CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1960

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1960 - 61.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.G.Sharp.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Councillor A. Brooks.

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley:

Councillor the Reverend J.C.Tranmar, S.J.

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 H. Eastwood.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.	C. Royle, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
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.
Chief Clerk.	T. Scott.
Clerk	Miss 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.

June, 1961.

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 1960, which includes the Annual Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

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.

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 1960	9,360
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1960	2,178
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1960	26
Total number of dwellings - end of 1960	2,204
Rateable Value	£96,583
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£385

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

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs	Total Bldgs
				Domestic	Farms			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	300	12	312	255	57	10	17	339
Bowland-with-Leagram	39	-	39	11	28	1	1	41
Chatburn	391	5	396	390	6	28	42	466
Chipping	277	-	277	210	67	12	30	319
Downham	61	-	61	47	14	-	5	66
Little Mitton	14	-	14	8	6	-	-	14
Mearley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton	84	2	86	71	15	2	5	93
Thornley-with-Wheatley	82	-	82	35	47	3	2	87
Twiston	21	-	21	8	13	-	1	22
Whalley	660	1	661	656	5	29	77	767
Wiswell	211	5	216	202	14	8	19	243
Worston	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2178	26	2204	1919	285	93	201	2498

ITAL STATISTICS.

IRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	50	39	89
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	51	40	91

Birth Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude	9.7
Adjusted	12.0

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 2.2

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1960	91	9.7	17.1
1959	100	10.6	16.5
1958	82	8.8	16.4
1957	88	9.4	16.1
1956	85	9.1	15.7
1955	101	10.7	15.0
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	91.2	9.72	15.94

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 9.7 compared with 7.1 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has ot been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The act for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, nd are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the irth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a ore normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 9.7 shows a decrease of 0.9 over last year nd is 1.0 short of the highest recorded in the last 6 years.

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	2	-	2

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

21.5

ear	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
960	2	21.5	0.34	19.7	0.34
959	-	-	-	20.7	0.35
958	-	-	-	21.6	0.36
957	2	22	0.34	22.4	0.37
956	2	23	0.35	23.0	0.37
955	4	38	0.44	23.2	0.35
verage 5 years 955 - 1959		16.6	0.22	22.18	0.36

DEATHS.

Males	Females	Total
62	47	109

Death Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude 11.6 Adjusted 11.2

Year	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000
1960	109	11.6	11.2	11.5
1959	99	10.5	9.2	11.6
1958	92	9.9	9.7	11.7
1957	111	11.9	11.6	11.5
1956	92	9.8	9.9	11.7
1955	103	11.0	12.3	11.7
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	99.4	10.6	10.54	11.64

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 11.6 per 1000 with the birth rate of 9.7 per 1000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 1.9 per 1000. Last year, excess of births over deaths in the district was 0.1 per 1000, so that there is a decrease this year of 2.0 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths, the figure for 1960 being 5.6 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	2	3

Rate per 1000 Live Births
33.0

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1960	3	33.0	21.7
1959	1	10.0	22.0
1958	3	36.6	22.5
1957	5	57.0	23.0
1956	-	-	23.8
1955	-	-	24.9
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	1.8	20.72	23.24

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 4 weeks.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Legitimate	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	33.0
Total	1	2	3	

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1960	3	33.0	15.6
1959	1	10.0	15.8
1958	1	12.2	16.2
1957	4	45.0	16.5.
1956	-	-	16.9
1955	-	-	17.3
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	1.2	13.24	16.54

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 week	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	33.0
Total	1	2	3	

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1000 Total Births.
Legitimate	3	2	5	53.8
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	3	2	5	

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, but again there were 3 in 1960.

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
1960	Nil	Nil	0.34
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
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	Nil	Nil	.496

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	-	1	1
Infective and parasitic diseases	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	1	8
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	11	20
Coronary disease, angine	20	7	27
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	1	3	4
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	3
Pneumonia	-	3	3
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	8	14
Accidents	1	1	2
All causes	62	47	109

There were 109 deaths in 1960 compared with 99 in 1959.

In 1960, 17 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 9 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately 1 death in every 6 has been due to cancer.

In 1960, 58 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1959 was 46. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 cases, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790. Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits e.g. high animal fat diets are associated with degenerative heart diseases. More than half the deaths recorded in one area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart diseases.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS 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 Home, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal clinic at Sharoe 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 Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston. 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 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.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is proving a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast 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 in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954 and has been extended during 1960.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified											Total Deaths
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un-known	
Scarlet Fever	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	1	-	1	
Whooping Cough	16	3	1	1	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis- paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	10	-	2	-	1	2	4	-	1	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown
Acute pneumonia (prim. and infl.)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Of the above cases, 1 Pneumonia and 1 Dysentery were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Institution, the case of Puerperal Pyrexia was at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, and 8 cases of Scarlet Fever were at Whiteacre School.

The total cases notified shows a decrease of 65 on the previous year. There were increases in cases of scarlet fever, namely 15 cases as against 2 in 1959, whooping cough 16 as against 3, food poisoning 1 as against none. There were decreases in poliomyelitis, namely no cases as against 1, measles 10 as against 83, dysentery 1 as against 5, pneumonia 1 as against 10, erysipelas none as against 2, and puerperal pyrexia 1 as against 4.

For the twelfth 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.

No case of poliomyelitis has been reported in this year. Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now availabel 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.	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	Average 1955/59
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	2	6	8	8	2	5.2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	10	83	36	154	39	65	75.4
Whooping Cough	16	3	-	-	35	4	8.4
Acute Pneumonia	1	10	3	15	3	6	7.4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	4	1	4	4	-	2.6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	4	-	-	1	1.2
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	5	3	-	-	9	3.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	2	1	3	1	1	1.6
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Other Diseases	-	-	3	1	1	-	1.0
Totals	45	110	57	185	91	89	106.4

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1960.

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-								
20-				1				
25-	1							
35-								
45-								
55-								
65-								
75 & upwards								1
Totals	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1		1		-		1	

The figures of one respiratory and one non-respiratory new cases compare with six and one notified in 1959.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1960.

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Totals		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	14	37	7	3	10	30	17	47

These figures show a decrease of 1 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory.

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 1960 there was one death from non-respiratory Tuberculosis (as distinct from notification of new cases of the disease).

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 1955 - 1960. As will be seen from the table our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is 0.13 compared with 0.12 for the Administrative County and 0.218 for England and Wales generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1000 population		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire	England & Wales
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
1959	nil	0.08	0.54
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	0.13	0.108	0.218
1960	nil	N.K.	0.068

PART II.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

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.

On April 1st, 1961 the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division. All plans, correspondence and stock were handed over to them on that date. Co-operation has been maintained with their officials throughout the year.

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	312	145	27	3	339	148
Bowland-with-Leagram	39	3	2	-	41	3
Chatburn	396	385	70	12	466	397
Chipping	277	261	42	10	319	271
Downham	61	-	5	-	66	-
Little Mitton	14	1	-	-	14	1
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton	86	26	7	-	93	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley	82	52	5	3	87	55
Twiston	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley	661	640	106	29	767	669
Wiswell	216	201	27	7	243	208
Worston	31	22	2	-	33	22
Totals	2204	1736	294	64	2498	1800

Of the above supplies 275 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses	9
	Other premises or works (by meter)	-
Existing properties	- Dwellings	1
	Other premises (by meter)	-

A large proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their 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.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

Sampling.

18 samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies and 31 samples of drinking water from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Nine samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and nine unsatisfactory. Seven samples from Private Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and 26 as being unsatisfactory. Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

The village of Pendleton, which is supplied by private estates is still receiving an unsatisfactory water supply and should be provided with a public mains water supply. In view of the bad samples obtained the possibility of this being undertaken should be investigated as soon as possible.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination. None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

Source	Bacteriological		
	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies.			
Wiswell F.	2	2	-
Hurst Green F.C.	4	2	2
Chatburn	3	2	1
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other authorities			
Hurst Green F.C.	1	-	-
Chatburn	3	1	2
Wiswell F.	2	-	2
Whalley F.	1	1	-
Chipping C.	2	1	1
Private Supplies.			
Stonyhurst F.	3	-	3
Pendleton	6	2	4
Downham	5	-	5
Whalley	1	-	1
Little Bowland	1	-	1
Chaigley	10	4	6
Wiswell	5	-	5
	49	16	33

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

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Worston is the one remaining village in the district without a mains sewerage system. A scheme was prepared but did not receive Ministerial Approval owing to the high cost.

With the exception of Pendleton almost all the properties within a reasonable distance of the sewer have converted to water closets. The response in the village of Pendleton has been disappointing.

The Council pay a grant of £15 or 50% whichever is the less towards the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. Owners of properties not within a reasonable distance from the sewer are encouraged to provide septic tanks for the reception of their foul effluent. The Council's grant also applies to these properties.

During 1960 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets ..... 12.
Pail closets to fresh water closets ..... 13.
Waste water closets to fresh water closets ..... 13.

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			
1490	217	183	120	194
1890			314	
2204				

These figures indicate that of the 2204 dwellings in the district 1890 have a water carriage system and that 1707 are connected to public sewers.

Since the completion and reconstruction of the Whalley and Calderstones Sewerage Disposal Works in 1959 difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory samples from the Calderstones section. The effluent from the hospital contains a high percentage of fat which retards the drying out of the sludge and also causes the sludge to rise to the top of the tanks. Investigations are in hand to overcome the difficulty and produce a satisfactory sample.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Three Public Conveniences have been provided by the Council during the year at Hurst Green, Chatburn, and Downham. With the existing ones at Whalley this now makes a total of four in the District.

The one provided at Hurst Green is of stone construction, and is supplied with wash hand basins and paper hand towels.

At Chatburn and Downham existing conveniences, behind hotels, which were not in use, were taken over and renovated to provide a required need for both villages.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

The village of Chipping is the one remaining village without conveniences, though investigations are in hand for the provision of these amenities.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District.

At Chipping there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by children and careless householders. Despite the posting of notices, this continues.

Streams are frequently inspected and every effort made to prevent pollution wherever the sources are discoverable.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Routine inspections are made and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work, especially housing, has limited visits.

The Lancashire County Council pay the Council 2/6 for each shop inspected.

FACTORIES.

41 routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found (chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences) were notified to occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or were in hand.

The fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Factory Inspector. During the year one certificate was issued to a factory showing that the Means of Escape in Case of Fire were satisfactory. All factories within the District are now in possession of this Certificate.

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	4	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	39	27	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	2	-	-
Total	45	41	1	-

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	1	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient	2	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	6	3	-	3	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 seven site Licences were issued, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans, 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 week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are 8 factory chimneys in the district. No complaints of black or heavy smoking was received during the year, and none was observed.

In an effort to reduce the dust nuisance over Chatburn, a further two wet de-dusting plants were installed by Horrocksford Lime Company on the main driers; this being in addition to the wet de-dusting plant fixed on the tarmacadam process plant the previous year.

An improvement in the emission of dust has certainly taken place, but the amount of rain received during the year had no doubt some bearing on the small number of complaints received. It can only be hoped that the plants installed prove to be so efficient as to obviate any cause for complaint.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

None was carried out during the 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; 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.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act in the district.

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	880
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	136
No. of defects or nuisances abated	121
No. of notices served - informal	128
No. of notices served - formal	-

	Visits.
Infectious Diseases	14
Disinfections	-
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	153
Drainage Works etc.	331
Refuse collections and disposal	114
Water Supplies	131
Schools	14
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning	336
Building Inspections	382
Housing Sites	109
Council Houses re. repairs.	477
Tents, Vans, Sheds.	13
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	102
Dairies	8
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	816

B. 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 120 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 slatted type of litter basket being provided for Downham and other beauty spots in the area.

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 1960 was as follows:-

29 are outstanding
37 have been improved (15 by Improvement Grant)
23 demolished or converted to other use
7 combined with next door.

96 Total

The summary shows that some progress has been made with 67 houses, but no progress has been made with 29 houses. 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 the past year or so to renovate reasonably good houses throughout the district. The Rent Act may have been the cuase for the work being done.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 50 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications for Discretionary Grants 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 from owner/occupied houses.

The Council makes a 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 other Class III properties.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959 and 49 in 1960. 70 houses of reasonable condition have been provided with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities, will, in the forseeable future, become condemned property.

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	1	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons	17	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 106.

(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose ..... 204.

(c) Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 6

(2) Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit ..... 2.

2. Houses Demolished:- ..... Nil

3. Unfit Houses Closed:- ..... Nil

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action by local authority ..... 43.

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):- ..... Nil

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:- ..... Nil

7. 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	-	-

(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.

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

Action during year:	No. of dwellings affected.
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	51
(b) Applications approved by local authority	49
(c) Work completed	26

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are scattered throughout the district approximately 30 unfit houses which require extensive repairs and improvements. The chief defects found are rising and penetrating dampness, perished plasterwork, inadequate natural lighting, and complete lack of modern amenities, such as a hot water supply and bathroom with W.C. So far, informal action has failed to secure the extensive repairs required, and it would appear that statutory procedure will have to be invoked to have this property brought up to standard.

There are approximately 9 back-to-back houses and 9 back-to-earth houses in the district.

OVERCROWDING.

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding, has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

101 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary, and various works of improvement initiated. These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent contamination of food.

ICE CREAM.

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

5 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 produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination:-

Total number submitted:- 337.

	Results.		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	13	1
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	62	215	58
(iii) " Culture Test	14	108	7
(iv) " Biological Test	3	25	-

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests:-

	No. of samples	Results.		
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	11	10	1	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	-	-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-

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 4 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	3366	929	4	18,782	107
Number inspected	3366	929	4	16,804	107
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	5	-	9	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2087	732	-	827	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	62.06	79.33	Nil	4.45	5.60
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	57	12	-	-	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.72	.35	-	-	3.73
Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-
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.

From the table it will be observed that the percentage of cattle affected with Tuberculosis has dropped from 5.98% to 1.72% and cows from 7.50% to .35%, which is a very satisfactory trend.

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.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

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

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Provision of Public Conveniences in the village of 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.

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.