CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1956

S T A F F.

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BY

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BY

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District	32,170 acres.
Population - Preliminary Census 1951.	8,661.
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1956.	9,390.
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1956.	2,117.
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1956.	52.
Total number of dwellings - end of 1956.	2,169.
Rateable Value.	£84,307.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£360.

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

rish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs.	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Farms			
ghton, Bailey d Chaigley.	302	21	323	265	58	4	24	351
vland-with-agram	37	4	41	10	31	-	2	43
atburn	394	3	397	391	6	14	28	439
ipping	264	6	270	197	73	5	40	315
wnham	61	1	62	48	14	-	4	66
ttle Mitton	13	1	14	8	6	-	-	14
arley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
ndleton	87	-	87	71	16	-	5	92
ornley-with-eatley.	79	5	84	34	50	-	5	89
iston	21	-	21	8	13	-	1	22
alley	621	8	629	623	6	22	69	720
swell	199	3	202	187	15	6	24	232
rston	31	-	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2117	52	2169	1868	301	51	204	2424

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	48	35	83
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	49	36	85

Birth Rate
per 1000 estimated population.

Crude	9.1
Adjusted	9.4

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1956	85	9.1	15.7
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
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955	-	11.6	15.3

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 9.1 compared with 15.7 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, this however does not explain the fall in birth rate in this area from 10.7 in 1955 to 9.1 in 1956.

However if the birth rate this year is low, so also is the death rate (9.8 for 1956 as compared with 11.0 for 1955 and as compared with 11.7 for England and Wales generally in 1956.)

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	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2

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

23.

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.
1956	2	23	0.35	23.0	0.37
1955	4	38	0.44	23.2	0.35
1954	2	19	0.22	23.5	0.34
1953	-	-	-	22.5	0.35
1952	1	9	0.10	22.7	0.35
1951	2	17	0.21	23.0	0.36
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955		16.6	0.19	22.9	0.35

It will thus be seen that over the past 5 years the Still Birth Rate has been very low.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
51	41	92

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population

Crude 9.8 Adjusted. 9.9

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000
1956	92	9.8	9.9	11.7
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
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955		10.0	11.1	11.6

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 9.8 per 1000 with the birth rate of 9.1 per 1000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 0.7 per 1000, which is no way to maintain the population of the district. However last year excess of deaths over births in the district was 1.6 per 1000, so that there is an improvement this year of 0.9 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths, the figure for 1956 being 4.0 per 1000.

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 advance 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.
1956	-	-	23.8
1955	-	-	24.9
1954	3	30	25.4
1953	2	17	26.8
1952	-	-	27.6
1951	3	26	29.7
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955		12.6	26.8

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
1956	-	-	16.9
1955	-	-	17.3
1954	2	20	17.7
1953	2	17	17.7
1952	-	-	18.3
1951	2	17	18.8
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955		10.8	17.9

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Our average figure (1951-55) of 12.6 deaths to every 1,000 births compares very favourably with the average of 26.8 for England and Wales generally but when we remember that this figure was not 26.8 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, and again in 1956 we had no such deaths.

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.
1956	nil	nil	0.56
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

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	2	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	6	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	8	13
Coronary disease, angina	9	5	14
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	10	5	15
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	3
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	4	5
Bronchitis	4	-	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	2	8
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	-	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	51	41	92

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. 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 Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955, and in 1956 those Rural District patients who attend the Clitheroe Clinic expressed appreciation of the transfer to the new premises which has obviated the need to climb the hill and push the pram to the former premises at Clitheroe Castle. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, Whalley and district at the Methodist School on Monday afternoons, Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

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. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray departments of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory of Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical and Blood examinations are undertaken and local doctors are 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 is much appreciated. The pathologists attend every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. and if the patients are unfit to attend at the laboratory, the pathologist visits them at their own home on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe. This centre was opened in March, 1954 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 the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association. It 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 Physiotheropist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercices, 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, and they appreciate open access to a centre providing this type 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.

. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years.									
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	
Scarlet fever	8	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	1	-	
Whooping cough	35	3	1	3	8	1	17	2	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis- paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	39	-	-	4	1	3	27	4	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over.	Age unknown				
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl.)	3	-	1	1	1	-	-				
Smallpox	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Acute Encephalitis- infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Enteric or Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1	-	-	-				
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	3	-	-	1				
Undulant Fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	-				

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

Pneumonia - 2. Erysipelas - 1.

The total cases notified shows an increase of twelve on the previous year. There were increases in cases of Scarlet Fever (8 : 2), Whooping Cough (35 : 4), Puerperal Pyrexia (4 : 0), Undulant Fever (1 : 0), but decreases in Measles (39 : 65), Acute Pneumonia (3 : 6)

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

It is gratifying to find that few of the cases of Scarlet Fever were sufficiently severe as to require hospitalisation. This disease, often so severe and dreaded fifty years ago, has now become so mild as to rarely cause anxiety.

For the eighth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported, this represents a great triumph for the discoverers of immunisation.

The fever hospitals of this country were originally built large enough to accommodate cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. It is gratifying that they are needed less and less in this connection and that their beds are available for other purposes.

There is a tendency for parents to neglect to have their children immunised because they are too young to have seen diphtheria and its ravages. But if people go slack in these matters the scourge will return. The price of freedom is constant vigilance. Fortunately the parents in this district are very co-operative and now immunisation against whooping cough is so often given at the same time, and often against tetanus (lock-jaw) as well, it is likely that the good response will be continued.

In the spring immunisation against poliomyelitis was offered to children of certain age groups. There was some hesitation about accepting this offer but it is gratifying to learn that the highest rate of acceptances for any local authority in the administrative County was Clitheroe R.D.C. with an acceptance rate of 41.7% against the Health Division 5 of 27.8% and against the County average rate of approximately 24%.

An extensive outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in a neighbouring district in November and December, 1956, but fortunately no case occurred in this district. However the outbreak has made the local population more aware of the dangers of poliomyelitis and doubtless when immunisation against this disease is more generally offered in 1957 parents will not hesitate but take full advantage of the opportunities provided.

Only three cases of pneumonia (primary and influenzal) were notified as occurring in 1956, but as five persons were notified as dying from pneumonia there must be some failure to make official notification of pneumonia under the provisions of the Infectious Disease Notification Act. This may apply to other types of infectious disease.

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

Diseases.	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	Average 1951/55
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	2	29	17	26	20	18.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2
Measles	39	65	30	63	22	55	47
Whooping Cough	35	4	30	16	12	36	19.6
Acute Pneumonia	3	6	12	7	16	15	11.2
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	1	2	3	-	1.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	1	-	-	.4
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	9	1	9	69	50	27.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	1	3	2	8	3.0
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	2	-	-	.6
Other diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	91	89	104	120	151	185	129.8

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1956.

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-	1		1					
25-	2	1	1					
35-	1					1		
45-	2					1		
55-								
65-	1							
75 & upwards								
Totals	7	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
	8		2		2		-	

The figures of eight Respiratory and two Non-respiratory new cases compare with one and one notified in 1955.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1956.

Respiratory.			Non-respiratory			Totals.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
18	8	26	9	6	15	27	14	41

These figures show an increase of 7 Respiratory and one Non-respiratory. These figures are worse then we have had for some time, and are in part due to the careful screening of the population by mass radiography and other routine surveys. These surveys produce crops of notifications of early cases at a stage when treatment can be most effectively applied. Of the 8 pulmonary cases, three including one attendant were from a local institution, a fourth case was notified from a military camp elsewhere, and at least 2 of the remaining 4 cases were the direct result of a mass radiography survey in the area.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinics and all known close contacts traced and screened and appropriate preventive measures taken.

A mass radiography survey of the district was carried out in 1956 with very good response.

Regarding the deaths from Tuberculosis (as distinct from notification of new cases of the disease) in 1956 there were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and none from non-respiratory.

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 1951 - 1956. As will be seen from the table our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is 0.17 compared with 0.156 for the Administrative County and 0.18 for England and Wales generally.

Year.	Death Rate per 1000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
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
1955	0.43	0.15	0.25
Average 5 years 1951 - 1955	0.17	0.156	0.18
1956	0.21	N.K.	0.11

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 mains either in public or private ownership.

Details of supplies to the various parishes are as follows:-

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Council's mains supplying water obtained in bulk from Blackburn Corporation, treated at headworks by chlorination and addition of lime, and passed through pressure filters at point of take off from Blackburn Aqueduct. The supply is rapidly and heavily affected by rainfall on the gathering grounds and the quantity of sediment is often such as to necessitate almost constant attention to the pressure filters.

In an endeavour to provide a better water supply at such periods and to reduce the load on the filters it is proposed to install a Closed Pressure Settling Tank, the scheme has received Ministerial consent and installation of the tank will take place during 1957.

Stonyhurst College provides its own supply, which is filtered but not chlorinated, to the various college buildings and estate farms and properties. Woodfields hamlet is also supplied from the College reservoir.

Supplies to numbers of properties in this parish are also made available by Preston and Blackburn Corporations, Preston Rural District Council, Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., and private and estate supplies.

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Three farms take a supply from the Council (obtained in bulk from the Fylde Water Board) and three houses are supplied from Saddle. Three farms take a supply from Preston Corporation mains, and the few remaining depend upon individual spring supplies.

Chatburn.

Council's mains supply untreated water obtained in bulk from the privately owned supply of Lord Clitheroe. The source of the supply is a number of springs on Downham Moor, which supply various farms and feed via a 4" dia. cast iron main into a Service Tank of 12,000 gallons capacity at a level of 630 feet O.D.

From the tank a 6" main feeds Downham Village reducing after the village to a 4" to Chatburn, the supply being metered near the Chatburn boundary. 3" dia. branch mains distribute the supply within the Chatburn Village.

The average daily consumption of Chatburn village is approximately 50,000 gallons per day, more than four times the capacity of the storage tank.

In view of the lack of storage facilities to allow for drought periods the Council's Consulting Engineer is preparing a scheme for the provision of a satisfactory water supply.

Chipping.

The second portion of the Chipping and Thornley Water Scheme was completed during the year. This scheme collects spring water, in the ownership of the Earl of Derby, into the newly constructed Saddle Reservoir, capacity 60,000 gallons. On leaving the reservoir the water is chlorinated and the new and old mains feed the Chipping and Thornley Villages. The new pipes make a supply available to many outlying properties which previously depended on meagre supplies.

The completion of the work also enables water from Saddle Reservoir to be pumped by means of the Pumping Station at Arbour Lane up to Woodstraw Reservoir which feeds the Thornley area.

The Council decided to make free connections to their mains and to lay the communication pipe at their expense until March, 1957 to encourage owners to proceed quickly in taking water from the new supply. The response has so far been encouraging and the Water Department has been fully engaged in supplying information and making new connections.

Downham.

Mains supply in the ownership of Lord Clitheroe.

Little Mitton.

No centred community in this parish. Properties have private supplies or obtain supplies from Blackburn and Clitheroe Corporation mains.

Mearley.

Scattered properties with private or estate spring supplies.

Pendleton.

Pendleton Village is supplied from an untreated private supply in the ownership of the Huntroyde Estate. Sections of the village experience poor pressures and intermittent supply during peak draw periods, and it is possible that conditions may deteriorate as conversion of Pail Closets to Water Closets and installation of baths etc. proceed.

Standen Hall and several other properties are supplied from the private supply of the Standen Estate.

The Barreclough area of Pendleton along the main Clitheroe/Whalley Road is supplied from the Council's main taking water from either Clitheroe or Whalley. This area has been very difficult to keep supplied with a good pressure of water at peak periods. In times of shortage of water they have always been the first to be without water and to receive intermittent supplies. The construction of the new reservoir at Whalley will remedy the shortage in this area.

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

The completion of the second part of the Chipping and Thornley Water Scheme during the year made a supply available to many outlying properties. It also enabled the whole of the Chipping and Thornley areas to be supplied by water from Saddle Reservoir , sufficient quantity and pressure being available at A rbour Lane Pump House to allow Saddle water to be pumped up to Woodstraw Reservoir. Only in times of prolonged drought will it be necessary to draw on Fylde Water.

The erection of a Pumping Station at Birks Brow, Thornley and a Water Tower in Stonecroft Lane, Thornley for a supply of water to the Hill Top Area was completed early in the year. Within a very short time of completion all possible connections to properties in this area were completed.

Twiston.

Mains supply in the ownership of Lord Clitheroe with some outlying properties depending upon individual supplies.

Whalley and Barrow.

Supplied from Council's mains fed from springs and reservoir owned by the Council. Filtration and Chlorination are carried out at the Reservoir. A supplementary supply in bulk from Clitheroe Corporation is available when required but the quantity of water available has become less and less especially when most required. Other emergency supplies such as Archbishops Wood and Calico Printers Association Supply are available.

During March after a few weeks dry weather, the springs to the Whalley Reservoir completely dried up and though all emergency supplies were brought into use the situation became critical.

In view of the negotiations proceeding for the erection of a reservoir at Whalley with a connection to the Haweswater Aqueduct, it was decided to lay an emergency pipeline overland from the aqueduct to the Whalley Reservoir. Arrangements were made with the Ministry, the Haweswater Aqueduct Engineers, and the Council's Consultant Engineer for the work to proceed, and within two weeks of beginning these negotiations and the receiving of 700 yards of 6" C.I. pipe, the work was completed. The pipes were laid overland by the Council's water department staff, which was supplemented by outside labour. A few hours before completion, a few properties at various higher levels were without water. The turning on of the new supply being achieved only just in time. This emergency supply was kept in commission for the remainder of the year, and no further shortages occured.

Work commenced during the year on the construction of the new reservior to supply, Whalley, Barrow, and Pendleton; the completion of which, it is hoped, will eliminate all water troubles which Whalley has experienced for the last twenty years or so.

Wiswell.

Wiswell village has a piped supply from mains and a reservoir holding one million gallons, in the Council's ownership. The supply is subject to pressure filtration.

Worston.

Council's mains supply water obtained from Lord Clitheroe.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

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.	323	144	28	2	351	146
Bowland-with-Leagram.	41	3	2	-	43	3
Chatburn.	397	387	42	13	439	400
Clitheroe.	270	225	45	14	315	239
Downham.	62	-	4	-	66	-
Little Mitton.	14	-	-	-	14	-
Mearley.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	87	25	5	1	92	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	84	42	5	2	89	44
Twiston.	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley.	629	529	91	35	720	564
Wiswell.	202	188	30	12	232	200
Worston.	31	21	2	-	33	21
Totals.	2169	1564	255	79	2424	1643.

Of the above supplies 234 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses	7
	Other premises or works (by meter)	1
Existing properties	- Dwellings	27
	Other premises (by meter)	3

Of the 605 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.							
Whalley F.C.				3	3		
Whalley.				1	1		
Wiswell F.				4	4		
Wiswell.				1			1
Barrow F.C.				2	2		
Chipping.	3	1	2	1	1		
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other Authorities.							
Hurst Green F.C.	2	1	1	8	7		1
Chatburn.	1	1		4	4		
Portfield.				1	1		
Whalley F.C.	1	1		7	7		
Private Supplies.							
Stonyhurst F.	2	2		7	5		2
Barrow.				1	1		
Whalley.				2	2		
Pendleton.				4	2		2
Individual Private Supplies.							
Lower Clark Hill.				1	1		
Mearley.				2	2		
Stonyhurst.	1	1		1			1
	10	7	3	50	43	-	7

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

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The villages of Whalley (including Calderstones Hospital), Barrow, Chatburn, Hurst Green, Chipping, and the district of Lamb Roe Whalley, are provided with sewerage systems and sewage disposal works. Sewerage systems connected to outside disposal works are provided at Downham (Chatburn), Wiswell (Barrow), Stonyhurst and Woodfields (Hurst Green), and Pendleton (Clitheroe Borough).

Worston is now the one remaining village in the district without a main sewerage system. A scheme was prepared for this village, but did not receive Ministerial approval owing to the high cost.

The scheme prepared for the reconstruction of the Whalley and Calderstones Sewage Disposal Works, and connection of the Lamb Roe area to the main sewer, received approval by the Ministry during the year, and commencement of the necessary works is expected early in 1957.

During 1956 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Pail closets to fresh water closets.	4
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.	7

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.			
1401	247	137	149	235
1785			384	
2169				

These figures indicate that of the 2169 dwellings in the district 1785 have a water carriage system and that 1648 are connected to public sewers.

CHIPPING DAIRY.

During the year work commenced on the construction of an ejector, storage tanks, and pipe lines necessary, to enable the effluent (mostly trade waste) from Chipping Dairy to be discharged into the Chipping Sewage Disposal Works. The dairy manufactures cheese, and quite an amount of trade waste is required to be disposed of. This waste has for quite a number of years caused pollution of the Chipping Brook.

WOLFEN MILL DAIRY, CHIPPING.

Work commenced on the construction of a septic tank to treat the effluent from the cheese factory at Wolfen Mill. This effluent has previously been discharged into Chipping Brook, and preliminary treatment will reduce the serious pollution.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

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.

The reconstruction of Whalley Sewage Disposal Works will substantially reduce pollution of the Calder.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

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

FACTORIES.

All factories which require a Certificate under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 for Means of Escape in Case of Fire were visited and inspected. The necessary Certificates will be issued on completion of the works specified after the inspection.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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.	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	38	28	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	6	-	-
Total.	43	34	2	-

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	6	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	1	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	9	4	-	1	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

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

During the year the Girl Guides Association vacated an area of ground they had used at Wiswell for a permanent camp.

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 only one of which gave cause for complaint. This particular chimney discharges effluvia from a cupola blast furnace and complaints were received regarding the emission of fumes and grit. Following consultation with the management the emission of fumes was greatly minimised by reducing the amount of oily machine scrap used. A standard spark and grit arrester is fitted to the furnace. No further complaints have been received.

The dust nuisance at Chatburn still continues though fortunately only occasionally. The installation of an expensive dust arrester plant does not appear to have successfully solved the problem. The nuisance always appears to be worse when the dry winds are blowing the dust over Chatburn village.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

There was one case of vermin infestation during the year.

Disinfection of premises was carried out in 8 instances following occurrence of infectious diseases.

SCHOOLS.

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

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.

The Council employs a full time Rodent Operative for inspection and treatment works.

Properties and land in the district are continually investigated for infestation. Infested dwellinghouses are treated free, and business premises treated on repayment at the request of the owner or occupier.

Public sewers were test baited and treated twice during the year in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food requirements. Sewage Disposal Works and tips were regularly treated as they form the principal reservoir of infestation in the district.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty-four petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited	1976
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	292
No. of defects or nuisances abated	270
No. of notices served - informal	273
No. of notices served - formal	NIL.

	Visits.
Infectious Diseases	23
Disinfections	4
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	117
Drainage Works etc.	169
Refuse collections and disposal	183
Water supplies	390
Schools	45
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning	143
Building Inspections	254
Council Housing Sites	137
Council Houses re. repairs	371
Tents, Vans, Sheds	19
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	145
Dairies	21

B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicles for the collection of refuse and nightsoil.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from 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.

In an effort to reduce the number of pail closets the Council makes a grant available towards the cost of conversion to W.C's with connections to the sewer where possible or otherwise septic tanks. The grant is half the cost with a maximum of £15.

All refuse bins are emptied every two weeks. An additional service of emptying refuse from Hotels and Cafes once a week is undertaken. The scheme operates very successfully and time is available to allow the men to maintain the refuse tips, where partial controlled tipping is carried out, in good order.

The tips are situated at Hurst Green, Whalley, Chatburn and Chipping.

It was found necessary during the year to close the Cold Cotes tip after approximately 20 years of tipping. A bulldozer was employed to level out the tip and cover it with soil, with the result of approximately one acre added to the field. A quarry near Robs Greave, Thornley is now being used for tipping.

LITTER.

Publicity material obtained from the Central Office of Information was distributed and displayed throughout the district in an effort to make the public litter conscious.

Extra litter baskets were purchased and placed in the villages where the need is greatest.

C. HOUSING.

The Council having previously adopted their Housing Policy on the results of the Classification of the houses under the Hobhouse Report decided to concentrate their attention to Class IV and V houses in the district.

From a resurvey of all Class IV and V houses in the area, 49 in Class V and 96 in Class IV, it was discovered that 69 houses had either been improved or had ceased to be used for housing purposes leaving a total of 76 unfit houses in the district, 24 in Class V and 52 in Class IV.

To obtain a more up to date picture of the housing situation in the area, a survey and inspection was made of all the empty properties and houses which have been border line cases and which have deteriorated over the past few years. As a result of the survey it was decided to add a further 20 houses, 11 in Class V and 9 in Class IV, giving a revised list of 35 in Class V and 61 in Class IV, a total of 96 unfit houses.

Following up the survey a letter was sent to the owners of all the 96 houses, calling their attention to the condition and classification of the house and informing them of the Improvement Grant available in certain cases, with a request to reply giving their intentions regarding the house.

The replies from the owners indicated that:-

31 are prepared to carry out improvements.
4 have already been improved.
2 have been combined into the next house.
2 have been joined up and included in a factory.
16 have agreed to the houses being demolished.
1 has obtained Improvement Grant and work is in progress.
8 no reply so far.
32 correspondence with owners but no undertaking has been given to carry out improvements.

Thus a not unsatisfactory commencement has been made in the effort to improve the general housing conditions in the rural area.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 54.

Since the implication of Section 20, Housing Acts 1949 - 54, 16 applications for improvement grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period. 3 improvement grants were made in 1954, 8 in 1955, and 5 in 1956.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications from owners of Class IV and V properties, capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been for owner/occupied houses. In most cases a 50% grant has been made.

There is a general reluctance to repair or improve property, dut 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. No further building of Council houses is at present contemplated, there being only a moderate list of Housing applications.

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 - 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		9 - 3	"	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens		4 - 2	"	
Barrow - Old Row		4 - 2	"	(purchased and re-conditioned)
		143 - 3	Bedroom	houses.
		10 - 2	Bedroom	houses
		1 - 4	Bedroom	house.

istics.

er of new houses erected ng the year.	Prefabricated Houses.		Traditional permanent houses.	Flats
	Temporary	Permanent		
) By the local authority	-	-	-	-
) By other local authorities	-	-	-	-
) By other bodies or persons	-	-	16	-

nspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

1) (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 68
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 139

2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-
(a) Number found during the year 16
(b) Number (or estimated no.) at end of year 76

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. 51

learance 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 ..... -

ouses 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)	-	-

	No. of houses.
2) Repairs during the year:	
(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.	38
(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)	-

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) -

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	7	7	-	-
(b) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(c) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Work completed	8	8	-	-
(e) Additional separate dwellings included in (d) above	-	-	-	-

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

PERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 came into effect on the 1st January, 1956. publicity campaign was instigated to inform the public, shopkeepers and cafe d hotel proprietors of the requirements of the Act. Letters were sent to oprietors of all types of food premises and their attention was called to eir obligations under the Act, a guide issued by the Central Council for Health ucation was enclosed.

It was hoped to follow up the letter by a visit, but concentration on using Policy and routine duties curtailed the number of visits possible.

The premises known not to be complying with the Regulations were visited d requested to carry out the necessary requirements. Most mobile vans operating the district now comply with the Regulations.

ILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the ands of the Ministry of A griculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local uthority 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" ere 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 32. No. negative. 32. No. positive -.
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of samples 32. No. satisfactory 27. No. unsatisfactory 5.
(iii) B.Coli examination.
No. of samples 28. No. satisfactory 19 No. unsatisfactory 9.

(b) Pasteurised Milk
(i) Phosphatase Test.
No. of samples 4. No. satisfactory 4. No. unsatisfactory -.
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of samples 4. No. satisfactory 4. 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 Public Health Inspector.

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

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	3779	1494	32	18,822	117
Number Inspected	3776	1494	32	17,950	117
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases Condemned	1	9	10	8	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	2120	834	2	1,176	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	56.1	56.4	37.5	6.2	7.7
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole Carcases Condemned	2	11	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	218	300	-	-	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.8	20.8	-	-	9.4
Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	1	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	9	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

It will be seen from the statistics that the percentage of meat affected with tuberculosis is gradually falling but the proportion of cows affected is still quite high.

All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

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.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT

Chief Public Health Inspector.