (1) Housing Act, 1957, and S.26 Housing Act, 1961	14	}	16	6
2. Under S.17 (3) and S.26 Housing Act, 1957	0			
3. Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act 1957	0			

4. <u>Unfit Houses Made Fit :</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. By owner after informal action by local authority	80
2. After formal notice under S.9 and S.16 Housing Act, 1957 -	
(a) by owner	0
(b) by local authority	1
3. After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
4. After modification or revocation of a clearance order under S.24 Housing Act, 1961	0
5. After determination of a demolition order under S.24 Housing Act, 1957	0

5. <u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
<u>Position at end of year:</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
a) under Section 48	0	0
b) under Section 17 (2)	0	0
c) under Section 46	0	0
2) Licensed for temporary occupation under S.34 or S.53	0	-----

6. <u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement</u> :	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u>
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	18	7

7. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and Housing Act, 1969 - Improvement grants, etc. :

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of ;		
	<u>Owner Occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
1. Submitted by private individuals to local authority	4	0	
2. Approved by local authority ...	1	0	
3. Submitted by local authority to Ministry	1	0	0
4. Finally approved by Ministry ..	1	0	0
5. Work completed	1	0	0
6. Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above	0	0	0

APPENDIX D.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district	8,138	446
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	186	8
a) Number infested by rats	44	5
b) Number infested by mice	42	3
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	20	1
a) Number infested by rats	4	0
b) Number infested by mice	16	1

During the year 88 - 7 lbs.tins of Warfarin were sold to farmers, and 45 lbs. of Alpha Chloralose.

APPENDIX E.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

FACTORIES WITH AND WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER.

(36)

APPENDIX E.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed :	1,941	236	19	15,295	357
Number inspected :	1,941	236	19	15,295	357
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis :</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	1	34	-
Organ or part of carcass condemned :	459	89	1	3,669	46
% of number inspected affected	23.64%	38.56%	10.53%	24.21%	12.88%
<u>Tuberculosis only :</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0
% of number inspected affected	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<u>Cysticercosis :</u>					
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	1	0	0	0	0
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX F.THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER.1. Inspections for Purposes of Provision as to Health

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	115	22	6	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	5	-	-	-
	120	22	6	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
To H.M. Inspector			By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	6	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
	9	9	-	1	-

There are no Outworkers in this district.

