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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH & SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1955

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.	J.H.Fairweather, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.
Chief Sanitary Surveyor & Inspector.	H.Barton, M.R.S.H. until 31st August,1955. H.Cockshutt, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., from 1st September, 1955.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors.	H.Cockshutt, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A, until 31st August, 1955. M.C.Dawson, A.R.S.H.
Clerk of Works.	R. Tripycar.
Chief Clerk.	T. Scott.
Clerk.	J. Ingham.

The Council congratulated Mr. Barton on his appointment as Hygiene Officer in Kenya and decided to promote Mr.H.Cockshutt from post of Additional Sanitary Inspector to that of Chief Sanitary Surveyor and Inspector. By some re-arrangement of duties with the Additional Sanitary Inspector, Mr. M.C.Dawson, it has been found possible to cope satisfactorily with the work with this reduced staff.

P A R T I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

J. H. FAIRWEATHER, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

P A R T II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.

C. HOUSING.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.,

CHIEF SANITARY SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR.

PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District	32,170 acres.
Population - Preliminary Census 1951.	8,668.
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1955.	9,400.
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1955.	2,141.
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1955.	40.
Total number of dwellings - end of 1955.	2,181.
Rateable Value.	£59,935.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£242.

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

ish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises.	Other Bldgs.	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Farms			
hton, Bailey Chaigley.	319	17	336	264	63	9	21	357
land-with-gram	40	1	41	10	31	-	3	44
tburn	396	2	398	379	6	13	42	440
pping	276	3	279	200	73	6	40	319
nham	61	1	62	45	15	2	4	66
tle Mitton	13	-	13	7	5	1	1	14
rley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
dleton	87	1	88	69	16	3	5	93
rnley-with-atley.	81	1	82	32	49	1	4	86
ston	20	1	21	8	13	-	1	22
lley	607	6	613	560	6	47	82	695
swell	202	7	209	187	17	5	26	235
rston	31	-	31	22	8	1	2	33
	2141	40	2181	1785	308	88	231	2412

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	46	53	99
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total.	47	54	101

Birth Rate
per 1000 estimated population.

Crude	10.7
Adjusted	11.2

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1955	101	10.7	15.0
1954	102	10.7	15.2
1953	117	12.4	15.5
1952	109	11.5	15.3
1951	117	12.5	15.5
1950	129	14.8	15.8
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954.	-	12.4	15.5

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 10.7 compared with 15.0 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

The post war peak birth rate for England and Wales was 20.5. After that there was a gradual decline, but the Ministry of Health state that a fairly stable level of natability has now been reached and that the level of the birth rate which has apparently stabilised is high enough for the replacement of the population - that is when the children now being born have grown up they will constitute the same number of adults of child bearing age as there are in the population at the present time.

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.

38.

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	Rate per 1000 population.	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population.
1955	4	38	0.44	23.1	0.35
1954	2	19	0.22	23.5	0.34
1953	-	-	-	22.4	0.35
1952	1	9	0.10	22.7	0.35
1951	2	17	0.21	23.0	0.36
1950	3	23	0.35	22.6	0.37
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954		14	0.18	22.8	0.35

It will thus be seen that over the past 5 years the Still Birth Rate has been very low. Throughout the country generally there has been a gradual decline in still birth rates during the past 15 years but the slow rate of recent progress provides little ground for satisfaction.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
59	44	103

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population

Crude 11.0 Adjusted. 12.3

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000
1955.	103	11.0	12.3	11.7
1954	107	11.4	12.7	11.3
1953	92	9.8	10.7	11.4
1952	79	8.3	9.2	11.3
1951	89	9.5	10.5	12.5
1950	75	8.6	9.6	11.6
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954.		9.5	10.5	11.6

People are living so much longer that it is likely that by 1993 whilst the proportion of persons of working age, 15 to 64 years will continue as at present to constitute about two-thirds of the total, there will in due course be almost as many people aged 65 and over as children under 15. This continuing tendency for the population to contain more elderly and fewer young persons must give rise to a number of social and medical problems, to which increasing attention is now being given.

Looked at in another way the expectation of life of a baby born in 1954 was about 68 years for a boy and 73 years for a girl whereas the figures for 1880 were boys 41 years, girls 45 years and in 1912, boys 52 years, girls 55 years and in 1932, boys 59 years, girls 63 years.

Roughly speaking a child born now is likely to live 15 years longer than a child born in 1910. This advance would seem in part due to advances in public health measures and partly to the better conditions of life generally.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Nil.
Total	-	-	-	

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 live births.	Rate per 1000 live births.
1955	-	-	24.9
1954.	3	30	25.4
1953.	2	17	26.8
1952.	-	-	27.6
1951	3	26	29.7
1950	1	8	29.6
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954		16.0	27.8

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 4 weeks.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Nil.
Total	-	-	-	

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1955	-	-	17.3
1954	2	20	17.7
1953	2	17	17.7
1952	-	-	18.3
1951	2	17	18.8
1950	-	-	18.5
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954		10.8	18.2

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Our average figure (1950-54) of 16 deaths to every 1,000 births compares very favourably with the average of 27.8 for England and Wales generally but when we remember that this figure was not 27.8 but 55.3 in the period average 1936 - 40 we see there have been great advances in the care of infants even since 1936 - 40. The care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk and free vitamins and immunisation schemes doubtless all have a part to play in this.

In 1955 there were no deaths in the district of infants under one year of age.

Although as stated great success has attended the campaign to reduce deaths in the first year of life, nothing like this success has attended efforts to reduce the death rate in the first month of life (Neo-Natal Death Rate), and the Still Birth Rate. However this hard core is being tackled with increasing effort and there is some little improvement being shown.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1000 total births.
Nil.	Nil.

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 total births.
1955	nil	nil	0.64
1954	nil	nil	0.69
1953	nil	nil	0.76
1952	nil	nil	0.72
1951	nil	nil	0.79
1950	nil	nil	-

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	1	4
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	4	9
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	4	13
Coronary disease, angina	7	1	8
Hypertension with heart disease	2	-	2
Other heart disease	12	17	29
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	3
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	4	13
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
All causes	59	44	103

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal clinics, Child Welfare clinics and School Medical services - Medical and Dental. A speech therapist also visits the vicinity and there is provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool and other Hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe and the class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers both held weekly, also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these clinics were transferred to Easthan House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Hospital, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month.

Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn is available for Infectious Diseases cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and Preston Royal Infirmary. These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory of Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical and Blood examinations are undertaken and local doctors will be at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided will be much appreciated.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe. This centre was opened in March, 1954 at 52, King Street, Clitheroe under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and is available to any patients in the Rural District requiring treatment. It is not a part of the National Health Service and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in charge of a Trained Physiotherapist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diothermy, infra-red and sun-ray &c. Cases are referred by their own doctor and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bed-fast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

An Old People's Club was opened in Lowergate, Clitheroe in October, 1954 and a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of this social centre.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, is shown in the following table.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years										
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over.		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	65	2	10	15	27	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	-	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	89	2	12	16	30	9	1	7	8	4	-	

Of the above cases, the following notifications were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Institution.

Dysentery - 9; Pneumonia - 5; Erysipelas - 1.

The total cases notified shows a decrease of fifteen on the previous year. There were decreases in cases of Scarlet Fever (2 : 29), Whooping Cough (4 : 30), Acute Pneumonia (6 : 12), but increases in Measles (65 : 30), Dysentery (9 : 1), and Food Poisoning (1 : 0).

The Measles epidemic was fairly mild, and there were no deaths.

For the seventh year there were no cases of Diphtheria notified.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Diseases.	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	Average 1950/4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	29	17	26	20	7	19.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	.2
Measles	65	30	63	22	55	168	67.6
Whooping Cough	4	30	16	12	36	9	20.6
Acute Pneumonia	6	12	7	16	15	2	10.4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	2	3	-	-	1.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	.2
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	1	9	69	50	-	25.8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	3	2	8	3	3.4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	2	-	-	-	.4
Other diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	89	104	120	151	185	189	149.8

It is of interest that the Lancashire County Council included immunisation against whooping cough in their scheme for 1955.

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1955.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years 0-								
1-								
2-								
5-								
10-								
15-								
20-								
25-								
35-	1							
45-					1			
55-			1		1	1		
65-					1			
75 & upwards								
Totals	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
	1		1		4		-	

The figures of one Respiratory and one Non-respiratory new cases compare with three and one notified in 1954.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1955.

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Totals.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
12	7	19	8	6	14	20	13	33.

These figures show no change on 1954.

A further Mass Radiography survey of the district is proposed for 1956.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales for the years 1950 - 1955.

Year.	Death Rate per 1000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1950.	0.12	0.28	0.32
1951	nil	0.26	0.31
1952	nil	0.20	0.24
1953	0.21	0.18	0.20
1954	0.21	0.14	0.16
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954.	0.108	0.21	0.25
1955	0.43	N.K.	0.25

PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Moorland springs provide the bulk of the water used in the area and the water is distributed throughout the District in either public or private ownership.

During the year work commenced and proceeded satisfactorily on the Chipping and Thornley Water Scheme Part II - the extension of the distribution area to high level properties, new Saddle Reservoir and spring protection works and feeder pipes.

The erection of a Pumping Station at Birks Brow, Thornley-with-Wheatley and a Water Tower in Stonecroft Lane, Thornley for the supply of water to the Hill Top area commenced and will be completed early 1956.

The provision of these extra supplies to the Chipping and Thornley area which is expected during 1956 will greatly benefit many outlying properties which have experienced water difficulties over a long period.

The extension of the main along Pendleton Road, Wiswell, a distance of 1,090 yards of 3" A.C. main, was completed, making a supply available to properties which had been dependent on Spring supplies of varying quality and quantity over a number of years.

The scheme to erect a water tower to supply the Barraclough area of Pendleton was abandoned during the year. The proximity of the Haweswater Aqueduct to Whalley, and the Council giving favourable consideration to obtaining future supplies from the aqueduct, with the provision of a storage tank at a higher level to feed the Barraclough area, obviated the necessity of a water tower.

In the Hurst Green Area difficulties have been experienced on two occasions during the year with the bulk supply obtained from the Blackburn Corporation main passing through the village. The main has been fractured on these occasions and water has been fed back along the pipe line from the Blackburn reservoir to the village, but the properties at the high level at Kemple End were unable to be supplied, and water had to be taken to the houses in water carts and milk kits.

The pressure filters installed in 1953 at Cross Gills, Hurst Green to deal with the variations in the condition of the bulk water obtained have not been entirely satisfactory. The filters have required far more attention than was expected and there have been occasions during storm periods when the water treated has been unsatisfactory.

The year 1955 was remarkable for the amount of sunshine and the lack of rain. A period of drought commenced on July 3rd and very little rain fell until the 8th and 9th December. The effect of the drought was felt very strongly in the Whalley, Pendleton, Barrow, Wiswell and the Chatburn and Downham areas. The normal Whalley supply was unable to cope with the drought. In early June the supply from Archbishops Wood was commenced to be pumped into the mains by the pump at Sandy Brow. Though this supply is unsatisfactory in quality the pump was running almost continuously until December, giving approximately 30,000 gallons a day of much wanted water.

Restrictions in the use of water were put into effect on the 12th July for the Whalley, Wiswell and Pendleton Areas, and on the 12th August for the Chatburn Area. The restrictions were not withdrawn until November. Clitheroe Corporation were requested to step up the supply to the Whalley area and they co-operated to their fullest extent.

The extra supplies obtained from Archbishops Wood and the Clitheroe Corporation proved insufficient and the Whalley Reservoir ran dry on August 9th. Various other supplies which had been discarded in previous years were connected to the mains, these being the Calico Printers' Association Supply and the Ecball Well Supply.

The Wiswell Reservoir dropped to less than half of its capacity, and no further water was drawn off for the Whalley area in order to ensure a supply for Wiswell.

The system of manipulating various valves to ensure that a piped supply was available for some part of the day, helped to some extent.

The Barraclough area and the higher parts of Barrow were the most seriously affected areas. In these areas properties were without a piped water supply during the daytime and a supply was not always available at night. Milk kits were distributed to the houses most affected, and a system of supplying water by water cart was commenced and continued until the drought ended.

The Downham Springs supplying Downham, Chatburn and Worston dropped appreciably and the daily deficiency rose to 25,000 gallons. A system of rationing was introduced and parts of Chatburn were only able to draw water for 6 hours per day. An emergency overland pipeline was laid from the Clitheroe Corporation main at Rydal Cottages to the main at the Pendle Hotel. This supply though very helpful, proved disappointing; the maximum daily amount received being only 4,000 gallons. Lack of pressure in the mains was insufficient to supply a greater quantity. The Downham springs responded better to the showers than the Whalley supply and the emergency was not as prolonged as at Whalley.

The drought necessitated a tremendous amount of extra work by the Staff of the Water Department, and other matters had to be neglected. Great credit is due to them for devotion to duty during a very anxious and trying time.

It is gratifying to know that the Council have now accepted their Consulting Engineer's Scheme for future supplies of water for the Whalley area from the Haweswater Aqueduct, and a repetition of the shortage of water experienced during the summer can hardly be expected.

The Consulting Engineer has also been instructed to prepare a scheme for improving the Chatburn Supply.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		Totals.	
	No.	With Public Water Supply	No.	With Public Water Supply.	Bldgs.	Supplies from Public mains.
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	336	146	21	2	357	148
Bowland-with-Leagram.	41	3	3	-	44	3
Chatburn	398	385	42	13	440	398
Chipping	279	216	40	9	319	225
Downham	62	-	4	-	66	-
Little Mitton	13	-	1	-	14	-
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton	88	25	5	1	93	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley	82	21	4	-	86	21
Twiston	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley	613	515	82	33	695	548
Wiswell	209	187	26	9	235	196
Worston	31	21	2	-	33	21
Totals.	2181	1519	231	67	2412	1586

Of the above non domestic supplies 211 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses	6.
	Other premises or works (by meter)	-.
Existing properties	- Dwellings	10.
	Other premises (by meter).	-.

Of the 662 dwellings not supplied from Public Mains, a large proportion obtains water from large private supplies viz. Downham Estates (Downham and Twiston), Huntroyde Estate (Pendleton), Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley), the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

Sampling.

During the year the following water samples were submitted for examination, with the results as shown:-

Source.	Chemical.			Bacteriological.			
	No. taken.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. taken	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies.							
Barrow	1	1	-	5	5	-	-
Wiswell F.	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
Whalley F.C.	1	1	-	4	1	1	2
Whalley	3	3	-	7	1	-	6
Wiswell	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other Authorities							
Chatburn	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Stonyhurst	1	1	-	3	2	1	-
Hurst Green C.	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
Hurst Green F.C.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Chipping - Saddle	1	1	-	3	3	-	-
Chipping - Fylde	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Private Supplies							
Shaw House	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
Whiteacre (Well)	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Branley Meade	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
C.P.A.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Downham	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Individual Private Supplies							
Chaigley	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	10	10	-	40	27	2	11

F. indicates water subjected to Filtration treatment.
C. indicates water subjected to Chlorination treatment.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The villages of Whalley, Wiswell, Barrow, Chatburn, Downham, Hurst Green and Chipping are provided with Sewerage Systems and Sewage Disposal Works. In the village of Pendleton the sewerage system is connected to the Disposal Works at Clitheroe Borough.

Worston is the only village in the area without a sewerage system.

The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation, sprinkler filtration or by land irrigation.

On the whole, the sewerage disposal works are satisfactory, with the exception of Whalley. The scheme for the reconstruction of the Whalley and Calderstones Sewerage Works is still awaiting approval. The works steadily deteriorate and it is impossible to produce a satisfactory sample. The conditions of working, in an endeavour to maintain the works in a reasonable condition, are deplorable. It is hoped that in the very near future the long awaited sanction for improvements to be made will be given, and an early commencement made.

During 1955 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Pail closets to fresh water closets.	13.
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.	5.

The following are details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

Water Carriage System.			Conservancy System.	
Public Sewers.		Septic Tanks.	Pail Closets serviced by Council.	Pails, privies etc. not serviced by Council.
Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.			
1394	249	131	153	253
1774			406	
2180				

These figures indicate that of the 2180 dwellings in the district 1774 have a water carriage system and that 1643 are connected to public sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The serious pollution of the River Calder by industrial wastes from sources outside the district does not appear to have diminished during the year.

Gradual elimination of foul matters entering dykes and streams in the area is taking place chiefly by eliminating sink wastes entering directly into streams, and connecting them to sewers or septic tanks.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Special inspections were made as required and routine visits as circumstances permitted.

FACTORIES.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	3	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	19	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	1	-
Total.	42	23	4	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	5	3	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	2	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	9	6	-	4	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Seven licences were renewed during the year for individual caravans for occasional and week-end dwellings. There are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for 20 years or more.

There is only one site in the district used for permanent camping and that is the Girl Guides Association Camp at Wiswell. This is not a licensed site, as the Girl Guides Association is one of the Associations exempt from licensing under the Public Health Acts.

The district is well used by occasional week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused, which reflects well on the campers' behaviour.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are eight works chimneys in the district, none of which has given cause for complaint. It would appear that an improvement in the fuel supplied has reduced to some extent, the amount of smoke produced.

The dust nuisance in the Chatburn area gives occasional cause for complaint. The nuisance appears to be at its worst when dry winds are blowing.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Four premises were disinfected during the year following the occurrence of infectious disease.

No vermin infestation was discovered during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are fifteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

Pendleton and Chipping Brabins Schools, have, during the year, had the pail closets converted to water closets and connected to the general sewage systems.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets with connections either to the sewer or septic tank.

A gradual improvement has taken place in the washing facilities for schools, but there is still room for improvement; it being essential that sanitary facilities be as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided into forming good habits.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the act.

RODENT CONTROL.

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and mice and the treatment of infestation found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings the Council provides a free service and the Ministry of Agriculture reimburses 50% of the cost. A charge covering the whole of the cost plus 30% for administrative purposes was made for the work done on business premises. The Ministry of Agriculture contributes a 50% grant towards the cost of inspections in the district, and sewer treatments.

Properties and land in the district are continually investigated for infestation. Public sewers were test baited and treated twice during the year in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture requirements. Sewage Disposal Works and tips were regularly treated as they form the principal sources of infestation.

During the drought period the Rodent Operative had to be employed on the distribution of water, and the number of inspections during the year was reduced accordingly.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are 31 petrol stores licensed, of which ten are petrol filling stations.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited	2235
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	381
No. of defects or nuisances abated	360
No. of notices served - informal	326
No. of notices served - formal	Nil.

	Visits.
Infectious Diseases	11
Disinfections	4
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	229
Drainage Works etc.	221
Refuse collections and disposal	142
Water supplies	475
Schools	67
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning	433
Building Inspections	102
Council Housing Sites	144
Council Houses re. repairs	580
Tents, Vans, Sheds	8
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	102
Dairies	11

B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from 153 properties throughout the whole of the district. The collection is completed in two days each week; the nightsoil being disposed of at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works. This is a service which receives more regular attention than any other, in spite of adverse conditions of weather.

For many years the Council has made grants towards pail closet conversions with connections to either sewer or septic tank so as to reduce the number emptied by the Cleansing Department. The grant is half the cost of conversion with a maximum payment of £15.

The 153 pail closets serviced by the Council are distributed as follows:-

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley	48.
Thornley-with-Wheatley	19.
Chipping	29.
Chatburn	9.
Twiston	7.
Pendleton	16.
Wiswell	8.
Worston	8.
Whalley	9.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

In December 1954 the Council purchased two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicles and they were put into use at the beginning of the year, thus discarding the system that had prevailed for a number of years of hiring vehicles and drivers.

The success of the scheme is not only shown in the saving to the Council of £550, but in the increased efficiency derived from the use of more hygienic vehicles enabling a more reliable and efficient service to be given to the public. All refuse bins are emptied once every two weeks. An additional service of emptying refuse from Hotels and Cafes once a week has proved a welcome relief to many of the Hotels.

The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Whalley, Chatburn, Hurst Green and Chipping, and time saved on collection is devoted to the tips which are in a better condition than ever before.

C. HOUSING.

Following the coming into force of the Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954, the re-survey of all Class IV and V houses under the Hobhouse Report was continued and completed. Under the Hobhouse Report 49 houses were in Class V and 96 in Class IV. As a result of the re-survey 24 houses were placed in Class V and 52 in Class IV, giving a total of 76 unfit houses in the district. The survey showed that since the report was submitted in 1950, 69 houses had either been improved or had ceased to be used for housing purposes.

The report was considered by the Council, when it was decided to submit to the Ministry the figure of 76 houses which they proposed to deal with under the Housing Acts during the next 5 years, the re-survey thus becoming the basis of the policy which the Council propose to adopt in order to bring the unfit houses in the district up to the required standard or be demolished during the next 5 years.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACT, 1949.

Eight applications were made for Improvement Grants and were approved during the year, the policy being to encourage owners of property in the Class IV and V groups capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of the Improvement Grant. The majority of applications so far received are for owner/occupied houses.

There is a general reluctance to repair or improve property, due no doubt to the high cost of materials and labour coupled with the restrictions placed on the rents obtainable.

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings

Whalley - Stocks Avenue	10 - 3	bedroom	(pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park	22 - 3	"	
Whalley - Woodfield View	2 - 3	"	(Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road	2 - 2	"	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	48 - 3	"	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	2 - 3	"	(Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands.	32 - 3	"	
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	18 - 3	"	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	1 - 4	"	(one double house)
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	8 - 3	"	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	4 - 2	"	
Barrow - Old Row	4 - 2	"	(purchased and re-conditioned)
	142 - 3	bedroom	houses
	10 - 2	bedroom	houses
	1 - 4	bedroom	house.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year.	Prefabricated Houses.		Traditional permanent houses	Flats.
	Temporary	Permanent		
(i) By the local authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) By other local authorities	-	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	-	-	9	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 125.
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. ..... 173.

(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-
(a) Number found during year ..... 24.
(b) Number (or estimated no.) at end of year. ..... 74.

(3) No. of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. ..... 52.

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:-

(1) No. of dwellinghouses demolished during year:-
(a) Unfit houses ..... -
(b) Other houses ..... -

(2) No. of persons displaced ..... -

3. Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons Displaced.
(1) Houses demolished or closed during year:		
(a) Housing Act, 1936:-		
(i) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	-	-
(ii) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	-	-
(iii) Parts of building closed (Section 12)	-	-
(b) Housing Act, 1949:-		
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Section 3 (1) and 3 (2)	-	-
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:-		
(i) Closed as a result of closing orders under Section 10 (1) and 11 (2)	-	-

(2) Repairs during the year:	No. of houses.
(a) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts.	42
(b) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice - Houses in which defects were remedied:-	
(i) By owners	-
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	-
(c) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11, and 16) Houses made fit-	
(i) By owners	-
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	-
(d) Housing Repair and Rents Act, 1954: Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	-

4. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):-

(1) No. of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7 ..... -

(2) No. of separate dwellings contained in (1) above ..... -

(3) No. of houses at end of year licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) ..... -

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc:-

Action during year:	Private bodies or individuals.		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	8	9	-	-
(b) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(c) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Work completed	3	3	-	-
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (d) above	-	-	-	-

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, with the local authority responsible only for the distribution of milk.

Number of registered distributors operating from:-
(a) dairies in the district ..... 2.
(b) shops in the district other than dairies ..... 1.
(c) premises outside the district ..... 1.

Two dealers licences to use the special designation 'Tuberculin Tested' were issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Samples of milk from supplies retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Raw Milk
(i) Tuberculosis - biological tests.
No. of samples 11. No. negative 11. No. positive -
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of samples 11. No. satisfactory 11. No. unsatisfactory -
(iii) B.Coli examination.
No. of samples 11. No. satisfactory 9. No. unsatisfactory 2.

(b) Pasteurised Milk
(i) Phosphatase Test
No. of samples 1. No. satisfactory 1. No. unsatisfactory -.
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of samples 1. No. satisfactory 1. No. unsatisfactory -.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Four private slaughterhouses are in operation in the district. One at Chipping where the local butcher kills on average 1 beast and 2 sheep per week, and two at Whalley for private butchers where they normally kill one or two cattle and up to twelve sheep per week, with occasional pigs. The Whalley slaughterhouses require to be visited 2 or 3 times per week. The other remaining licensed slaughterhouse is the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Shaw House, Whalley, where attendance is required on two full days, with daily visits the remainder of the week, including Sunday in Summer. The Sunday slaughtering has proved a problem, and it is thought that there are sufficient week days without the necessity of Sunday slaughtering, which creates unnecessary overtime with subsequent time off.

With the exception of sheep it has been possible to maintain almost a 100% inspection service which reflects well on the work of the Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Table of Meat Inspected and Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	3754	2039	11	25,990	129
Number Inspected	3752	2039	11	24,000	129
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases Condemned	1	5	3	9	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	1668	942	2	2,251	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	44.4	46.4	45.4	8.6	3.1
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcases Condemned	2	29	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	311	654	-	-	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.3	33.5	-	-	3.1
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

ICE CREAM.

Frequent inspections of premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream were made, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged on the premises.