CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1965

With the Compliments of the
Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector of the
Clitheroe Rural District Council

Clitheroe Rural District Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe, Lancs.

Tel. No. :
Clitheroe 536 (2 lines)

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1965 - 66

Chairman — Councillor the Reverend J.C. Tranmar, S.J. (Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley)

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

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.

Thornley-with-Wheatley

Mr. Councillor J.M. Airey.

Whalley

Councillor Mrs. M. Troop.
Mr. Councillor J.H. Fell.

Wiswell and Little Mitton

Mr. Councillor C. Pierce.

Worston and Mearley

Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health.

R.C. WEBSTER, T.D., 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 Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

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

Chief Clerk.

T. SCOTT.

Clerk.

MISS H. PARKS-HOLT.

PART I

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BY

R. C. WEBSTER

T.D., 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.

August 1966.

To:- The Chairman and 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 1965 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 1

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	32,170 acres
Population - Census 1961	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1965	9,500
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1965	2,347
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1965	58
Total number of dwellings - end of 1965	2,405
Rateable Value	£262,078
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£993

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 Domestic	Dwellings Agric.	Business Premises	Other Blgs.	Total Blgs.
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	302	8	310	254	56	11	18	339
Bowland-with-Leagram	38	2	40	10	30	1	1	42
Chatburn	385	9	394	390	4	19	67	480
Chipping	287	4	291	218	73	17	37	345
Downham	58	1	59	45	14	-	11	70
Little Mitton	14	-	14	7	7	-	-	14
Mearley	7	-	7	1	6	-	-	7
Pendleton	88	2	90	74	16	1	6	97
Thornley-with-Wheatley	79	2	81	34	47	3	5	89
Twiston	20	1	21	9	12	-	-	21
Whalley	804	20	824	818	6	35	88	947
Wiswell	235	8	243	229	14	7	38	288
Worston	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
	2,347	58	2,405	2,113	292	94	273	2,772

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	50	63	113
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Total	53	67	120

Birth Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude	12·6
Adjusted	15·9

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 5·83

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Rate per 1000
1965	120	12·6	18·1
1964	113	11·8	18·4
1963	108	11·4	18·2
1962	121	12·8	18·0
1961	110	11·7	17·4
1960	91	9·7	17·1
Average-5 years 1960-1964	108·6	11·48	17·82

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 12·6 compared with 18·1 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 has a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 12·6 shows an increase of 0·8 on last year.

Stillbirths

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1

Stillbirth Rate
per 1000 total (live and still) Births

8·3

Year	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population
1965	1	8·3	0·105	15·7	0·29
1964	1	8·8	0·104	16·3	0·31
1963	4	35·7	0·424	17·3	0·32
1962	4	32·0	0·424	18·1	0·33
1961	1	9·0	0·17	18·7	0·33
1960	2	21·5	0·34	19·7	0·34
Average - 5 years 1960 - 1964		21·4	0·292	18·02	0·33

DEATHS

Males	Females	Total	Death Rate
57	43	100	per 1000 estimated population

Crude - 10·5 Adjusted - 10·7

Year	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate Per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000
1965	100	10·5	10·7	11·5
1964	126	13·2	11·7	11·3
1963	121	12·6	11·2	12·2
1962	138	14·6	10·8	11·9
1961	112	12·0	10·8	12·0
1960	109	11·6	11·2	11·5
Average 5 years 1960-64	121·2	12·8	11·14	11·78

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 10.5 per 1000, with the birth rate of 12.6 per 1000, there is an excess of births over deaths of 2.1 per 1000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in the district was 0.4 per 1000, so that there is an increase this year of 2.5 per 1000. For England and Wales generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1965 being 6.6 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY

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

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1965	-	nil	19.0
1964	1	8·8	20·0
1963	2	18·5	20·9
1962	2	16·5	21·4
1961	2	18·2	21·4
1960	3	33·0	21·7
Average 5 years 1960-64	2	19·0	21·08

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 4 weeks.

	M	F	Total	Rate per 1000 live births
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1965	-	nil	13·0
1964	1	8·8	13·8
1963	2	18·5	14·2
1962	-	-	15·1
1961	1	9·1	15·5
1960	3	33·0	15·6
Average 5 years 1964-64	1·4	13·88	14·84

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week

	M	F	Total	Rate per 1000 live births
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitmate	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	

Clitheroe Rural District		
Year	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1965	nil	—
1964	1	8·8
1963	2	18·5
1962	-	-
1961	1	9·1
1960	3	33·0
Average 5 years 1960-64	1·4	13·88

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined	M	F	Total	Rate per 1000 live births
Legitimate	1	-	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	8·3
	1	-	1	

Clitheroe Rural District		
Year	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1965	1	8·3
1964	2	17·5
1963	8	53·6
1962	4	32·0
1961	2	18·0
1960	5	53·8
Average 5 years 1960-64	4·2	34·98

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 three deaths in the district of infants under one year of age; in 1959 we had only one such death; there were three in 1960, two in each of the next three years, one in 1964 and none in 1965.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No. of registered - NIL. Rate per 1000 total births - NIL

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1965	nil	nil	0·25
1964	nil	nil	0·25
1963	nil	nil	0·28
1962	nil	nil	0·35
1961	1	9·01	0·33
1960	nil	nil	0 34
Average 5 years 1960-64	0·2	1·8	0·31

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diptheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	--	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	9	15
Coronary disease, angina	25	7	32
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart diseases	7	2	9
Other circulatory diseases	-	2	2
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	1	3	4
Other disease of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	2	5
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
All causes	57	43	100

There were 100 deaths in 1965 compared with 126 in 1964.

In 1965, 14 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 15 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately one death in every 7 has been due to cancer.

In 1965, 59 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart, and circulatory diseases in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1964 was 64. 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 our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart disease.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE 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 a 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; Queens'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. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the 2nd and 4th Thursday 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 Disease cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

The Laboratory facilties 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 Hosiptals 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 at Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists ato the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacterological, 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 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 etc. 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 Notified											
	Total Cases all ages	Age Periods - Years										Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un-known	
Scarlet Fever	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis												
- paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- non-paralytic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	98	1	10	14	17	20	35	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Menigococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

The Dysentery cases were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Hospital and the Puerperal Pyrexia case occurred at Bromley Meade Maternity Home.

The total cases notified show an increase of 65 on the previous year.

Increases	1965	1964
Scarlet Fever	6	5
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	1	0
Measles	98	14

Decreases	1965	1964
Whooping Cough	0	5
Dysentery	1	15
Acute Pneumonia	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2

For the seventeenth 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.

One case of poliomyelitis has been reported in the 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	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	Average 1960/64
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	5	5	2	13	15	8.0
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	98	14	95	23	44	10	37.2
Whooping Cough	-	5	-	-	-	16	4.2
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	3	2	1	1.4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	2	-	1	1	1.2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	2	-	.4
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	15	1	10	52	1	15.8
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	107	42	103	38	114	45	68.4

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year. There were no deaths from the disease.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1965.

Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Totals		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Totals
18	10	28	6	4	10	24	14	38

These figures show an increase of one respiratory.

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

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 1960 to 1965.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is nil compared with 0.057 the Administrative County, and 0.059 for England and Wales generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1000 population		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire	England and Wales
1960	nil	0.069	0.068
1961	nil	0.058	0.065
1962	nil	0.058	0.059
1963	nil	0.052	0.056
1964	nil	0.049	0.047
Average 5 years 1960-64	nil	0.057	0.059
1965	nil	N.K.	0.042

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 the 1st. April 1960, the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division.

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.	310	241	29	2	339	243
Bowland-with-Leagram.	40	13	2	-	42	13
Chatburn.	394	394	86	14	480	408
Chipping.	291	285	54	12	345	297
Downham.	59	58	11	2	70	60
Little Mitton.	14	14	-	-	14	14
Mearley.	7	-	-	-	7	-
Pendleton.	90	84	7	2	97	86
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	81	63	8	3	89	66
Twiston.	21	16	-	-	21	16
Whalley.	824	812	113	38	937	850
Wiswell.	243	235	45	6	288	241
Worston.	31	25	2	-	33	25
Total.	2405	2240	357	79	2762	2319

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

New Buildings	-	Private Houses	-	74
		Other premises		-
Existing properties	-	Dwellings	-	-
		Other premises		-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley); the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

Stonyhurst College supply is chlorinated as well as passing through slow sand filters.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

Sampling.

Two samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies and six from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Both samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory, as were five of the Private Supply samples, the other being unsatisfactory.

Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

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.			
Whalley (F.C)	1	1	-
Hurst Green (F.C)	1	1	-
Private Supplies.			
Bowland-with-Leagram.	2	2	-
Pendleton.	3	3	-
Wiswell.	1	-	1
Totals.	8	7	1

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 remains the only village in the district without a main sewerage system. A scheme was considered during the year, but was rejected owing to the high cost involved. However, only five houses in the village remain on the conservancy system, and arrangements are in hand to secure conversion and discharge to septic tanks in the near future.

The few remaining pail closets emptied by the Council are widely scattered throughout the district and necessitate considerable expense in servicing. At the commencement of the year seven pails remained within economic distance of the sewer. Notices under Sec. 47 of the P.H.A. were served in respect of two of these, and it is expected that the remaining five will be dealt with in the coming year. Three pail closets were converted to W.C.'s during 1965.

The Council pay a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting pail closets, but the amended provisions of the Standard Grant Scheme will prove most successful in securing conversion where construction of septic tanks is involved; and property owners are encouraged to take advantage of these provisions.

During 1965 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	3
Pail closets to fresh water closets	3
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	9

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

No. of middens	97
No. of closets attached to these middens	97
No. of pail closets	94
No. of moveable dustbins	3455
No. of waste water closets	164
No. of fresh water closets	2049
No. of dwellings not on water carriage system	191

Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

Following the introduction of lime dosage into the Dortmund Tanks, the effluent from the Calderstones section of the works greatly improved. The Calderstones section and the Whalley section are operating at average flows of 40,000 and 30,000 gallons per day respectively, above the flows for which they were designed.

Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

Housing development in the Wiswell and Barrow areas has created extra demands on these works, and this matter is under consideration.

Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works.

The high fat contant of the sewage continues to give difficulties in the filters and sludge beds.

Chipping Sewage Disposal Works.

The continued closure of an adjacent dairy has resulted in improved effluent.

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. Penny slot locks have been removed from all the conveniences except at Hurst Green.

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

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 and Pendleton there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by careless householders, and despite the posting of notices this continues. Some pollution still occurs at Worston and Pendleton from sink and bath wastes. Pendleton Brook, where it passes through the village, had become silted up over a period of years, and was thoroughly cleaned up by the Lancashire County Council during the year. 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 severely curtailed the number of visits, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act.

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

FACTORIES.

Twenty-seven 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 the 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 of			
	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	3	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	37	10	-	-
(3) Other premises in which sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	9	14	-	-
Total	49	27	-	-

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	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	8	6	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Inneffective drainage of floors.	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient	1	-	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	7	1	-	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, eight 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 licensed. 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.

Following the installation of bag filter dust arrestors to the tar coating section of a local stone crushing works, all sections of the works are now equipped with suitable arrestor plant. Nevertheless the deposit of dust in the Chatburn area still gives cause for concern. The position is aggravated by the tipping of dust by a firm abutting on, but outside the area of this Authority. Representations to the local authority concerned have been made, and it is hoped that an alternative means of disposal of the dust will be found in the near future.

A further source of complaint regarding the emission of dust and fumes in the Chatburn area arises from a local cement works, also outside the jurisdiction of this Authority. Liaison with H.M. Inspectorate of Alkali is maintained in these matters.

Appended below are the monthly readings of the dust gauges sited at Chatburn and Downham. The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

Month.	Downham.				Chatburn.			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	9.7	0.85	-	-	-	-	6.9	10.1
February	5.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	7.1	2.6
March	1.9	1.3	-	-	-	-	9.0	4.9
April	3.0	-	-	1.7	-	3.9	2.8	4.4
May	4.3	-	-	1.8	-	1.6	2.8	4.8
June	6.7	-	-	3.7	-	13.2	2.2	10.0
July	2.5	-	-	1.1	-	15.5	4.8	7.6
August	4.0	-	-	1.1	-	13.9	9.0	5.4
September	3.7	-	-	4.2	-	13.5	9.0	6.6
October	2.6	-	-	2.1	-	1.7	9.2	4.4
November	1.1	-	-	2.5	-	6.4	13.2	6.7
December	5.2	-	-	2.5	-	4.4	6.1	3.9
Totals	50.4	2.75	-	20.7	-	74.1	82.1	71.4
Average	4.2	.92	-	2.3	-	8.23	6.84	5.95

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

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

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen 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.

No Rodent Operative is now employed by the Council. The General Foreman attends to all complaints, and treats Refuse Tips, Sewers, and Sewage Disposal Works regularly. No routine surveys for rodent infestation are now carried out.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty one petrol stores licensed, thirteen of which are petrol filling stations.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited.	2157
No. of visits.	2464
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.	72
No. of defects or nuisances abated.	45
No. of notices served - informal.	35
No. of notices served - formal.	1

	Visits.
Infectious Diseases.	30
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.	111
Drainage Works.	279
Refuse collections and disposal.	102
Water Supplies.	8
Schools.	39
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning.	702
Housing Sites.	156
Council Houses re. repairs.	551
Tents, Vans, Sheds.	-
Food preparing premises, provision shops, etc.,	76
Dairies.	1
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.	801

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

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

A weekly collection of refuse operates in two of the larger villages, Whalley and Hurst Green, the remainder of the district being serviced every two weeks. Hotels, catering establishments, and shops are serviced weekly. Schemes for extending the weekly collection service throughout the district have been submitted but were not accepted by the Council owing to the increased costs involved. Whilst the progressive reduction in pail closets has to some extent eased the refuse collection service, this has been more than counterbalanced by the construction of new housing, shorter working hours, and the increasingly bulky nature of domestic refuse. In addition, an increasing number of outlying farms, previously not serviced, are requesting refuse removal. With all these factors operating there is little scope for improving the refuse collection service with existing staff and vehicles.

The Council operate two 10 cub. yard Karrier side loading refuse collecting vehicles, with tipping facilities at Hurst Green, Whalley, Chatburn and Chipping. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining suitable sites and the position is becoming acute in the Whalley area.

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 are purchased and placed in the villages where the need is greatest; the slatted type of litter basket being provided where appropriate.

C. HOUSING.

Of the original 96 houses found to be unfit for habitation under the Rural Housing Survey, a hardcore of 19 remain outstanding, although at the end of the year nine of these were standing empty, either voluntarily or following action by the local authority. Staff permitting, it is proposed to survey further houses during the coming year, and there is little doubt that a further number of substandard dwellings remain to be dealt with.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 87 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 sub-standard 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 in respect of owner occupied houses.

The Council makes a Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all sub-standard properties, and for conversion of other buildings into houses.
Other cases are considered on their merit.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, 63 in 1961, 44 in 1962, 44 in 1963, 34 in 1964, and 49 in 1965. Since the inception of the scheme, 304 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 forseeable future, become unfit property.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES - (185).

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings.

Whalley - Station Road/Limefield Avenue	10 - 3	Bedroom (pre 1939)	
Whalley - Green Park	22 - 3	"	
Whalley - Woodfield View	2 - 3	"	(Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road	2 - 2	"	
Whalley - Riddings Lane	18 - 2	"	
Whalley - Riddings Lane	16 - 1	"	
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	1 - 2	"	
	16 - 1	Bedroomed houses	
	25 - 2	"	"
	143 - 3	"	"
	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. A part time building inspector also assisted in this and other work until March.
At the end of the year the desirability of building further houses and bungalows, principally for old people, was under consideration.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-	Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority	-	-
(ii) by other local authorities	-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons	75	-

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) 116

(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 128

(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. 4

(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, and in respect of which :-

(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) ..... -

(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made ..... -

2. Houses Demolished :-

In clearance areas ..... Nil
Not in clearance areas ..... Nil

3. Unfit Houses closed :- ..... -

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action by local authority 10
Formal notice - section 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957 ..... -

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.	3	3
(b) Approved by local authority	3	3
(c) Work completed	11	11

(d) All owners of Class IV and Class V houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions.

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants :-

Action during year :-	No. of dwellings affected.
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	49
(b) Total applications approved by local authority	49
(c) Work completed	33

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Housing conditions generally are reasonably good, but there are scattered throughout the district a number of sub-standard properties, mainly eighteenth century tenanted cottages on a low rental. The principal defects are those inherent in this particular type of dwelling - dampness, perished plasterwork, natural light deficiency, and lack of modern amenities.

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, and is not a significant problem in this area.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

76 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.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and 23 for the sale of Ice Cream.

Eight samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture where appropriate.

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 public health aspects of milk distribution.

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 :- 81	Results.		
	Positive	Negative	No result
(i) Tuberculosis	-	5	1
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	15	64	2
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test	4	1	-
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test	1	4	1

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests :-

	No. of samples	Results.		
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
Raw Milk :-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	5	5	-	-
Heat Treated Milk :-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test		-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are currently four licensed private slaughterhouses within the district; three small retail slaughterhouses and one wholesale slaughterhouse.

Slaughtering on Saturdays and Sundays has continued throughout the year.

The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations during 1963 necessitated greatly increased time being spent to achieve 100% inspection, and this was only achieved at the expense of other activities of the Department which had to be severely curtailed. At the end of the year, the Council, following representations, decided to appoint additional staff to cope with the increased work.

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

	Cattle (Excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed and Inspected	2670	579	13	18,527	3707
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	7	2	34	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	890	410	3	2,128	164
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	33.7	72.02	38.46	11.66	4.69
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	12
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.03	-	-	-	0.32
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
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.

G E N E R A L.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYELAWS) 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 provision of a weekly refuse collection service, including a reasonable collection for outlying farms.

The improvement and repair of sub-standard houses in the district.

The reduction of the number of private water supplies, and the purification and protection of the remainder.

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

The purification of the rivers and streams,

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.