

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Clitheroe U.D.C. / Borough.

Contributors

Clitheroe (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

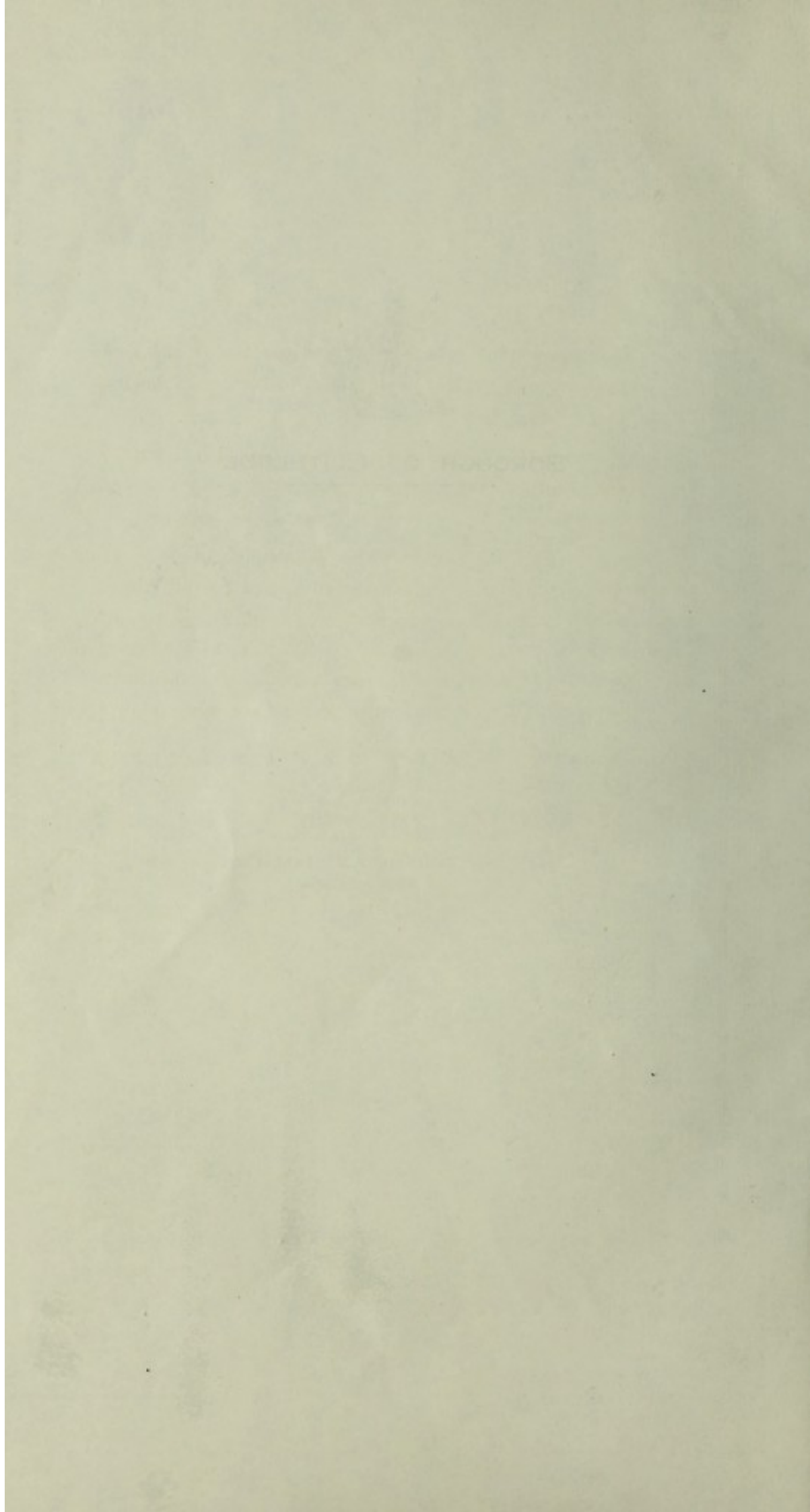


A N N U A L R E P O R T

o n t h e

Health and Sanitary Administration
of the Borough

1 9 6 0



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for 1960 which includes the Annual Report of your Senior Public Health Inspector.

This is my first Report and I assure you that I highly appreciate the honour of being the Medical Officer of Health of a Borough of such historic importance as Clitheroe.

The growth of the town is shown by the fact that in less than ten years the number of inhabited houses has increased by six hundred. That the town is a young and growing one, notwithstanding its long history, is shown by the high birth rate and a death rate lower than the national average, when both are adjusted. Health statistics generally are very satisfactory.

I thank the Chairman, members of the Council and my fellow officials for their kindly welcome to me, and I trust that I shall justify the confidence placed in me.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

R. C. WEBSTER.

Medical Officer of Health
Clitheroe M. B.

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960

Councillor W. Sharples, J.P., Mayor

Councillor J. Entwistle, Deputy Mayor

Chairman:

Councillor S. J. Moore

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman W. Wilkinson

Alderman F. Bentham, J.P.

Alderman C. Chatburn

Alderman J. H. Satterthwaite, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillor G. C. Braithwaite

Councillor D. Coates

Councillor J.W.D. Critchley, J.P.

Councillor E. Crossley

Councillor J.M.W. Dawson

Councillor S. F. Hardman

Councillor J. Hall

Councillor F. Nelson

Councillor T. Robinson

- - - -

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS COMMITTEE

1980

Counselor E. S. Rogers, J.P., Mayor

Counselor J. E. Rogers, Deputy Mayor

Chairman

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Vice-Chairman

Alfred W. Robinson

Alfred W. Robinson, J.P.

Alfred W. Robinson

Alfred W. Robinson, M.D., J.P.

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Counselor J. E. Rogers, J.P.

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Counselor J. E. Rogers

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Counselor J. E. Rogers

Counselor E. S. Rogers

Counselor J. E. Rogers

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health (part time)	to 30th April 1960 - CYRIL ROYLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
	from 1st May 1960 - REGINALD C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	E. COATES, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.
Food Inspector	(on sick leave 5th November)
Shops Inspector	(1960 to 8th March 1961)
Cleansing Superintendent	
Additional Public Health Inspector	W. GRANGE, C.S.I.B., Meat and Food Certificate
Housing Repairs Inspector	M. HARRISON
Clerical Officer	N. CLEGG

- - - - -

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health (part time)	1900 April 1900 - EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M.
Chief of Health Department	From Jan. 1900 - EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M.
Sanitary Officer Food Inspector Beverage Inspector Cleaning Inspector	EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M. (from Jan. 1900 to March 1901) (from Jan. 1901 to March 1901)
Additional Public Health Inspector	EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M. (from Jan. 1900 to March 1901)
Residing Negative Inspector	EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M.
Chief of Office	EDWARD W. B. M. D. M. D. C. M.

REPORT OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of Borough (in acres) 1,100

Population - Census, 1951 12,001

Estimated Population - mid 1952 12,000

Number of Infants Born, Census, 1948 2,700

Number of Deaths 1948 2,400

P A R T I

Notably below

1,100,000

has represented by a heavy line

1,100

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

b y

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

Medical Officer of Health.

- - - - -

P A R T I

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA
- B. GENERAL HISTORY OF HEALTH SERVICES
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

12

ROBERT C. WHEATON, D.S., M.B., D.C.
S.A.C., D.C.H., F.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

A. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of Borough (in acres)	2,386
Population - Census, 1951	12,057
Estimated Population - Mid 1960	12,000
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census, 1951	3,886
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1960	4,444
Rateable Value	£140,641
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£549

The principal Industries carried on in the area are Cotton and Rayon Weaving, Cotton Bleaching, Cement Manufacture, Chemical Manufacture, Agricultural and Precision Engineering, Domestic Heater Manufacture, Garment Manufacture, Limestone Quarrying and Tarmacadam, and Foundry Castings.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	99	84	183
Illegitimate... ..	4	7	11
	103	91	194

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of estimated Population.

Crude..... 16.2 Adjusted.....18.3

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate... ..	-	1	1
	3	1	4

RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.....20.2

<u>DEATHS</u>	75	125	200
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DEATH RATE per 1,000 of estimated resident Population

Crude..... 16.7 Adjusted.....14.0

INFANT MORTALITY (under 1 year)

Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate... ..	1	-	1
	3	2	5

RATE per 1,000 Live Births 25.8

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (under 4 weeks) ... 3 2 5

RATE per 1,000 Live Births 25.8

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc.....NIL

RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) Births..NIL

BIRTH RATE

It will be seen that the number of LIVE BIRTHS registered during the year was 194, giving an adjusted Rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the Population, which is an increase of 2.5 per 1,000 on the figure for the previous year.

The trend of this Rate over the past ten years, in comparison with the rate for England and Wales is shown in the following Table:-

Year	Clitheroe			Rate per 1,000	England and Wales Rate per 1,000
	Number of Births				
	M	F	Total		
1951	80	79	159	14.4	15.5
1952	88	73	161	14.5	15.3
1953	106	85	191	17.2	15.5
1954	79	80	159	14.9	15.2
1955	84	78	162	15.3	15.0
1956	76	71	147	13.9	15.7
1957	84	73	157	14.8	16.1
1958	89	62	151	14.3	16.4
1959	85	82	167	15.8	16.5
1960	103	91	194	18.3	17.6
Average - Years 1951 - 1960				15.3	15.8

STILLBIRTHS

Four stillbirths were assigned to the Borough during 1960, a similar figure to the previous year.

The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:-

Year	Number of Still-Births	Rate per 1,000 (live & still) Births	Rate per 1,000 of Population	
			Clitheroe	England and Wales
1951	7	42	0.58	0.36
1952	4	24	0.33	0.35
1953	3	15	0.25	0.35
1954	1	6	0.08	0.34
1955	3	18	0.25	0.35
1956	6	39	0.51	0.37
1957	9	54	0.75	0.37
1958	4	26	0.33	0.36
1959	4	23	0.33	0.35
1960	4	20	0.33	0.34
Average - Years 1951-60			0.37	0.35

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths of Clitheroe residents which occurred during the year was 200, representing an adjusted DEATH RATE of 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, a decrease of 0.6 per 1,000 on the figure for the previous year.

The Death Rate for the Borough for the past ten years is shown below in comparison with the rate for England and Wales:-

Year	Clitheroe		England and Wales Rate per 1000
	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	
1951	184	13.0	12.5
1952	151	10.7	11.3
1953	202	14.3	11.4
1954	166	11.6	11.3
1955	215	15.1	11.7
1956	252	16.0	11.7
1957	280	15.7	11.5
1958	198	10.4	11.7
1959	210	14.6	11.6
1960	200	14.0	11.5
Average - Years 1951-1960		13.5	11.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Five Infant Deaths (under 1 year) were registered during the year, an increase of one on the previous year.

This gives a RATE of 25.8 per 1,000 live births.

The following Table gives the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the past ten years compared with the Rate for England and Wales:-

Year	Clitheroe	England and Wales
1951	38	29.6
1952	25	27.6
1953	10	26.8
1954	25	25.5
1955	37	24.9
1956	7	23.8
1957	13	23.0
1958	20	22.5
1959	24	22.0
1960	25.8	21.7
Average - 1951-1960	22.4	24.7

OTHER INFANT DEATHS

Deaths from Measles (all ages) NIL

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) NIL

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 1

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

It will be seen from the Table below that some 145 (72%) of the 200 deaths registered were attributable to three groups of disease, viz:-

Heart Disease	68
Cancer (all forms)	28
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System... ..	49

During the year, 49 deaths occurred in Clitheroe Hospital (12 Males and 37 Females - chronic sick). Such deaths are not transferable but are assigned to the Borough area. This makes the death rate for Clitheroe Borough considerably higher than it would if the large section of them had been assigned to the areas outside Clitheroe in which normally they would have been resident.

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - YEAR 1960

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
All causes - Certified	75	125	200
- Uncertified	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)... ..	-	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Influenza	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	-	4	4
Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	11	16
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	36	49
Coronary Disease, angina	28	18	46
Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..	1	4	5
Other Heart Disease	5	12	17
Other Diseases of Circulatory System... ..	2	2	4
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System... ..	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion... ..	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5
All Other Accidents	-	2	2
Suicide	-	1	1
All Other Causes... ..	7	16	23
TOTAL	75	125	200

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. A comprehensive range of services is maintained by the LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, the LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. They include Ante-natal Clinic (with classes for exercises and relaxation); Child Welfare Clinic; Eye and Aural Clinic; Speech Therapy Clinic and other School Medical Services. Provision is also made for Child Guidance.

These Clinics are carried on at Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe.

The AMBULANCE SERVICE for the town is provided by the Lancashire County Council and vehicles are housed at the Depot in Princess Avenue, Clitheroe.

II. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE TOWN BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- (i) GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES. These are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, Burnley and Nelson. There is also access where required to Manchester, Liverpool and other hospitals.

CHEST SURGERY is based on Blackpool Victoria Hospital. This Thoracic Unit is under the direction of Mr. P. Jewsbury, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

BRAIN SURGERY ETC. is based on Preston Royal Infirmary under the Neuro-Surgical Unit conducted by Mr. G. K. Tutton, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

MATERNITY CASES are provided for at Bramley Meade, Whalley; Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES are accommodated as required at Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn, and the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHEST CLINIC. This is now held at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the direction of the Chest Physician, Dr. R. Ward.

(ii) PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Pathological and Bacteriological Departments of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Preston Royal Infirmary, do the Public Health Laboratory work in accordance with the Government Scheme officially carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

A Sub-Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Spink, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, functions in a suite of rooms at the Clitheroe Hospital, and is open between 9-0 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. each Wednesday. The local Practitioners can refer Clitheroe patients for any necessary tests and thus obviate the tiresome travel to more distant hospital centres.

(iii) X-RAY FACILITIES

Blackburn Royal Infirmary; Victoria Hospital, Accrington; Victoria Hospital, Burnley, and Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, all have "Open Access Departments" to which any general medical practitioner can send cases for x-ray examination direct, without the patient having to be sent first to a hospital clinic, thus saving the time of the patient and the consultant when it is appropriate to deal with the case in this manner.

This facility also enables the general medical practitioners to maintain their medical interest because they do not necessarily have to lose the oversight of their cases when direct reference to the x-ray department is appropriate.

III. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (i) A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE is conducted in rooms in New Market Street, Clitheroe. This is a voluntary organisation supported by public subscription and small payments made by patients, and also from monies derived from the funds of the former District Nursing Association. It continues to render useful service. A wide variety of treatments are available and appropriate physiotherapy is given to an increasing number of patients when recommended by their medical attendant.

The Centre relieves the pressure on the physiotherapy departments of local hospitals; these departments are grossly under-staffed because of the great shortage of trained personnel. The Centre also saves patients time and trouble. It has no connection with the National Health Service.

(i) PHYSIOTHERAPY (continued).....

From time to time, it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for help by means of Coffee Evenings, Open Days at the Centre, etc., and the Committee of the Physiotherapy Unit very much appreciate the support given by the public, without which it would be impossible to carry on.

- (ii) THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE is housed in commodious premises in Lowergate and continues to be a beneficial and popular social centre much appreciated by the older generation of townspeople. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and "efforts" and has encouragement from the Borough Council and the County Council.

A CHIROPODY SERVICE for old people is in operation.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of Infectious Diseases during 1960 is shown in the following Table, which includes particulars of cases notified to the Authority, cases removed to hospital, and deaths from these diseases. Cases of the non-notifiable minor infectious diseases are not included:-

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases all Ages	Cases Notified						Total Deaths	Cases removed to Hospital
		Age periods - years							
		0-1	1-5	5-10	10-25	25-65	65 and over		
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever....	26	-	3	13	10	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	99	2	37	53	7	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough...	20	4	8	7	-	1	-	-	-
Ac. Pneumonia....	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	7	-
Puer. Pyrexia....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do- NP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oph. Neonatorum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Food Poisoning...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
T.B. Other Forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS.....	154	6	50	74	19	3	2	9	-

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that 154 cases of notifiable disease were reported during the year, a decrease of 20 cases on the previous year.

I set out overleaf a Table for five years, for comparative purposes.

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.....	26	10	16	9	26
Measles.....	-	157	233	99	99
Whooping Cough.....	70	16	5	51	20
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - P.....	8	1	-	-	-
-do- - NP.....	6	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas.....	3	1	-	1	2
Acute Pneumonia.....	5	15	2	8	5
Dysentery.....	-	-	-	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria - all forms.....	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory.....	9	4	2	2	-
-do- Other Forms.....	1	1	2	-	-
Infective Encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.....	128	207	261	174	154

There was an increase in the cases of Scarlet Fever during 1960, but a diminution of Whooping Cough cases. The incidence of Measles was exactly as in 1959.

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1960. Only one case of this disease has occurred in the town since 1946.

It must again be stressed that if this record is to be maintained a high level of immunisation is essential.

The Lancashire County Council have given the opportunity to every Medical Practitioner in the area to provide immunisation against Whooping Cough, generally at the same time as immunisation against Diphtheria. Commonly immunisation is given against Tetanus ("lock-jaw") at the same time. These facilities are available at the Clinics or at the doctors' surgeries, for all children.

FOOD INFECTIONS

No action was called for in 1960 in respect of any Food Poisoning.

POLIOMYELITIS

The town was again free from Poliomyelitis during the year, but it is essential that immunisation should not be neglected.

It should be emphasised that poliomyelitis is not a disease confined to childhood; some of the most serious cases are to be found in adults, especially those who do heavy manual work. Immunisation is available to all people up to the age of forty years. It is not necessary for adults to attend a Clinic as all family doctors have the facilities required for such immunisation.

Immunisation Schemes have developed quickly and so the time has come when, in their first year, children may be protected against five serious infectious diseases, namely, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Protection against Tuberculosis was also begun in 1957, by the County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS

During 1960 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted to various Sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board which administers the general scheme. Close liaison is still maintained between the Board and the Local Public Health Department.

All the necessary disinfections following these cases are carried out by our own Department.

The following Table shows the age group incidence of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths therefrom in 1960:-

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	NIL		NIL		-	1	-	1 (age not known)

It will be seen that no cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were reported during the year. One death was attributable to the disease during this period.

The following Table gives the Death Rates for Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Borough, the County of Lancaster, and England and Wales, for the past ten years:-

Year	Rate per 1000 of Population		
	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England & Wales
1951	0.17	0.26	0.28
1952	0.17	0.20	0.21
1953	0.17	0.18	0.18
1954	0.08	0.14	0.16
1955	0.08	0.15	0.13
1956	0.17	0.11	0.11
1957	0.08	0.10	0.09
1958	0.08	0.10	0.10
1959	0.00	0.08	0.06
1960	0.08	0.07	0.068
Average - Years 1951-1960	0.11	0.14	0.14

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY No.3 - JULY TO AUGUST, 1959

The complete Report on the above survey came to hand early in 1960. During the survey only four cases of active Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment were discovered - a rate of 0.8 per 1000 x-rayed, as against 8 cases in 1956, when the rate was 1.1 per 1000 x-rayed. In addition, seven cases of Tuberculosis requiring only occasional supervision were discovered, as against 13 cases in 1956. The survey therefore showed a decrease in the rate of Tuberculosis, and was lower than the national average.

Three cases of Malignant Neoplasm, a rate of 0.6 per 1000 x-rayed, showed a slight increase on 1956 when the rate was 0.4 per 1000. Such increase, the Report stated, was usual throughout the country at the time.

PART I I

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
(Including Refuse Collection and Disposal)

2. HOUSING

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

b y

E. COATES, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The town is supplied by water collected from springs on the Corporation's gathering grounds on Grindleton Fell and augmented by subterranean water pumped from the Council's two boreholes also situated on the gathering grounds. The supply which is adequate and of good quality is further safeguarded by chlorination.

WATER SAMPLING

During the year, 41 samples were listed for bacteriological purity. The majority of the samples were satisfactory; the few doubtful samples were of raw water prior to chlorination.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE

Continued housing development, both private and municipal necessitated further sewer construction. A Scheme of Modernisation at the Sewage Disposal Works should be started in the not far distant future.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There are in the Borough some 11 Pail Closets, 905 Waste Water or "Tipper" Closets, and 3,741 Freshwater Closets.

A Scheme for the abolition of the pail and waste-water closets is in operation, the Council undertaking to make a Grant of £10 for each conversion to the freshwater system. During 1960, 21 conversions under the scheme were completed satisfactorily. A further 40 such closets were abolished under Improvement Schemes, and 35 in the Whalley Road Clearance Area, making a total of 96 for the year under review.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

No special action was called for in respect of pollution during the year.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

The following is a summary of the work done in the removal of House and Shop Refuse, etc., (excluding salvage loads) during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

1. House and Shop Refuse removed ...	3425 loads
2. Offal removed from Public Abattoir ...	213 loads
3. Fish and Vegetable Offal removed ...	267 loads
4. Nightsoil from Pail Closets ...	56 loads
TOTAL ...	<u>3961</u>

There are some 4,979 dustbins in use in the Borough area at the end of 1960. The control of replacement bins is in the hands of the Local Authority under a scheme which has been operated for many years past.

During the year, dustbins were emptied at intervals of 7 to 9 days. A weekly collection is aimed at but the collection frequency is inevitably extended temporarily following holiday periods. The absence of complaints is an index that the service is working quite satisfactorily, and this has been our experience during 1960. The co-operation and loyalty of the collection staff has contributed in no small measure to this improved service.

SALVAGE

The collection of salvage material continued during 1960. The prices for waste paper and cardboard, the main source of income, remained steady during the year and there was no disposal difficulty.

The following Table shows the total weight of salvage disposed of and the income derived therefrom during the year ended 31st December 1960:-

Material	Weight				Revenue		
	T.	C.	Q.	LBS.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper.....	38	14	2	-	232.	7.	-.
Cardboard.....	18	2	-	-	135.	15.	-.
Baled Dest. Tins...	21	2	1	-	126.	7.	6.
Unbaled Tins.....	7	19	-	-	26.	-.	9.
Textiles.....	-	16	1	-	8.	2.	6.
Ferrous Metal.....	5	7	-	-	25.	15.	-.
Non-Ferr. Metal....	-	4	1	26	12.	19.	6.
TOTALS.....	92	5	1	26	567.	7.	3.

A BONUS SCHEME for the collection of waste paper and cardboard operates in the department.

LITTER

Litter Bins are sited in the principal streets of the town. These are under the control of the Borough Engineer's Department and are emptied by the street sweepers on their round. Steps are being taken to increase the number of street bins as a contribution to the Anti-Litter Campaign.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Premises visited.....	2394
Nuisances discovered.....	187
Nuisances abated.....	185
House Inspections under Housing Acts.	86
House Re-inspections.....	32
Other House Inspections.....	15
Inspections re: Rent Act, 1957.....	4
Bakehouse Inspections.....	36
Factory Inspections.....	92
Inspections re: "Means of Escape"...	9
Inspections re: Clean Air Act.....	53
Visits to Food Shops and Stalls.....	54
Market Inspections.....	43
Visits to Dairies.....	6
Visits to Schools.....	4
Visits to Abattoirs.....	410
Visits to Ice Cream Shops.....	23
Visits under Shops Acts.....	21
Visits to Offices under P.H. Act.....	2
Visits re: Waste Food Order.....	49
Visits to Infected Houses.....	4
Visits re: Work in Progress.....	41
Miscellaneous Visits - Complaints, etc.	175
Visits re: Temporary Buildings - Council Houses.....	43
Visits re: House Lettings, etc.....	84
Visits re: Improvement Grants.....	108
Informal Notices.....	167
Statutory Notices.....	4
Houses disinfected.....	1
Houses disinfested.....	-

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMP SITES

Permission was given under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 for the siting of two caravans for a limited period only, as the owners were experiencing housing difficulty at the time.

There are no official Camping Sites in the Borough at present. Action under the "Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960", will be considered by the Council at a later date.

SHOP PREMISES

Routine inspection, and special inspection as occasion required, continued during the year. It was not found necessary to issue any notices during the year.

FACTORIES

There are at present 18 Non-Power and 117 Power Factories, a total of 135 premises, on the register and coming within the purview of the Factories Act.

Inspection during the year proved that the standard generally was satisfactory, but it was found necessary to give informal notice in six cases - three for want of cleanliness of walls, etc., and three for unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation.

During the year, one new Certificate and one amended Certificate, as to "Means of Escape in Case of Fire" were issued in accordance with the Factories Act, 1937. In 4 other factories, still requiring a Certificate, works to comply with the provisions were in hand at the end of the year.

All records held in the department in this connection have been handed over to the Lancashire Fire Services under whose jurisdiction this work is now placed.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	16	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	117	76	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
TOTAL	135	92	6	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1):	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2):					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3):					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4):					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6):					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient:					
(b) Unsuitable or defective:	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes:					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work):					
TOTAL	6	6	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

All Schools in the Borough now have modern sanitary amenities, including washing facilities.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A considerable amount of wilful damage was again done in the Public Conveniences. There is far too much vandalism in such public places in these days, and the cost of repairing damage is quite considerable and an unnecessary charge on the ratepayers.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year, three applications for the approval of new appliances under Section 3 of the Act were dealt with.

At one of the local quarries where stone crushing etc. is carried on, the new electrical precipitation plant was completed during the year, with the result that atmospheric conditions in the area concerned were improved considerably, and dust nuisance reduced to a minimum.

A cupola furnace at a foundry, which unfortunately is situated in a built up area near the centre of the town, was again kept under constant supervision. The owners who are anxious to implement the provisions of the Act have been very co-operative and it can be said that they have taken the best practicable means to prevent atmospheric pollution, a fact which is sometimes difficult to get across to house-

holders who complain from time to time that conditions in the vicinity are not to their liking.

Special apparatus to minimise smoke output from chimney stacks has been installed in several cases and has given greatly improved conditions. In this connection, a representative of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service visited several factories, selected by us, to give help and advice as to the precautions to be taken to still further implement the requirements of the Clean Air Act and to reduce the emission of smoke. The Managements of these factories were very co-operative and appreciated the advice given.

Some 18 observations of chimneys were made during the year with visits to the boiler plants and at the same time talks with furnace men as to the elimination of smoke output. H.M. Inspector of Alkali etc. Works co-operates closely with local officials and has been most helpful on several occasions.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Health Department employs a full-time Operator on Rodent Control, etc. The town is divided into eight sections and regular tours of inspection of premises and land are made within these sections, and treatments carried out where necessary.

The sewers in the town were again treated in accordance with Ministry requirements.

During 1960, treatments were also carried out on behalf of the Bowland Rural District Council as follows:-

Refuse Tips	-	2
Farms	-	4
Hotels	-	4
Schools	-	1
Private Dwellings	-	3

Householders and occupiers of industrial premises in the Borough area co-operate well with the department by giving prompt notice of infestation by rats or mice.

The Table below gives a summary of the work done during the year under review.

	Type of Properties		
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural	
	Dwelling Houses	All Other	
(a) Number of Properties in District..	4062	605	61
(b) Number of Properties inspected....	69	605	61
(c) Total Inspections carried out.....	69	1593	208
(d) Number of Properties which were found to be infested by			
Rats - Major.....	-	6	-
- Minor.....	10	24	3
Mice - Major.....	-	-	-
- Minor.....	59	22	1
(e) Number of Infested Properties Treated.....	69	52	4
(f) Total Treatments Carried Out (including re-treatments).....	73	63	4
(g) Number of "Block" Schemes.....	-	6	-

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two sets of premises are registered in accordance with this Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Under this Act, two Licences were again issued during the year. Conditions on the premises of the Firms concerned were quite satisfactory during the period under review.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL, ETC.

In accordance with Section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, seven dealers are registered with the Local Authority. In this matter the Department's Officials co-operate with the Police Authority when necessary.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

- a. The closure and demolition of the remaining properties considered unfit for human habitation, and the provision of the necessary replacement houses for displaced persons.
- b. The re-conditioning and improvement of other properties in the town.
- c. The conversion to the freshwater system of the remaining pail closets and waste-water closets.
(Grant Scheme to continue).
- d. The provision of a Public Convenience which is centrally situated, and equipped with facilities for washing, etc.

2. HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing conditions generally in the Borough are good but we have still to deal with the remaining properties scheduled under the Local Authority's Programme of Clearance.

The Clitheroe (Whalley Road No. 1 Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958 has now been finalised, and the site was cleared during the year under review.

Four other sites are now being dealt with, viz:- Pendle Road, Wilkin Square, North Street and Moor Lane, the two latter under Compulsory Purchase.

The 18 Bungalows on the Castle View Site were occupied during the year.

On the Manor Road Site, 24 - 1 bedroomed Maisonettes, 14 - 1 bedroomed Bungalows, and 18 - 2 bedroomed Bungalows were in an advanced stage of construction at the end of the year and should be ready for occupation towards the middle of 1961.

The Council is giving consideration to the replacement of 50 Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows by permanent dwellings of bungalow type on the Bolland Prospect Site.

The Closing Order on 32B King Street was revoked, after the owner had given an undertaking to thoroughly recondition, and convert to a lock-up shop and self-contained Flat. This work was completed satisfactorily during 1960.

The Application List for Council Houses, Bungalows and small Flats is still a fairly lengthy one and the waiting period for new applicants somewhat prolonged.

During the year there were no new applications for Certificates of Disrepair or for cancellation of Certificates under the Act.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

(a) Discretionary Grants

Under the Housing Acts 1949 and 1958, eight Schemes outstanding from 1959 were completed satisfactorily and "Certificates of Completion" issued.

During 1960, 12 new Schemes were submitted to the Council, and in all cases Grants were made. Four of these were completed and Certificates issued during the year. In the remaining 8 Schemes the works were in hand but not completed at the end of the year.

Since 1955, some 139 Schemes have been submitted and Grants made by the Council in 116 cases.

(b) Standard Grants

32 Applications for the Standard Grant were submitted and approved during 1960. Work was completed at the end of the year in 16 cases only, the remaining 16 Schemes being carried over to 1961.

Since the middle of 1959, 49 Standard Grants Schemes have been approved. Much good work is done by the application of Improvement Grants, and in the Borough some 165 older houses have been given modern amenities at a fraction of the cost of new building. The taking up of Grant facilities is to be encouraged in an effort to improve standards generally.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of Bungalows erected by the Local Authority during the year	18
Number of Houses, Flats and Bungalows erected by other persons during the year	52
Number of Houses inspected for housing defects	74
Number of Houses found during the year to be unfit for human habitation	-
Number of Houses found during the year not to be in all respects fit for habitation	38
Number of Houses existing at the end of the year which are considered to be unfit and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	211
Number of Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or Officers.....	26
Number of Houses demolished or closed during the year	42
Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved.....	-

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The Local Authority is responsible for milk distribution and the supervision of dairymen only, the inspection of farms, cowsheds, etc. being the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Four sets of premises in the Borough are registered as Dairies. Routine inspection of these premises proved them to be satisfactorily maintained.

Five Retail Licences for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, two for the sale of Pasteurised Milk and four for the sale of Sterilised Milk were issued during the year.

The issue of all future licences is to be undertaken by the Lancashire County Authority.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are no Private Slaughterhouses in the Borough, and all slaughtering is carried out at the Authority's Abattoir. A 100% inspection service of meat carcasses is maintained by the Council's Inspectors.

The disposal of condemned meat and offals is under the control of the Local Authority. All such meat is dyed and is sold to a reputable firm of processors who have given an undertaking as to appropriate ultimate disposal.

The following list shows the amount of food condemned and removed from the supply during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Non-Tubercular Carcase Meat 317 lbs.

Non-Tubercular Offals 2239 lbs.

Tubercular Carcase Meat 49 lbs.

Tubercular Offals 148 lbs.

Potatoes 1085 lbs.

Canned Beef, 2 tins; Canned Ham, 4 tins;

Canned Tongue, 3 tins; Canned Fruit, 150 tins;

Canned Vegetables, 32 tins; Canned Fish, 25 tins;

Canned Soup, 178 tins; Canned Chicken, 4 tins;

Canned Sausage, 3 tins; Canned Milk, 6 tins;

Salad Cream, 48 bottles; Chocolate Blocks, 60;

Jam, 44 jars.

MEAT CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1960					
	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	750	19	18	4563	1341
Number inspected	750	19	18	4563	1341
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:-</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	284	14	NIL	14	35
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	38%	74%	NIL	4%	3%
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	NIL	NIL	7
Percentage affected	.5%	5%	NIL	NIL	.5%
<u>Cysticercosis:-</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

The Report required under Section (3)1 of the Slaughterhouse Act 1958, as to (a) the existing and probable future requirements of the District for Slaughterhouse facilities, and (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which were or were likely to become available to meet those requirements, was submitted to the Council in October, 1960.

So far as the Borough was concerned, the Public Abattoir was the only establishment to be considered under the Act, and the Report set out the works required in this building to bring it to the required standard under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

A copy of the Report, together with the Council's observations as to the future user of the Public Abattoir, were submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and notice of this was given pursuant to Section 3(4) of the Act.

Further developments were awaited at the end of the year.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 16 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat foods intended for sale. Fifty-seven premises are also registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS (continued).....

Nine hawkers of food and their premises are registered under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, in respect of the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food for Sale, and the Sale of Food in the Open Air, are in force in the Borough, and copies are supplied to the occupiers of food shops and stalls.

Notices requesting customers not to bring dogs into food shops are still displayed in a large majority of these premises, and are generally appreciated by the traders and customers alike.

Routine inspections, and special inspections as called for, are carried out in respect of food shops and stalls, and food preparing premises generally.

Much has been done to implement the Food Hygiene Regulations over the past few years and the standard of food preparation and handling has risen considerably. The greater majority of traders, and their assistants, have co-operated well in raising the standard and are much more hygiene conscious in these days. The customer too, can do much to implement the work of the Public Official by demanding hygienic handling of food and by calling attention to any undesirable conditions or practices on the spot.

A complete reorganisation of the Market was commenced in 1960, with special reference to improved food stalls, etc. Such stalls will be substantially built and equipped so that the Hygiene Regulations can be fully implemented. A new permanent, well-equipped Cafe is also included in the Scheme. When completed, early in 1961, the Market will be one of the most modern undertakings, and a credit to the town.

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