Contributors

Clitheroe (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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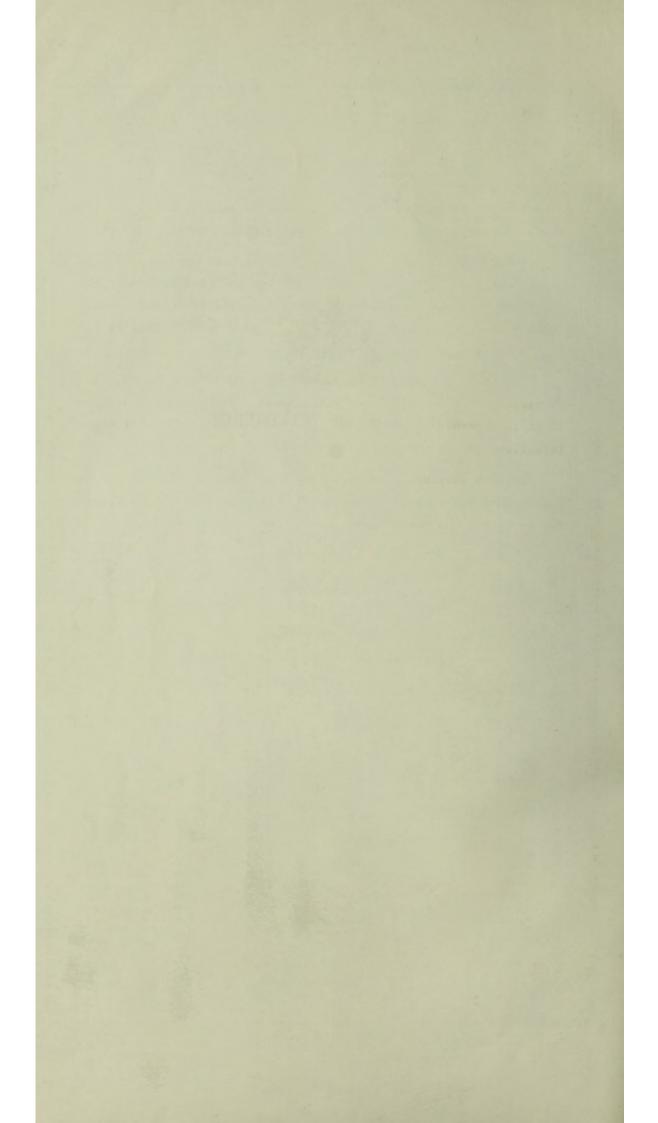
BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough

1962



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for 1962, which includes the report of your Senior Public Health Inspector.

The low infant mortality this year balances last year's high rate; over the last ten years the average is the same as for the whole country, and the same is true of the stillbirth rate, which shows that the figures are not a mere "book-keeping" transfer but a true index of a satisfactory position.

The sharp rise in births is to be noted, it will be specially significant for schools a few years hence. It remains to be seen if it is a chance result in one year, or indicating a new trend. Infectious diseases were negligibly low.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Council for your consideration throughout the year, and my fellow officials for unfailing co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

R. C. WEBSTER.

Medical Officer of Health Clitheroe M.B. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

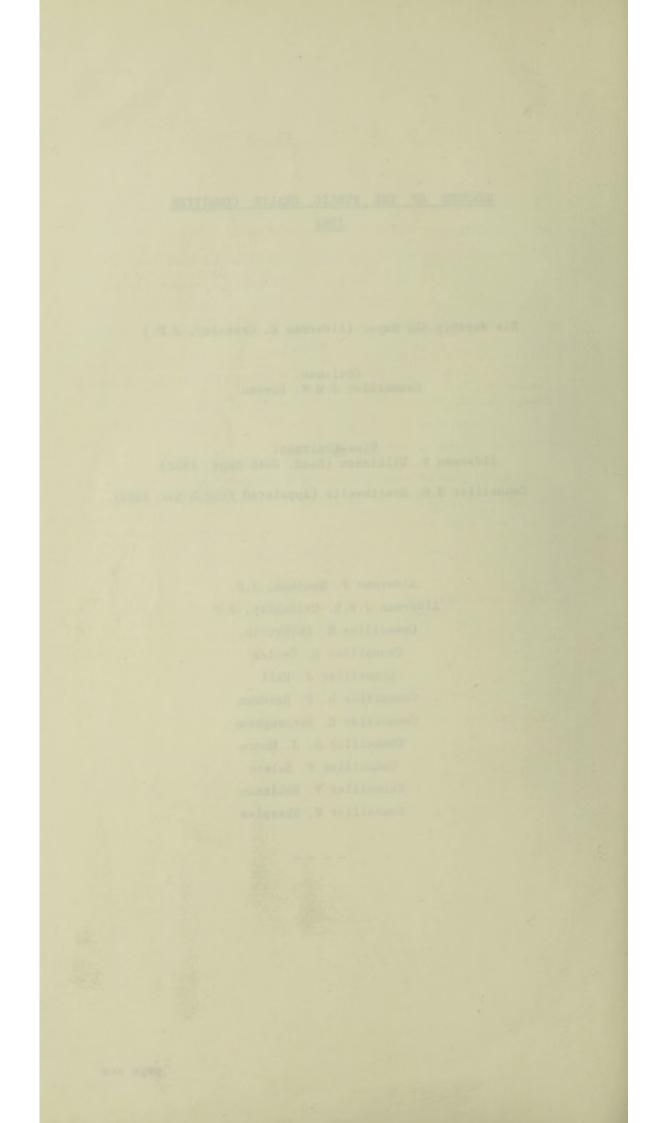
His Worship the Mayor (Alderman E. Crossley, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J.M.W. Dawson

Vice-Chairman: Alderman W. Wilkinson (Decd. 30th Sept. 1962) Councillor G.C. Braithwaite (Appointed from 5 Nov. 1962)

> Alderman F. Bentham, J.P. Alderman J.W.D. Critchley, J.P. Councillor H. Duckworth Councillor D. Coates Councillor J. Hall Councillor S. F. Hardman Councillor E. Macnaughton Councillor S. J. Moore Councillor F. Nelson Councillor T. Robinson Councillor W. Sharples

> > page one



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health (part time) REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector Food Inspector Cleansing Superintendent Shops Inspector E. COATES, Cert.S.I.B., A.R.S.H. (retired 20th March 1962)

Additional Public Health Inspector W. GRANGE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Certificate (appointed Senior Public Health Inspector 21st March 1962)

Additional Public Health Inspector H. H. CRABTREE, M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Certificate, Smoke Inspector's Diploma (appointed 1st June 1962)

Clerical Officer

N. CLEGG

STARY OF THE POULD HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AGDINALD C. MINSTRE, F.D. D.Sc., M.D., B.Ch. J.L.G., D.C.H., D.P.R (parts time)

ter H. COATHS, Cart. S.I.H. A.H. (retired 10th March 1062

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 (apprinted Santon Pairies Health
 Inspector 25st March 1942)

and Poul Cartificate, Sado and Poul Cartificate, Sado Inspector is Diploma (apprinted ist June 1903)

N. CLIDGO

Poul Inspector Clausing Superintundent Shops Inspector

Additional Public Scalth

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Glerral Officer

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PARTI

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

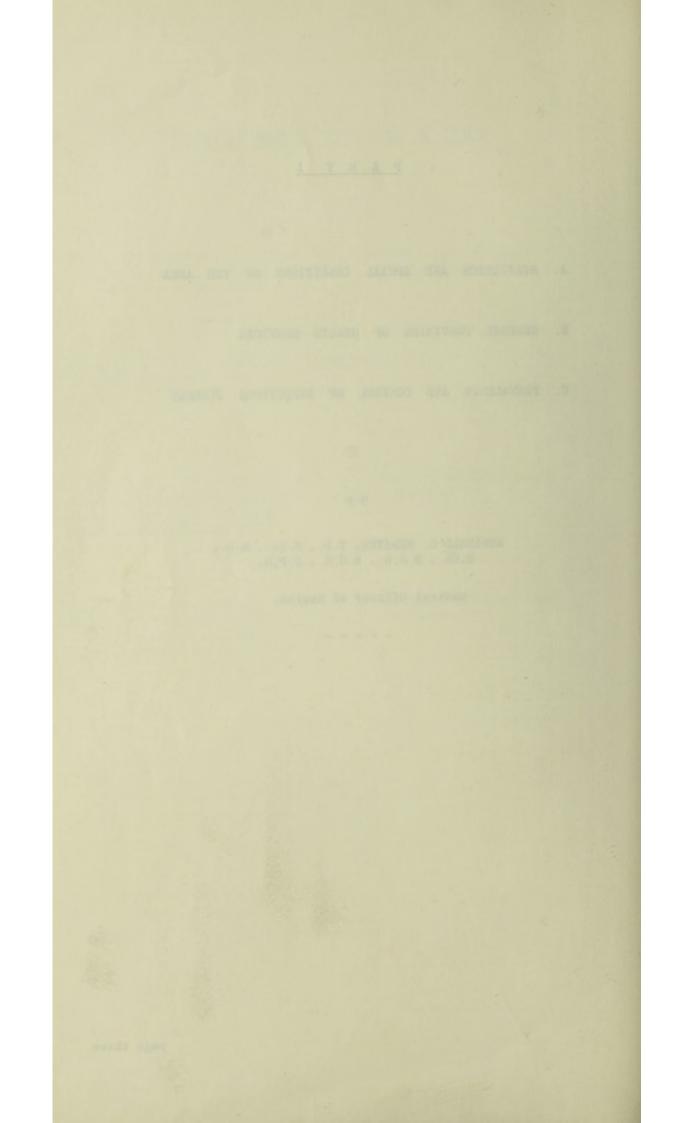
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REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

- - - - -

Medical Officer of Health.

page three



Area	of Borough (in acres)	. 2,386
Popula	ation - Census, 1961	. 12,147
Estim	ated Population - Mid 1962	. 12,300
Number of	Inhabited Houses, Census 1951	. 3,886
Number of	Inhabited Houses, end of 1962	. 4,561

 Rateable Value
 ...
 ...
 £145,838

 Sum represented by a Penny Rate...
 £602

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

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

 	$\frac{\text{Male}}{116}$	$\frac{\text{Female}}{107}$	Total 223
 	2	7	9
	118	114	232
		···· ··· ··· <u>116</u> ···· <u>2</u>	<u>116</u> <u>107</u> <u>2</u> 7

Crude 18.9		1 ted	21.3
STILLBIRTHS Legitimate	Male 1	$\frac{\text{Female}}{2}$	$\frac{\text{Total}}{3}$
Illegitimate		1	1 4

RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) Births..... 16.9

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS	106	122	228

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of estimated resident Population Crude...... 18-5 Adjusted...... 15-6

INFANT MORTALITY (under 1 year)	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	1	4
	-		_

RATE per	1,000	Live	Births					17.2
----------	-------	------	--------	--	--	--	--	------

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (under 4	weeks)	Male 3	Female Total
EATE per 1,000 Live Births			17.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY	
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc	NIL
RATE per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	NIL

М

BIRTH RATE

It will be seen that the number of LIVE BIRTHS registered during the year was 232, giving an adjusted Rate of 21.3 per 1,000 of the Population, which is an increase of 5.5 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	Nu	Clitheroe Number of Births		Rate	England and Wales
	M F Total	1,000	Rate per 1,000		
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
1961	91	79	170	15.8	17.4
1962	118	114	232	21.3	18.0
	Ave	rage - Y	ears 1953/19	62 16-2	16.3

STILLBIRTHS

Four stillbirths were assigned to the Borough during 1962, an increase of one from the previous year.

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

Year	Number of Still-	Rate per 1,000 (live &	Rate pe o Popul	f
	Births	still) Births	Clitheroe	England and Wales
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
1961	3	17	0.25	0.33
1962	4	17	0.33	0.33
Av	verage -	Years 1953/6	2 0.34	0.35

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths of Clitheroe residents which occurred during the year was 228, representing an adjusted DEATH RATE of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, an increase of 1.0 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 :-

an Annipi ak	Cli	theroe	England and
Year	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	Wales Rate per 1000
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
1961	216	14.6	12.0
1962	228	15-6	11.9
	ge - Years		a ready in property and of
195	3-1962	14.2	11.6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Three Infant Deaths (under 1 year) were registered during the year, a decrease of six on the previous year.

This gives a RATE of 17.2 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
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
1961	52-9	21 - 4
1962	17.2	21.4 .
Average -		Trus seense d
1953-196	2 23.2	23.3

OTHER INFANT DEATHS

Deaths	from	Measles (all ages)	 	NIL
Deaths	from	Whooping Cough (all ages)	 	NIL
Deaths	from	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	 	NIL

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

It will be seen from the Table below that some 166 (73%) of the 228 deaths registered were attributable to three groups of disease, viz:-

Heart Disease		 74
Cancer (all forms	s)	 27
Vascular Lesions	of Nervous	
	System	 65

During the year, 71 deaths of chronic sick females occurred in Clitheroe Hospital of non Clitheroe residents. As a large percentage of these deaths are not transferable and are assigned to the Borough area they have quite a marked effect on the death rate.

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - YEAR 1962

Cause of Death	М	F	TOTAL
Diphtheria	-		-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	_	-	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	_	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	_	1	1
Influenza	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	ĩ
Malignant neoplasm, breast		-	- 1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	10	3	13
Leukaemia	1	2	3
	-	1	1
	19	46	65
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		40	
Coronary Disease, angina	34		49
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2	5
Other Heart Disease	6	14	20
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	5	7
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis	6	2	8
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1		1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1		1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	5	15	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All Other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	-	-	-
TOTAL	106	122	228

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 Antenatal 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 practitoners 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.

111. <u>HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES</u> (i) <u>A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE</u> 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) <u>THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE</u> 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. 1962 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:-

Shine and and	Total		Ca	ses No	tified				Cases
Notifiable	Cases all	ALC PCLAUGO - JCALO						Total Deaths	removed
Disease	Ages	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-25	25-65	65 and over	a second s	Hospital
Smallpox	-	-		- 14			-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-
Puer. Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Poliomyelitis, P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
do. NP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oph.Neonatorum	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. Respiratory	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	6
T.B. Other Forms	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
TOTALS	19	-	12	-	2	5	-	9	6

On the following page, I set out a Table for five years, for comparative purposes.

page nine

Disease	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	16	9	26	7	3
Measles	233	99	99	200	9
Whooping Cough	5	51	20	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - P	-	-	-	-	-
doNP	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	2	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	2	8	5	1	2
Dysentery	-	4	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria - all forms	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	2	2	-	2	3
do. Other Forms	2	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	261	174	154	212	19

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1962. The last case of this disease occurred in 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 1962 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 1962 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 1962:-

2 2 1		New (Cases	1.75		Dea	aths					
Age Periods Years	Respir	atory		Regningtory		Kogniretory		Kogniretory			Non spiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.				
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1-	-		-	-	- 1	-	- 1	-				
2-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-				
10-	- 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
20-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
25-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
35-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-				
45-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00-000	-				
N.K.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2				
TOTALS		3	1					2				

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:-

V	Rate pe	er 1000 of Popul	ation
Year -	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England and Wales
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
1961	Nil	0.06	0.072
1962	Nil	0.06	0.059
verage	- Years	THE DESCRIPTION OF THE	manine al IT
	962 0.07	0.10	0.10

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ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

1. <u>SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA</u> (Including Refuse Collection and Disposal)

2. HOUSING

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

b y

W. GRANGE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Certificate

- - - -

Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager

page twelve

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Corporation's Water Undertaking which originates from numerous springs on Grindleton Fell. In addition, there are two boreholes on the Fell which can be brought into supply when the yield from the springs is reduced during periods of drought. The water is stores in an open reservoir of 12,500,000 gallons capacity at Lowcocks and from there fed by gravitation to the town.

Purification

The water is chlorinated in the trunk main after leaving Lowcocks Reservoir.

Supply

With the exception of one remote house, all the houses in the area are supplied from the Public Supply.

Sampling

Chemical. No samples were taken during the year.

<u>Bacteriological</u>. Fourteen samples of drinking water were submitted for examination and thirteen were reported satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following figures give the various types of closet accommodation in the Borough area:-

Pails			 	17	
Waste	Water	Closets	 	785	(estimated)
Fresh	Water	Closets	 	4119	(estimated)

The Council operate a grant aided scheme for the conversion of pail and waste water closets to fresh water closets amounting up to £10 for each conversion.

Conversion and installation during 1962

Waste Water closets converted		 	 41
Waste Water closets abolished		 	 3
Pail Closets converted		 	 -
New Dwellings connected to sewer	8		 158

RIVERS AND STREAMS

During the year, the collection of night soil was extended to include several houses where hitherto disposal had always been undertaken by the tenants themselves and where it was evident that the night soil was being dumped into the nearby stream.

CARAVAN SITES

A temporary licence for the siting of a caravan on building land at Edisford Park Estate pending the completion of a new house, was granted during the year.

Unauthorised camping by scrap collectors occurred on unenclosed land in the Up Brooks area which brought a number of complaints from nearby residents. The owner of the land eventually took steps to have them removed. Similar unauthorised camping occurred on Chester Avenue playground, but the erection of a notice board forbidding camping has had the desired effect.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR

Four smoke observations were made during the year. Advice and instructions are given to stokers on the efficient use of fuel and the elimination of smoke. There are four factory chimneys in the district which give cause for complaint and it arises from the working of large underloaded boilers where it is impracticable to burn coal efficiently and smokelessly without raising far more steam than is required. The fitting of modern automatic stokers to these boilers would eliminate smoke.

Complaints were received from nearby residents of the fumes from a cupola furnace. Steps were taken to eliminate as far as is practical any cause for complaint, such as limiting the amount of oily scrap fed into the furnace to a minimum. The real solution is, however, a matter of extending the furnace chimney high enough to enable a nuisance free dispersion to take place.

FACTORY ACT, 1961

Thirty nine inspections of factories were carried out during the year and apart from minor defects or deficiencies enumerated in the following tables, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

1		Number	N	umber of	
	Premises (1)	Register (2)	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	7	1	NIL	NIL
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	110	38	11	NIL
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Larray A	Casesona Gil avi_ col		
	Total	117	39	11	-

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

(Cases :	in v	which	DEF	ECTS	were :	found

and the second	Number	hich	Number of cases in		
Particulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspec- tor		which prosecut- ions were instit- uted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	-		-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	Tine	anode trode
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	1			1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	1	-	- Col	1913-19
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)			-	-	-
TOTAL	16	1	-	1	the Day

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SCHOOLS

All schools in the Borough have modern sanitary and washing facilities.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year initial steps were taken for the remodelling of the Public Conveniences in the Market Place and negotiations proceeded for the acquisition and development of land in Well Terrace as an open space and Public Conveniences.

Spasms of wilful damage occurred during the year which were notified to the Police on each occasion.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

This service is carried out with the use of three Karrier bantam seven cubic yard side loading waggons and a twelve cubic yard Karrier Dual Tip Waggon. Efforts are made to maintain a weekly collection service, but the extension of new building development, holidays and sickness tend to upset the regular routine. With a view to improving the service, it was decided towards the end of the year to purchase a new load compressing refuse vehicle for delivery in 1963.

The disposal of refuse is by both tipping and incineration.

The following is a summary of the refuse dealt with during 1962.

(1)	Domestic and Trade refuse	 	 3538 load	8
(2)	Slaughterhouse refuse	 	 110 "	
(3)	Fish and vegetable waste	 	 151 "	
(4)	Market refuse	 	 108 "	
(5)	Nightsoil	 	 77 "	

There were about 5228 dustbins in use in the Borough area at the end of the year. A scheme for the free replacement of worn out dustbins has been in successful operation now for many years.

SALVAGE

The table below gives the weight of material salvaged and the income from sales:-

Material -		Wei	ght	Revenue	
		C.	Q.	LBS.	£ s. d.
Waste Paper	. 6	4	-	-	31. 2. 6.
Cardboard	-	-	-	-	
Baled Dest. Tins	-	-	-	-	
Unbaled Tins	32	13	-	-	91.15. 6.
Textiles	1	1	2	-	6.15
Ferrous Metal	4	7	-	-	25.16. 3.
Non-Ferrous Metal	-	6	-	-	11. 5
TOTALS	44	11	2	-	166.14. 3.

The salvaging of paper and cardboard was in progress for only a short time towards the end of the year which accounts for the small amount baled.

Half the income from the sale of paper and cardboard in excess of 18 tons per quarter is shared equally between the Council and the workmen.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

A full-time Rodent Operator is employed for survey and treatment work for the destruction of rats and mice and other pests. Test baiting to check on the distribution and degree of infestation of the sewers is carried out each year. Where the test bait has been taken, poisoning treatment follows. The result of the test baiting in 1962 was very encouraging in that no "takes" were recorded.

The table below summarises the work undertaken by this service during 1962.

	a ding spiratenes	Type of Properties		
	The second	Non-Agri	Non-Agricultural	
		Dwelling Houses	All Other	ultural
(a)	Number of Properties in District	4322	632	59
(b)	Number of Properties inspected	57	632	59
(c)	Total Inspections carried out	72	1593	201
(d)	Number of Properties which were found to be infested by	allas and		
	Rats - Major - Minor	- 19	6 12	-3
	Mice - Major - Minor	- 38	- 8	-
(e)	Number of Infested Properties Treated	57	26	3
(f)	Total Treatments Carried Out (including re-treatments)	63	33	4
(g)	Number of "Block" Schemes	1	-	-

Treatment work is also carried out for the Bowland Rural District Council as required. Below is a list of the treatments during 1962.

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

LICENCING ACT, 1961

Under the above Act, nine Club premises were inspected to ascertain in some measure their suitability for licencing. The matters taken into account generally included lighting, ventilation, sanitary accommodation, disrepair, and the provision of equipment to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The reports were accepted and approved by the Council, then forwarded to the Magistrates as items to be taken into consideration in the granting of licences.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the various inspections and visits during the year:-

House Inspections (Housing Act)
(Public Health Acts)
" (Rent Act, 1957) 6
" (Improvement and Standard Grants 103
" (Council Houses)
" (Infectious Diseases) 4
Factory Inspections 40
Bakehouse Inspections 4
Inspection, re Clean Air Act 1
Smoke Observations
Office Inspections 14
Licencing Act 1961 Inspections 12
Food premises and vehicles 46
Market Inspections
Dairy Inspections 21
Abattoir Visits
Ice Cream Shops 7
Shops Act Inspections
Waste Food Order
Visits re Work in Progress 11
Miscellaneous Visits (interviews, etc.)
Houses Disinfected 1
Houses Disinfested 3
Moveable Dwellings Visits 2
Drainage Inspections 1
Visits to Refuse Tips 2
Visits to Incinerator 4
Refuse Removal Visits
Interviews, re Vaccination 12
Number of milk samples (Brucella)
Visits re Temporary Buildings on Council Estates 26
Number of Statutory Notices served 2
" / Informal Notices served
" Nuisances found 64
" Nuisances abated 65

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

The conversion of waste water and pail closets. The remodelling of the central Public Conveniences. The paving and draining of unmade streets. A reduction in the amount of smoke from some of the steam boilers and other chimneys.

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2. HOUSING

- The Clitheroe (Wilkin Square Clearance Area) Clearance Order 1961
- The Clitheroe (Pendle Road Clearance Area) Clearance Order 1961
- The Clitheroe (North Street Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961
- The Clitheroe (Moor Lane Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961

Forty nine families occupying houses in the above Clearance Areas were rehoused during the year.

Four families were rehoused from the temporary bungalows in Bolland Prospect to make space available for a commencement of rebuilding operations.

A family was rehoused from a basement flat and the flat was closed as being unfit for habitation.

Thirty two families were rehoused from the waiting list and forty one Council house tenants were transferred at their own request to other accommodation more in keeping with their needs.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :-

			Houses	Flats
By loc	cal authority	 	24	24
By oth	ner persons	 	105	5

- - - - - -

. Inspection of dwelling houses during the	
year for housing defects (Public Health	
or Housing Acts)	132
Number of inspections made for the	
purpose	140
Number of dwelling houses found to be	
not in all respects reasonably fit for	
habitation but capable of being	
	00
rendered fit	26
Number of dwelling houses above where	
	14
defects were remedied	14
Number of houses found to be unfit for	
habitation and not capable of being	
rendered fit at reasonable expense	1
Number of houses aloned as being unfit	1
Number of houses closed as being unfit	T
Number of houses on the clearance list	
to be dealt with during the next five	
	105
years	195

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2.

		Houses	Displaced during year	
	SALARS CALL AND A COLOR OF CALL	Demolished	Persons	Families
(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	inter the	65	23
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.		6	2
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	1222.010	-	-
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing	and and a		in car
(5)	Act, 1957 Local Authority owned houses	and a first of		siest.
(0)	certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	8	4
(6)	Houses unfit for human habit- ation where action has been taken under local Acts			The same
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	ANY CLIME		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:

		Number		laced g year
			Persons	Families
	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
	Under Sections 17(3), and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	3	2
(3)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

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

	to a definition of the second se		By Local Authority
(1) (2)	After informal action by local authority After formal notice under	30	-
(-)	(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
	(b) Housing Act 1957, Sec.9 & 16	-	-
(3)	Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

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

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year:	and to a	and design of the second
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:	a Decks	4 41
(a) Under Section 48	-	- Farmer
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 -Discretionary Grants

Action during year:-

Submitted by private individuals to	
local authority	11
Approved by local authority	11
Schemes completed	14
Additional separate dwellings due to	
conversions	3

House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 - Standard Grants

Action during year :-

Applications	submitted	i to	local	auth	ority	 19
Applications	approved	by 1	local	autho	rity	 19
Work complete	be					 31

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

A laboratory report indicating Brucella organisms in raw milk samples taken from producer retailers within the Borough area, was followed up by individual sampling of all the cows concerned seventy in all. Seven cows were found to be passing the organism, and each farmer was informed of the need to isolate the affected animals and have the milk from them heat treated. The affected cows were subsequently sent for slaughter.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Arising out of negotiations started during 1961 it had been the intention to lease the abattoir as a private slaughterhouse to a firm of wholesale butchers, but the project failed to materialise and at the end of September 1962, owing to a lack of throughput, the Public Abattoir ceased as such. The butchers who had hitherto used the Abattoir facilities found alternative accommodation elsewhere.

All meat and offal was inspected before leaving the Abattoir. Rejected meat and offal was disposed of by sale to a company of meat processors and fat refiners.

The following table gives the numbers and types of animals slaughtered and the numbers and percentages which in some way were diseased or otherwise unfit for food.

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A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNERS	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed Number inspected	182 182	2 2	1	1092 1092	313 313
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:-	-		ana 11 ka	-	
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	59	1	-	2	7
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	32.4%	40%		0.18%	2-56%
Tuberculosis only:- Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> :- Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-		- 18
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	-	-		Conver	- 10
Generalised and totally condemned		-	-	-	× .=

Non-Tuberco	ular Carcase Meat	176 lbs.
Non-Tubercu	alar Offals	468 lbs.
Tubercular	Carcase Meat	NIL
Tubercular	Offals	NIL

The list below details the amount of tinned foodstuffs rejected during the year as being unfit for human food;-

Tongue	-	- 1	tin	Steak	-	8	tins
Ham		- 2	tins	Chicken	-	13	tins
Corned H	Beef -	- 2	tins	Soup	-	24	tins
Veal		- 1	tin	Mushrooms	-	4	tins
Fruit	-	-115	tins	Fish	-	20	tins

Vegetables - 13 tins

Routine inspections are carried out at food shops, stalls and vehicles for compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

