CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

1959

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1959 - 60.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.G.Sharp.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Councillor A. Brooks.

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley:

Councillor the Reverend F.N.Vavasour, S.J.
(up to 9th September, 1959)
Councillor the Reverend J.C.Tranmar, S.J.
(from 24th November, 1959)

Bowland-with-Leagram:

Mr. Councillor H. Holden.

Chatburn:

Mr. Councillor E.A.Parkinson.

Chipping:

Mr. Councillor R. Ellison.

Downham and Twiston:

Mr. Councillor J.R.Jackson.

Pendleton:

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Thornley-with-Wheatley:

Mr. Councillor J.M.Airey.

Whalley:

Councillor Mrs. Mary Troop.
Mr. Councillor B.L.Cunliffe.

Wiswell and Little Mitton:

Mr. Councillor R. Parrish.

Worston and Mearley:

Mr. Councillor R.S.Crossley.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health	J.H.Fairweather, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P. (Died 28th June, 1959) C. Royle, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (From 29th June, 1959)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.	H. Cockshutt, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Additional Public Health Inspector.	M.C.Dawson, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.
Clerk of Works.	R. Tripyear. (until 30th June, 1959)
Chief Clerk.	T. Scott.
Clerk.	J. Ingham.

PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

C. ROYLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Council Offices,

Church Brow,

Clitheroe, Lancs.

October, 1960.

To:- The Chairman & Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District for 1959, which includes the Annual Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

Whilst the report contains a large amount of statistical information, once again, opportunity has been taken in the report to review certain aspects of the work in greater detail.

I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council, and officials for their courtesy, help and kindness at all times, and my appreciation of the work done by your late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J.H.Fairweather.

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

C. ROYLE

Medical Officer of Health.

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 1959	9,390
Number of inhabited dwelling - end of 1959	2,184
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1959	20
Total number of dwellings - end of 1959	2,204
Rateable Value	£88,008
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.

	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Farms			
n, Bailey igley	307	14	321	264	57	6	19	346
l-with- n	39	-	39	10	29	1	1	41
m	398	-	398	392	6	17	37	452
ng	279	-	279	210	69	10	31	320
n	62	-	62	48	14	-	4	66
Mitton	14	-	14	8	6	-	-	14
y	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
ton	87	-	87	72	15	2	4	93
ey-with- ey	88	1	89	42	47	4	2	95
n	20	1	21	8	13	-	1	22
y	642	-	642	637	5	30	71	743
l	209	4	213	198	15	8	22	243
n	31	-	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2184	20	2204	1915	289	78	194	2476

AL STATISTICS.

THS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
itimate	57	42	99
egitimate	-	1	1
Total	57	43	100

Birth Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude	10.6
Adjusted	13.1

egitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 1.

r	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
9	100	10.6	16.5
8	82	8.8	16.4
7	88	9.4	16.1
6	85	9.1	15.7
5	101	10.7	15.0
4	102	10.7	15.2
rage 5 years 4 - 1958	91.6	9.74	15.68

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 10.6 compared with .5 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The t for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, i are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the rth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a re normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 10.6 shows an increase of 1.8 over last year i is only 0.1 short of the highest recorded in the last 5 years, which may considered very satisfactory.

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total.
gitimate	-	-	-
legitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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

Nil.

ar.	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
59	-	-	-	20.7	0.35
58	-	-	-	21.6	0.36
57	2	22	0.34	22.4	0.37
56	2	23	0.35	23.0	0.37
55	4	38	0.44	23.2	0.35
54	2	19	0.22	23.5	0.35
erage 5 years 954 - 1958		20.4	0.27	22.72	0.36

For the second consecutive year, there are no stillbirths to report.

THS.

Males.	Females	Total
52	47	99

Death Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude 10.5 Adjusted 9.2

r.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000
9	99	10.5	9.2	11.6
8	92	9.9	9.7	11.7
7	111	11.9	11.6	11.5
6	92	9.8	9.9	11.7
5	103	11.0	12.3	11.7
4	107	11.4	12.7	11.3
erage 5 years 4 - 1958	101	10.8	11.24	11.58

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 10.5 r 1000 with the birth rate of 10.6 per 1000, there is an excess of births er deaths of 0.1 per 1000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in the strict was 1.1 per 1000, so that there is an increase this year of 1.2 per 00. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births er deaths, the figure for 1959 being 4.9 per 1000.

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

FANT MORTALITY.

aths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1

Rate per 1000
Live Births
10.0

ar.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
59	1	10.0	22.0
58	3	36.6	22.5
57	5	57	23.0
56	-	-	23.8
55	-	-	24.9
54	3	30	25.4
verage 5 years 954 - 1958	2.2	24.72	23.92

EO-NATAL MORTALITY.

eaths under 4 weeks.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Legitimate	1	-	1	10.0
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	1	-	1	

ear.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
959	1	10.0	15.8
958	1	12.2	16.2
957	4	45	16.5
956	-	-	16.9
955	-	-	17.3
954	2	20	17.7
verage 5 years 954 - 58	1.4	15.44	16.92

ARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

eaths under 1 week.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	1	-	1	10.0
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	1	-	1	

ERINATAL MORTALITY.

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Each year since 1954, there has been a steady fall in the rate of Infant Mortality. The Public Health Services through the care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk, free vitamins and immunisation schemes have all a part to play in this.

In 1958 there were 3 deaths in the district of infants under one year of age. In 1959 we had only one such death.

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
1959	Nil	Nil	0.38
1958	Nil	Nil	0.43
1957	Nil	Nil	0.47
1956	Nil	Nil	0.56
1955	Nil	Nil	0.64
1954	Nil	Nil	0.69
Average 5 years 1954 - 58	Nil	Nil	.558

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.
Infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	1	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	7	12
Coronary disease, angina	10	10	20
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	1	5	6
Other circulatory diseases	-	1	1
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	8	1	9
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	5	16
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	1	1	2
All causes	52	47	99

There were 99 deaths in 1959 compared with 92 in 1958.

In 1959, 9 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, against 18 deaths the year before.

In 1959, 46 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart and arteries its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The rresponding figure for 1958 was 48. Diseases of the heart and arteries, pecially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a use of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 ses, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790. We are fortunate in t reporting any increase in our area this year. Coronary disease is commoner the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers and in the obese. ere is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits e.g. high animal fat diets e associated with degenerative heart diseases.

Another cause of death which is increasing in importance is cancer of the ng, and its connection with cigarette smoking has been much discussed during e year. There is quite a lot of evidence to suggest some connection between e two, and this knowledge should encourage young people to refrain from arting the habit of cigarette smoking.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority maintains a mprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal clinics, Child Welfare inics and School Medical services - Medical and Dental. There is provision r Child Guidance.

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

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's rk Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more nvenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare inic at Clitheroe and the class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant thers both held weekly, also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these clinics ere transferred to Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955, and in 56 those Rural District patients who attend the Clitheroe Clinic expressed preciation of the transfer to the new premises which has obviated the need climb the hill and push the pram to the former premises at Clitheroe Castle. atburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the d and 4th Thursdays each month, Whalley and district at he Methodist School Monday afternoons, Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd and th Thursdays of each month.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley. his is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of ospitals and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal clinic at haro Green Hospital.

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 oyal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston. These aboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. he doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the lackburn, Accrington and Burnley hospitals have granted them open and direct ccess 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 pathologist attends 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 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, and they appreciate open access to a centre providing this type of treatment.

An extension of the Physiotherapy Services has been the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital, which is helping to prevent old people from becoming bed-fast.

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.

The Old People's Club opened in Lowergate, Clitheroe in October, 1954, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, is thriving.

. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

iseases.	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un-known	
carlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
hooping Cough	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
cute oliomyelitis- paralytic	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
easles	83	-	6	2	7	8	51	4	2	-	3	
iphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ysentery	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	
eningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
phthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
cute pneumonia (prim. and infl.)	10	-	1	2	5	1	1					
mallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
cute Encaphalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Enteric or Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Erysipelas	2	-	1	-	1	-	-					
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	2	-	-	2					

Of the above cases, 6 Pneumonia and 1 Dysentery were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Institution, the other 4 cases of Dysentery occurred at St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, and the 4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were at Bramley Meade Maternity Home.

The total cases notified shows an increase of 53 on the previous year. There were increases in cases of whooping cough, namely 3 cases as against none in 1958, measles 83 as against 36, dysentery 5 as against 3, pneumonia 10 as against 3, erysipelas 2 as against 1, and puerperal pyrexia 4 as against 1. There were decreases in scarlet fever, namely 2 cases as against 6, and poliomyelitis 1 as against 4.

For the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have recently been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria, which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people, it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation as well as the children.

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

Diseases.	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	Average 1954/58
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	6	8	8	2	29	10.6
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	83	36	154	39	65	30	64.8
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	35	4	30	13.8
Acute Pneumonia	10	3	15	3	6	12	7.8
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	1	4	4	-	1	2.0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	4	-	-	1	-	1.0
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	5	3	-	-	9	1	2.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	1	3	1	1	1	1.4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2
Other Diseases	-	3	1	1	-	-	1.0
Totals	110	57	185	91	89	104	105.2

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1959.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years 0-								
2-								
5-								
10-								
15-	1							
20-		1						
25-	1	1						
35-	1		1					
45-								
55-								
65-	1							
75 & upwards								
Totals	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	6		1		-		-	

The figures of six repiratory and one non-respiratory new cases compare with two and one notified in 1958.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1959.

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Totals.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
24	14	38	8	3	11	32	17	49

These figures show increases of 5 respiratory and one non-respiratory. Of the 6 pulmonary cases, 3 were from a local institution.

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

In 1959 there were no deaths from Tuberculosis (as distinct from notification of new cases of the disease)

During the year under review, the Mass Radiography Unit visited the area, with a view to spotting early cases of Tuberculosis before actual symptoms were present. One of the factors in the reduction of deaths from Tuberculosis is that early diagnosis enables treatment to be started before the disease has got out of hand.

I give below the figures relating to the Mass Radiography Survey, when 1,144 people were x-rayed as against 1,228 in 1956 (both figures exclude Chipping and Calderstones). The figures show a decrease of 84 on the last survey, but if we take into account the fact that in 1956 the figure included 59 industrial examinees from Grindleton, who were x-rayed this time by a Yorkshire Unit, the figures compare favourably.

1959 Survey.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chatburn	192	200	392
Whalley	254	322	576
Barrow	70	106	176
Chipping	192	118	310
Calderstones Mental Hospital	1,336	806	2,142
Total number x-rayed	2,044	1,552	3,596

During this survey two cases of active tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment and one case requiring occasional supervision were discovered as against one case requiring immediate treatment and two requiring occasional supervision in 1956, illustrating once again the value of these rural district surveys.

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 1954 - 1959. 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 0.12 for the Administrative County and 0.142 for England and Wales generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1000 population		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire	England & Wales
1954	0.21	0.14	0.16
1955	0.43	0.15	0.25
1956	0.21	0.11	0.11
1957	nil	0.10	0.09
1958	nil	0.10	0.10
Average 5 years 1954 - 1958.	0.17	0.12	0.142
1959	nil	n.k.	0.54

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.P.H.I.A.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water purchased from other Authorities and 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 was often such as to necessitate almost constant attention to the pressure filters.

To provide a better water supply at such periods and to reduce the load on the filters a Closed Pressure Settling Tank was installed during the latter part of 1957, and it would appear to have at least partly solved a long outstanding problem.

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, 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.

A scheme submitted by the Council's Consultant Engineer for the supply of the lower half of Chatburn from a new 6" pipe to connect to the 15" main of Clitheroe Corporation at West Bradford was deferred by the Ministry in view of the proposed amalgamation with Fylde Water Board.

Chipping.

Chipping is supplied with spring water from land in the ownership of the Earl of Derby, and collected into the 60,000 gallon capacity covered reservoir at Saddle. On leaving the reservoir the water is chlorinated, and the new and old mains feed the Chipping and Thornley villages. Many farms and outlying properties have now been connected to the new supply.

Water from Saddle Reservoir is pumped by means of the pumping station at Arbour Lane to Woodstraw Reservoir which feeds the Thornley area. A connection is made at the Arbour Lane pump house to the Fylde Water Board's main to enable an emergency supply to be pumped up to Woodstraw should the occasion arise.

To encourage owners in the Chipping and Thornley areas to connect to the mains supply, the Council decided to make free connections to their mains and to lay the communication pipe at their expense until July, 1958. The response has been very encouraging, thirty-three properties having been connected during 1957, a further 9 during 1958, and 10 more in 1959.

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.

Water samples taken of this private supply are of very poor quality. On the Estate's attention being called to this pollution some protection works were carried out on the gathering grounds but these works have not been completed and the supply is still unsatisfactory.

Standen Hall and several other properties are supplied from the private supply of the Standen Estate. Samples of this supply are not very satisfactory.

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

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

Water received from Chipping's Saddle Reservoir is pumped up by means of the pumping station at Arbour Lane to Woodstraw covered reservoir, capacity 150,000 gallons.

The Thornley area is then supplied by gravity feed from this high level reservoir.

A pumping station at Birks Brow, Thornley pumps up water to a water tower, capacity 6,000 gallons, to supply the Hill Top area of Thornley.

Twiston.

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

Whalley and Barrow.

During 1957 the construction of a 250,000 gallon covered reservoir, situated between the existing Whalley and Wiswell reservoirs, was completed, and the temporary connection made to the Haweswater supply in 1956, was disconnected and laid underground to the new reservoir. Thus ensuring that after many years of experiencing an unsatisfactory water supply especially during a dry period, Whalley and Barrow have now a plentyful supply of good water from Haweswater.

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.

The filters are 25 years old and some attention to them by way of overhaul or renewal will shortly be required. This also applies to the condition of the water mains which have been laid for 40 to 50 years, the bore in some places is greatly reduced by encrustations.

The samples taken from this supply are not very good and the chlorination of the supply would be advantageous.

Worston.

Council's mains supply water obtained from Lord Clitheroe.

Conclusions.

In Wiswell complaints were received of lack of pressure at peak draw periods, this being caused by the mains being restricted in the bore of the pipes. Some attention will have to be given to the supply for Wiswell village to maintain a satisfactory supply both for quality and quantity.

In all other villages where the Council supply the water, apart from few complaints of the water being brown after storms, the Council can justly claim to provide a satisfactory, pure, and plentiful supply for their District.

The village of Pendleton, which is supplied by private estates, should be provided with a supply which is under the Council's control, and in view of the bad samples obtained the possibility of this being undertaken should be investigated as soon as possible.

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	321	150	25	3	346	153
Bowland-with-Leagram	39	3	2	-	41	3
Chatburn	398	395	54	11	452	406
Chipping	279	260	41	12	320	272
Downham	62	-	4	-	66	-
Little Mitton	14	-	-	-	14	-
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton	87	26	6	-	93	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley	89	58	6	3	95	61
Twiston	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley	642	629	101	34	743	663
Wiswell	213	198	30	6	243	204
Worston	31	21	2	-	33	21
Totals	2204	1740	272	69	2476	1809

Of the above supplies 269 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses	7.
	Other premises or works (by meter)	-.
Existing properties	- Dwellings	10.
	Other premises (by meter)	-.

Of the 464 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.

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

Source	Bacteriological		
	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies.			
Wiswell F.	13	5	8
Chipping C.	5	2	3
Chipping C.	1	-	1
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other authorities			
Hurst Green F.C.	4	4	-
Chatburn	6	1	5
Whalley F.	4	3	1
Whalley F.	1	-	1
Private Supplies			
Stonyhurst F.	2	-	2
Pendleton	25	13	12
Chipping	1	1	-
Whalley	4	1	3
Twiston	1	-	1
Chaigley	3	-	3
Wiswell	5	-	5
	75	30	45

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

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During 1959 work was completed on the re-construction and modernisation of the Whalley Sewage Disposal Works. This work entailed the enlarging and modernisation of the existing works at Whalley; the abandoning of the Calderstones Works, with arrangements for treating the effluent from Calderstones at Whalley; the connecting of the Lamb Roe area to the Whalley Sewage System; and the abandoning of the Septic Tank for Lamb Roe which has for many years been causing a nuisance and pollution.

The completion of these works resulted in the Council having in post war years completed, with the exception of Worston, a programme to be quite proud of.

They have provided a new Sewage Disposal Works and Sewers for the village of Hurst Green and Stonyhurst; a new Sewage Disposal Works and Sewers for the village of Chipping; provided a new sewerage system for the village of Downham,

and enlargement of the works at Chatburn to receive the extra flow from Downham; and a new sewerage system for the village of Pendleton, which is connected to the Clitheroe Borough Sewerage Disposal Works.

In all these villages with the exception of Pendleton almost all the properties within a reasonable distance from the sewer have converted to W.C's. The response in the village of Pendleton has been disappointing.

The Council pay a grant of £15 or 50% whichever be the less, towards the cost of conversion.

Worston is now the one remaining village in the District without a main sewerage system. A scheme was prepared, but did not receive Ministerial approval owing to the high cost. Owners of properties not within a reasonable distance of the sewer are encouraged to provide septic tank accommodation for the reception of their foul effluent. The Council's grant also applies to these conversions.

During 1959 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	5.
Pail closets to fresh water closets	2.
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			
1459	230	158	145	212
1828			357	
2204				

These figures indicate that of the 2204 dwellings in the district 1847 have a water carriage system and that 1689 are connected to public sewers.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There is only one public convenience provided by the Council in the District. This is situated at Whalley, one man being engaged part time to carry out the cleansing. No facilities are provided for the washing of hands.

The Council's Architects were instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of public conveniences at Hurst Green, the conveniences to be ready in the early part of 1960.

Negotiations were put in hand with Messrs. Dutton's Blackburn Brewery, Ltd., for the taking over of existing conveniences at Downham and Chatburn for conversion to public conveniences.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Gradual prevention 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 has substantially reduced pollution of the Calder.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Shops were inspected on behalf of the Lancashire County Council for which the Council receive 2/6d per visit.

The chief purpose of these visits is to check that the requirements for young persons is complied with, but advantage is taken of the visit to include a check on the cleanliness of the shop and compliance to the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FACTORIES.

Inspections for purpose 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	2	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	21	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	8	-	-
Total	46	34	-	-

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

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Five licences were renewed and two new ones issued 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.

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.

Since consultation took place with a firm in Whalley regarding the emission of fumes and grit from a cupola blast furnace, and the fitting of a spark and grit arrestor together with the disuse of oily machine scrap, no complaints have been received.

Many complaints were received, particularly during the early part of the year from residents in Chatburn about the amount of dust being blown over their property from the stone crushing works. This nuisance has existed for many years and despite the fixing of a battery of cyclone dust arrestors some years ago the nuisance still exists.

The assistance of H.M. Alkali Inspector was requested to advise on the best practical means possible to reduce the dust and a visit to the works with the Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health resulted in the Company agreeing to install a wet de-dusting system on one of the processing plants in an endeavour to reduce the amount being deposited over Chatburn.

This wet de-dusting system was fixed on the tarmacadam processing plant, where the worst emission of dust takes place, towards the end of 1958. It was agreed to observe the efficiency of this plant over a period of 6 months, and if this type of dust arrestor proves satisfactory the Company agreed to extend the plant to the remainder of the works. Some improvement has since been observed.

It can only be hoped that this improvement is maintained and that the whole of the works is eventually fitted with an efficient dust arrestor.

H.M. Alkali Inspector has agreed to make further joint visits.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Six cases of vermin infestation occurred during the year.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is now only carried out on request, there being none during this year.

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.

By arrangement with the Education Authority the preparation of specifications and submitting of tenders for works costing under £300 is undertaken by the Department together with the inspection of the work whilst in progress and on completion, though this arrangement ceases on the 31st December, 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

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

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

In accordance with section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, one dealer at Whalley is registered.

In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

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 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	960
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	164
No. of defects or nuisances abated	141
No. of notices served - informal	158
No. of notices served - formal	-

	Visits
Infectious Diseases	39
Disinfections	-
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	168
Drainage Works etc.	202
Refuse collections and disposal	141
Water Supplies	395
Schools	52
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning	300
Building Inspections	373
Housing Sites	145
Council Houses re. repairs.	371
Tents, Vans, Sheds.	7
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	116
Dairies	22
Slaughterhouses	828

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 145 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.

LITTER.

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

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

The litter baskets are emptied together with the normal refuse collection service.

C. HOUSING.

As previously reported there were 96 houses within the Rural District which were classified as either Class IV or V (35 Class V and 61 Class IV).

The position at the end of 1959 was as follows:-

33	are outstanding
35	have been improved (13 by Improvement Grant)
23	demolished or converted to other use
5	combined with next door.
96	Total.

The summary shows that some progress has been made with 63 houses, but no progress has been made with 33. The owners of these houses are now being pressed to carry out their obligations and at the same time their attention called to the provision of the Housing Act whereby the Council may make a grant towards the improvement of houses.

The Council's policy to carry out Operation Rescue rather than the condemnation of country cottages makes housing inspection work much more interesting for the inspector in that many discussions take place on how property can best be improved, each and every house having different problems. There is some satisfaction in having rescued a house from being pulled down, and providing good accommodation for many years to come.

After many years standstill in the repair and improvement of property there has been a tendency during 1958 to renovate reasonably good houses throughout the district. The Rent Act may have been the cause for the work being done.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of Section 20, Housing Acts 1949 - 59, 47 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period. 3 Discretionary Grants were made in 1954, 8 in 1955, 5 in 1956, 13 in 1957, 10 in 1958, and 8 in 1959. In addition during 1959 21 Standard Grants were approved.

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

The Council makes a 50% Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all Class IV and V properties and for conversion of other buildings into houses, a 25% grant being made in suitable cases to Class III properties.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES.

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

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors and also the ordering of necessary works required and its supervision whilst in progress.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-	Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority	-	-
(ii) by other local authorities	-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons	12	-

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 174

(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-

(a) Number found during the year 1

(b) Number (or estimated no.) at end of year 33

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 44

2. Houses Demolished:-

Not in Clearance Areas:
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957. 5

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957. ..... 1 Informal

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-

After informal action by local authority 37

5. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958:- Improvement Grants, etc:-

Action during year:	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	8	8
(b) Approved by local authority	8	8
(c) Work Completed	11	11

(d) All owners of Class IV (37) and Class V (15) houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage may be taken of improvement grant provisions. Thirteen of these houses have now been improved with grant aid.

6. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:-

Action during year:-	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.
(a) Submitted to local authority	29	29
(b) Approved by local authority	21	21
(c) Work completed	8	8

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are scattered throughout the Parishes 33 houses which require extensive repairs and improvements. The chief defects found are rising and penetrating damp, perished plasterwork, inadequate natural lighting, and complete lack of modern facilities. There is no overcrowding problem in the area.

Approximate number (a) back-to-back houses 9. (b) back-to-earth houses 9.
(c) other houses without through ventilation None.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

During 1956 letters were sent to all proprietors of food premises together with a Guide to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. These Regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of food, premises, stalls, apparatus and equipment; the hygienic handling of food; the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food, and of their clothing; the construction, repair and maintenanc of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc. All the provisions must be complied with in relation to all premises where a food business is carried on.

During 1959, 116 visits of inspection took place, and the many discussions with traders regarding the Regulations took up some considerable time. Many traders it was found had already complied with the Regulations, others had to be persuaded into bringing their premises up to the required standard. A few are still not up to the necessary standard.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the 1938 Food & Drugs Act in respect of the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food for Sale, and Sale of Food in the Open Air, are in force in the Rural District.

Under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 5 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meat foods intended for sale.

ICE CREAM.

4 premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream and 15 for the sale of Ice Cream.

11 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and frequent inspections of premises were made, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture.

MILK SUPPLY.

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

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

Four 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, 1949-54.

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

Raw Milk

(i) Tuberculosis - biological tests
No. of samples 36. No. negative 36. No. positive -.

(ii) Brucellosis
No. of samples 116. No. negative 74 No. positive 37. No result 5.

(iii) Methylene Blue Reduction Test.
No. of samples 36. No. satisfactory 36. No. unsatisfactory -.

During the year 18 routine milk samples were also examined for Brucella Abortus, three of which yielded positive results on culture. 7 bulk samples taken specifically for Brucella Abortus examination also gave three positive milks. Arising from these results 72 individual cow samples involving 3 herds were obtained and 16 infected cows detected and their milk diverted for pasteurisation. Two of these herds were infected with Brucella Abortus (13 cows) and one herd with Brucella Melitensis (3 cows).

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. The Sunday slaughtering has proved a problem, and on Sundays as well as Bank Holidays meat inspection had to be carried out. It is thought that there are sufficient week days without the necessity of Sunday slaughtering, which creates unnecessary overtime.

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

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	3659	1479	5	21,864	75
Number inspected	3659	1479	5	21,188	75
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	8	1	8	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2566	1024	-	1673	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	72.61	66.80	20.00	7.69	5.33
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	3	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	219	108	-	-	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.98	7.50	-	-	4.00
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

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

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no Public Swimming Baths within the District, the nearest being at Blackburn 11 miles away.

GENERAL.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYE-LAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstruction and projections; 160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Orders, 1949), 164, 165 and 172.

Public Health Act, 1925 - Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24 and 35.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936.

Water Byelaws under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1945.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Provision of Public Conveniences particularly in the villages of Hurst Green, Chatburn and Chipping.

The improvement and repair of below standard houses in the district.

Sewerage Scheme for Worston.

Provision of a Public Water Supply for the village of Pendleton.

Improvement of the Water Supply to the village of Chatburn.

Improvement of the Water Supply for the high level areas of Wiswell.

Conversion of properties with conservation systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The paving of unmade streets.

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

H. COCKSHUTT

Chief Public Health Inspector.