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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH




AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1962 - 63.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.M. Airey.  
(Thornley-with-Wheatley)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.G. Sharp.  
(Chatburn)

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

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

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Mr. Councillor H. Holden.

Chatburn.

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping.

Mr. Councillor R.R. Whitaker.

Downham and Twiston.

Mr. Councillor J.R. Jackson.

Pendleton.

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Whalley.

Councillor Mrs. Mary Troop.

Wiswell and Little Mitton.

Mr. Councillor R. Parrish.

Worston and Mearley.

Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood.





S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

R.C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,  
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Surveyor.

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

Deputy Public Health Inspector  
and Surveyor.

M.C. DAWSON, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Clerk.

T. SCOTT.

Clerk

MRS. J. JACKSON to 31st. May 1962.

MISS H. PARKS-HOLT  
from 1st. August 1962.



PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

R. C. WEBSTER

B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





Council Offices,  
Church Brow,  
Clitheroe,  
Lancs.

June 1963.

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 1962 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,

R. C. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.



# PART I.

## A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District.....	32,170 acres.
Population - Preliminary Census 1961.....	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1962.....	9,430
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1962.....	2,200
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1962.....	29
Total number of dwellings - end of 1962.....	2,229
Rateable Value.....	£100,587
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£400

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			
Lighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	305	2	307	253	54	12	18	337
Lowland-with-Leagram.	39	-	39	11	28	1	1	41
Matburn.	393	4	397	391	6	25	53	475
Whipping.	275	3	278	211	67	12	32	322
Worham.	61	-	61	47	14	-	10	71
Little Mitton.	13	1	14	8	6	-	-	14
Dearley.	7	1	8	2	6	-	-	8
Wendleton.	84	2	86	71	15	2	6	94
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	80	2	82	35	47	4	2	88
Twiston.	21	-	21	8	13	-	1	22
Thalley.	679	5	684	679	5	40	72	796
Wiswell.	213	8	221	206	15	9	29	259
Worston.	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2200	29	2229	1946	283	105	226	2560





# L STATISTICS.

HS.

<u>Live Births.</u>			<u>Birth Rate.</u>	
	M.	F.	Per 1000 estimated population.	
	Total.			
itimate	63	52		
egitimate	4	2	<u>Crude</u>	12.8
			<u>Adjusted.</u>	15.8
al	67	54		
	121			

egitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 4.96

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1962	121	12.8	18.0
1961	110	11.7	17.4
1960	91	9.7	17.1
1959	100	10.6	16.5
1958	82	8.8	16.4
1957	88	9.4	16.1
Average - 5 years 1957 - 1961	94.1	10.04	16.7

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 12.8 compared with 18.0 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 12.8 shows an increase of 1.1 over last year, and is the highest recorded since 1950 when it was 14.8.

<u>Stillbirths.</u>			<u>Stillbirth Rate.</u>
	M.	F.	per 1,000 total (live and Still) births.
	Total		
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1
			<u>32.0</u>
Total	3	1	4

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales.</u>	
		Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population
1962	4	32.0	0.424	18.1	0.35
1961	1	9.0	0.17	18.7	0.33
1960	2	21.5	0.34	19.7	0.34
1959	-	-	-	20.7	0.35
1958	-	-	-	21.6	0.36
1957	2	22.0	0.34	22.4	0.37
Average - 5 years 1957 - 1961		10.5	0.17	20.62	0.35





THS.

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
80	58	138

Death Rate  
per 1000  
estimated population

Crude - 14.6. Adjusted - 10.8

<u>Year</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District.</u>			<u>England and Wales.</u>
	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
1962	138	14.6	10.8	11.9
1961	112	12.0	10.8	12.0
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
Average 5 years 1957-61	104.6	11.18	10.5	11.66

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 14.6 per 1000, with the birth rate of 12.8 per 1000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 1.8 per 1000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in the District was 1.7 per 1000, so that there is a decrease this year of 0.1 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths: the figure for 1962 being 6.1 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 year.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 Live Births</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2	16.5
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	2	-	2	

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No. Registered.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 live births.</u>
1962	2	16.5	21.4
1961	2	18.2	21.4
1960	3	33.0	21.7
1959	1	10.0	22.0
1958	3	36.6	22.5
1957	5	57.0	23.0
Average 5 years 1957-61	2.8	30.96	22.12



0-NATAL MORTALITY.

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

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No.</u> <u>Registered.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>live births.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>live births.</u>
1962	-	-	15.1
1961	1	9.1	15.5
1960	3	33.0	15.6
1959	1	10.0	15.8
1958	1	12.2	16.2
1957	4	45.0	16.5
Average - 5 years 1957 - 1961	2.0	21.86	15.92

1-NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>Live Births.</u>
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	Nil.
Total	-	-	-	

2-INATAL MORTALITY.

<u>Stillbirths and Deaths</u> <u>under 1 week combined.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>Total Births.</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3	32.0
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
Total	3	1	4	

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, the 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; there were 3 in 1960, only 1 in 1961, but 2 in 1962.

3-TOTAL MORTALITY.

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

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Clitheroe Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>No.</u> <u>Registered</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>total births.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u> <u>total births.</u>
1962	Nil.	Nil.	0.35
1961	1	9.01	0.33
1960	Nil.	Nil.	0.34
1959	Nil.	Nil.	0.38
1958	Nil.	Nil.	0.43
1957	Nil.	Nil.	0.47
Average - 5 years 1957 - 1961	0.2	1.8	0.39





SES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	14	22
Coronary disease, angina	17	9	26
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart diseases	4	9	13
Other circulatory diseases	6	1	7
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	12	3	15
Bronchitis	-	4	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	4
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	11
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	80	58	138





There were 138 deaths in 1962 compared with 112 in 1961.

In 1962, 17 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 16 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately death in every 8 has been due to cancer.

In 1962, 69 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart, and circulatory diseases in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1961 was 61. 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. Half the deaths recorded in our 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 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; and 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, then the pathologist visits them at their own homes 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, diathermy, 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 the open access to a centre providing this kind 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 was 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 all ages.	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths.
		Age Periods - Years.										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un-known	
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Crouping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	23	1	1	2	1	2	14	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	-
Staphylococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erythema neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown					
Acute pneumonia (m. & infl.)	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epidemic or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atypical fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the above cases, 1 Pneumonia, and 8 Dysentery were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Hospital.

The total cases notified show a decrease of 76 on the previous year.

Increases.	1962.	1961	Decreases.	1962.	1961.
			Scarlet Fever	2	13
			Measles	23	44
Pneumonia	3	2	Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1
			Acute poliomyelitis	-	2
			Dysentery	10	52





For the fourteenth 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 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 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.	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	Average 1957/61
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	13	15	2	6	8	8.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	23	44	10	83	36	154	65.4
Whooping Cough	-	-	16	3	-	-	3.8
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	1	10	3	15	6.2
Malignant Pyrexia	-	1	1	4	1	4	2.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	-	1	4	-	1.4
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	10	52	1	5	3	-	12.2
Phthalmic Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	2	1	3	1.2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	.2
Other diseases	-	-	-	-	3	1	.8
Totals	38	114	45	110	57	185	102.2





# Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified; there being no deaths from the disease in 1962.

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

The figure of one respiratory case compares with one respiratory and one non-respiratory cases notified in 1961.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st. December 1962.

<u>Respiratory.</u>			<u>Non-respiratory.</u>			<u>Totals.</u>		
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>43</u>

These figures show a decrease of two respiratory, and one 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 1962 there were no deaths from 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 1957 to 1962.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is nil compared with 0.082 for the Administrative County, and 0.173 for England and Wales generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1957	nil	0.10	0.09
1958	nil	0.10	0.10
1959	nil	0.08	0.54
1960	nil	0.07	0.068
1961	nil	0.06	0.065
Average - 5 years 1957 - 61	nil	0.082	0.173
1962	nil	N.K.	0.059





P A R T    I I .

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 the 1st. April 1960, 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.

The following table gives detail 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.	307	153	30	4	337	157
Bowland-with-Leagram.	39	3	2	-	41	3
Chatburn.	397	397	78	15	475	412
Chipping.	278	264	44	14	322	278
Downham.	61	57	10	2	71	59
Little Mitton.	14	3	-	-	14	3
Leafield.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	86	63	8	2	94	65
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	82	54	6	3	88	57
Twiston.	21	16	1	-	22	16
Whalley.	684	670	112	41	796	711
Wiswell.	221	208	38	6	259	214
Worston.	31	25	2	-	33	25
Totals.	2229	1913	331	87	2560	2000

The following additional supplies were connected to Public Mains during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses	14
	Other premises	-
Existing properties	- Dwellings	146
	Other premises	23

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Huntroyde Estate (Pendleton), and 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.

13 samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies and 49 samples of drinking water from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination. 12 samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and 1 as unsatisfactory. 21 samples from Private Supplies were reported as being satisfactory and 28 as being unsatisfactory. Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

During the year, the Fylde Water Board negotiated with the Huntroyde Estates for the take over of their private supply in Pendleton. On completion, the Board then extended their mains supply from Wiswell into the existing mains in Pendleton Village. Thus after many years with an unsatisfactory supply, Pendleton now receives treated water, with the exception of six properties still supplied by two private sources. Despite the fact that many bad samples have been obtained from these supplies, the owners have not yet connected to a satisfactory mains supply. Samples are being taken regularly, and the situation is being closely watched.

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
<u>Public Supplies.</u>			
Pendleton.	2	1	1
Pendleton F.C.	6	6	-
Hurst Green F.C.	3	3	-
Whalley.	1	1	-
Chipping C.	1	1	-
<u>Private Supplies.</u>			
Stonyhurst F.	8	5	3
Pendleton.	22	9	13
Pendleton C.	4	2	2
Twiston.	1	-	1
Whalley.	5	1	4
Wiswell.	9	4	5
	62	33	29

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. It is hoped to resurrect these proposals very shortly.

An extra effort has been made throughout the year to reduce the number of pail and midden closets in the area; the number converted (31) being very encouraging. The benefits to be obtained by taking advantage of the Standard Improvement Grant Scheme has helped to persuade owners to convert.

If the conversions proceed at the present rate it will then be possible to empty all the pail closets in the district in one day.

With the exception of Pendleton almost all the properties within a reasonable distance of the sewer have been 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 1962 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	20.
Pail closets to fresh water closets	31.
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.	18.

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

No. of middens.	106.
No. of closets attached to these middens.	106.
No. of pail closets serviced by L.A.	53.
No. of moveable dustbins.	3043.
No. of waste water closets.	193.
No. of fresh water closets.	1801.
No. of houses on water carriage system.	1929.

#### Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

Following the advice of Richardson & Jaffe, the analysts, after the taking of a series of samples at all stages of the Calderstones Section of the Whalley Sewage Disposal Works, one hundredweight of lime was added to each Dortmund tank each day. By so doing, the sludge settled to the bottom of the tanks enabling them to be partially desludged at least twice per week. The addition of the lime also assisted in the drying out of the sludge, and consequently the more efficient operation of the whole works.

Arrangements were also made to mix the final effluents from the Whalley and Calderstones sections with the result that satisfactory samples were obtained. Although both the Calderstones and Whalley Sewage Disposal Works were modernised in 1959, the Calderstones Section is now operating at 40,000 gallons per day above design, and the Whalley Section at 30,000 gallons per day above. Nevertheless, satisfactory samples have been obtained by the River Board.

#### Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

During the year the size of the sludge beds at these works was increased, and the earth sides of the beds replaced by concrete blocks. In addition, a new tank was provided to collect the effluent from the sludge beds, with pipe lines laid back to the inlet to enable the effluent to be pumped back, by means of a mobile pump, for re-circulation. The size of the humus tank was also increased.

#### Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works.

Following difficulties in sludge drying at these works, two new sludge drying beds were provided which enable the settling tanks to be desludged more frequently, and allow the works to operate more efficiently.

#### Chipping Sewage Disposal Works.

The trade effluent from Chipping Dairy, which discharges directly into the works, often causes difficulty in treating the sewage.

#### Sewers.

Infiltration of supernatant water in the Whalley and Barrow sewers requires investigation, and steps to reduce the amount will have to be undertaken.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Five Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council, and are situated at Whalley, Hurst Green, Chatburn, Downham, and Chipping.

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





Chipping was provided with conveniences during the year by taking over existing toilets behind the Sun Inn. They were renovated, and one extra W.C. provided for the ladies, together with a wash hand basin.

The main five villages in the area are now provided with public conveniences. The ones at Whalley, Hurst Green and Chipping having wash hand basins.

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

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place, and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley.

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

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

#### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

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

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

#### FACTORIES.

38 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 in hand.

The fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Factory Inspector.

Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including the 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.	3	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	28	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	7	-	-
Total	47	38	2	-





Cases in which defects were found.

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

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, six site licences are in force, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans, there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licenced. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for twenty 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 eight factory chimneys in the district. No complaint of black or heavy smoking was received during the year, and none was observed.

An improvement in the emission of dust over Chatburn has gradually taken place as dust arresters have been fitted on various sections of the Horrocksford Lime Company's works. Complaints are still being received however, and dust is still being deposited over Chatburn to the annoyance of its residents. It is still necessary to fix a satisfactory dust arrester on the Tar Coating Plant section of the works, and until this is carried out, annoyance to Chatburn residents will continue.

Following further approaches from the Local Authority, the firm are actively considering several alternative schemes, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory arrester plant will be fixed early in 1963.

Appended below are the monthly readings of the dust gauge situated at Downham. The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

January	9.7
February	5.7
March	1.9
April	3.0
May	4.3
June	6.7
July	2.5
August	4.0
September	3.7
October	2.6
November	1.1
December	5.2





## DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

It was not found necessary to disinfest any verminous houses during the year.

## SCHOOLS.

There are fourteen schools in the district, including three at Storyhurst 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 chairworks 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 and 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.....	876
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.....	65
No. of defects or nuisances abated.....	45
No. of notices served - informal.....	34
No. of notices served - formal.....	-
	<u>Visits.</u>
Infectious Diseases.....	1
Disinfections.....	-
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.....	151
Drainage Works etc.,.....	322
Refuse collections and disposal.....	129
Water Supplies.....	70
Schools.....	3
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning.....	626
Housing Sites.....	217
Council Houses re. repairs.....	405
Tents, Vans, Sheds.....	21
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.,.....	175
Dairies.....	10
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections.....	840





## B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicles, both of which are now eight years old, for the collection of refuse and nightsoil.

It is the Council's intention to replace one vehicle early in 1963, with a 10 cu. yd. side loading Karrier refuse collecting vehicle.

One driver and two men work with each vehicle; the driver assisting to load when necessary. For nightsoil collection, the driver and one man only are required; the third man assisting with refuse collection on the second vehicle.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from 53 properties throughout the whole of the district. The collection is completed in two days each week, though difficulties arise in attempting to maintain this service during holiday periods. The nightsoil is 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.

During the year, 31 pail closets were converted to W.C.'s.

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 refuse generally throughout the district is becoming more bulky, thus causing more frequent journeys to the tip, and longer periods to empty bins. In addition, outlying farms now request removal of refuse, and the only way to provide such a service is by a roadside collection.

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 letter 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 1962 was as follows :-

17	are outstanding.
45	have been improved (21 by Improvement Grant).
27	demolished, closed, or converted to other use.
7	combined with next door.
<u>96</u>	total.

The summary shows that some progress has been made with 79 houses, but no progress has been made with 17 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 reasonable good houses throughout the district. The Rent Act may have been the cause for the work being done.

#### IMPROVEMENTS GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 61 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 is made in suitable cases to other Class III properties.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, 63 in 1961, and 44 in 1962. Since the inception of the scheme, 177 houses of reasonable condition have now 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 foreseeable future, become condemned property.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government in his Circular 42/62, requested a very big increase in the number of houses being improved. Following receipt of this circular the Council decided to survey 277 houses, mainly in Chatburn and Whalley, to discover whether the houses have, or have not, bathrooms, hot water supplies, indoor W.C.'s etc. On completion of the survey, it is intended to concentrate on the owners and tenants of the properties lacking these amenities and capable of being improved, requesting them to improve their properties with the assistance of Improvement Grants.

#### 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)
<hr/>		
	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 the necessary works required, and its supervision whilst in progress.

#### OLD PEOPLE'S DWELLINGS.

Following the acceptance of Unity Structure's scheme for the erection of 18 two bedroom houses, and 16 Old Folk's Bungalows at Riddings Lane, Whalley, the Council nominated a selected local contractor to build same, and for Mr. Brooksbank, the Council's consultant, to prepare the scheme for the roads and sewers.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government approved the scheme, and work commenced during July.





The roads and sewers are now completed, and the construction of the houses and bungalows well advanced.

When completed it is hoped that this scheme will at least partly ease the growing demand, especially in Whalley, for this type of dwelling.

During the year negotiations were completed for the purchase of land adjoining Kirklands Housing Site at Chipping for eventual use for building houses and bungalows, principally for old people.

#### STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

- (i) by the local authority
- (ii) by other local authorities
- (iii) by other bodies or persons

Houses.	Flats.
-	-
1	-
13	-

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) 91
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 91
- (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 8
- (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 8

2. Houses Demolished :-

- In Clearance Areas :- Nil
- Not in Clearance Areas :- Nil

3. Unfit Houses Closed :- Nil

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

- After informal action by local authority 9

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	7	8
(b) Approved by local authority	7	8
(c) Work completed	6	6

- (d) All owners of Class IV (16) and Class V (1) houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions. Twenty-one houses previously classed as substandard 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	42
(b) Applications approved by local authority	44
(c) Work completed	48

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS.

There are scattered throughout the district approximately 17 unfit houses which require extensive repairs and improvements, or demolition. 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, or condemned.

There are approximately 9 back-to-back houses in the district, but all of these houses are provided with through ventilation and are generally satisfactory.

#### 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.

175 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 20 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.

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

#### (a) Samples for Biological Examination :-

Total number submitted :- 83.

	Results.		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	17	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	20	57	6
(iii) " Culture Test	4	13	2
(iv) " Biological Test	5	7	-

#### (b) Samples for Statutory Tests :-

	No. of samples.	Results.		
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	14	13	1	-
Heat Treat Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	3	-	3	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	-	1	2	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Following the introduction of the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations one private slaughterhouse at Chipping and one at Whalley have been closed. Two other slaughterhouses at Whalley were altered to conform with these Regulations, and a new slaughterhouse was constructed and licensed at Wiswell. Another one is in course of alteration at Stonyhurst. Meat inspection at these slaughterhouses comprises fully 50% of the Deputy Public Health Inspector's duties





Towards the end of the year the Wholesale Slaughterhouse in the area commenced killing pigs on a moderate scale. If this trend continues throughout the coming year it will further add to the meat inspection problem in the area.

Slaughtering on Saturdays and Sundays has continued throughout the year, and emphasises the disadvantages of staff in authorities with meat inspection commitments.

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

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Number Killed</u>	3294	1051	9	22,015	773
<u>Number Inspected</u>	3294	1051	9	20,020	773
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	5	4	15	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1566	795	1	1517	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	47.54	76.12	55.55	6.96	2.07
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.06	-	-	-	.39
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses 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. Figures for the past four years are shown herewith :-

Cattle :-	1959	-	5.98 %
	1960	-	1.72
	1961	-	0.15
	1962	-	0.06
Cows :-	1959	-	7.50
	1960	-	0.35
	1961	-	0.11
	1962	-	-

It will be observed that some 1,995 sheep were not inspected, as these were killed late or on Sunday afternoons.





## G E N E R A L.

### 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 obstructions 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.

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

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

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

### CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

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

Sewerage Scheme for Worston.

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.

The provision of a weekly refuse collection service.

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.







