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**Rural District Council of  
Cockermouth**



**ANNUAL REPORTS**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and the

**Public Health Inspector**

for the year

**1966**





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Cockermouth**



**ANNUAL REPORTS**

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*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health to Cockermouth Rural District.

My appointment is held jointly with Cockermouth Urban, Keswick Urban, and Cumberland County Councils.

This report is prepared and presented along the lines laid down by Circular 1/65 of the Ministry of Health, and details of vital statistics and other matters are given as if this were a Local Health Authority as defined in Part III of the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The vital statistics are on the whole very satisfactory, although it must be borne in mind that the population of the area is small (albeit steadily increasing) and therefore too much significance should not be attached to some of the figures quoted. There was little variation in numbers in causes of deaths, but deaths from cancer increased by four, including an increase of two from cancer of the lung; and deaths from accident increased by three; of the total of twelve, only two, however, occurred in the home.

The incidence of communicable diseases during the year would appear to have been low; certainly so far as notifications were concerned measles and scarlet fever were the only two notifiable diseases numbered in any quantity. There were two minor outbreaks of dysentery—one a continuation of an outbreak which started in 1965.

The severe flooding that occurred this year was the worst for many years, and caused considerable destruction, loss of property and general hardship, especially in Seatoller and the Borrowdale valley, though happily there was no loss of life, and no outbreak of enteric or other communicable disease despite the destruction of the private water supply at Seatoller, and the chlorination plant at the alternative public water supply intake at Combe Gill. Appropriate advice concerning precautions in usage and consumption of water in the area affected were given, and one presumes that this was taken.

I share my predecessor's interest and concern with the problem of Brucellosis, and, indeed, with all other enzootic and



epizootic diseases. In respect of Brucellosis itself it is encouraging to see that the Central Government has at last produced a national scheme for eradication of this disease from cattle, the cow being the primary host and reservoir for the organism *Brucella abortus*. One can imagine, however, that this scheme will be slow to get under way, and will be a long time in the completing; the matter not being assisted by the refusal of the Treasury to pay any compensation to the farmers who will be expected to slaughter those animals suffering from the disease.

Brucellosis can be a most unpleasant and disabling illness—indeed a fatal one—and one is inclined to find the attitude of our national authorities, who are so obviously capable of spending the taxpayers' money like water whenever it suits their purpose, is, on this matter, to say the least, interesting.

Milk being the vehicle by means of which the organism may be transmitted from the cow to the human being (this method of acquiring the illness is believed to be responsible for about 60 per cent. of cases, the remaining 40 per cent. being due to direct contact with the tissues and discharge of the infected animal) the consumer can only be protected by the regular testing of milk and the subsequent imposition of Heat Treatment Orders where the disease is found, until such time as the offending cow has been removed—we hope, to a slaughter house—though there is no guarantee of this.

This is for several reasons an unsatisfactory and, indeed, inadequate protection, and the only real safeguard for the individual consumer is to drink milk which is routinely pasteurised or subjected to some other suitable heat treatment process until such time as we do achieve total eradication of the disease in all cattle throughout the country.

The background of the sanitation and hygiene of the area is well written up in the second part of this report by the Public Health Inspector.

My thanks are due to the Members of the Council and to the Staff for their unfailing kindness, and in particular to the Chairman, the Clerk of the Council, and the Staff of the Health Department for their help and encouragement in my first year with your Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



# STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

---

Medical Officer of Health :

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

W. P. WALTON, C.R.S.A.S.

Certificates held :

Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

G. J. NAGLE.

Clerk and Assistant :

J. D. HINDE.



## DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1966) ...	21,180
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book .....	7,100
Rateable value at 31st December, 1966 .....	£582,233
Product of a Penny Rate (1-4-66—31-3-67) .....	£2,316-16-0

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The rural area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south-west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts at Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies a coal mining area, part of the West Cumberland coalfield, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast also give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.



# SECTION A.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Rural District .....	252.05 square miles
Population (R.G.'s. estimate—mid 1966) .....	21,180
Density of population per square mile .....	84
Area Comparability Factors .....	Births 1.02, Deaths 1.09

### BIRTHS:

#### *Live Births.*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	145	162	307
Illegitimate .....	9	7	16
Total .....	154	169	323
Rate per 1,000 population .....			15.2
Corrected rate .....			15.5
Illegitimate live births as % of total live births .....			4.9

#### *Still Births.*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	2	—	2
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	2	—	2
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....			6

### DEATHS:

#### *Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	3	1	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....			12.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....			13.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....			—
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .....			9.3
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) .....			6.2
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births .....			12.3



Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .....	Nil
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths at all ages 136	108
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	11.5
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected) ...	12.6
Deaths from certain causes:	
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Notifiable diseases —	—
Cancer of the lung 6	—
Cancer of the uterus —	3
Leukaemia ..... 1	—
Motor vehicle accidents 4	1
Accidents in the home —	2

Comparison of death rates with previous years:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected.	Rate per 1,000 population corrected.
1961	121	95	216	10.1	10.9
1962	136	114	250	12.2	13.1
1963	132	105	237	11.4	12.5
1964	140	123	263	12.4	13.7
1965	119	103	222	10.5	11.5
1966	136	108	244	11.5	12.6

## TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

### BIRTH RATE:

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
England and Wales	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4
County of Cumberland	16.3	17.4	18.4	17.7	18.3	17.6
Rural Districts of Cumb.	16.0	16.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	17.5
Cockermouth Rural	15.2	15.1	14.2	16.5	17.1	15.2

### DEATH RATE:

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
England and Wales	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0
County of Cumberland	12.3	12.0	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.3
Rural Districts of Cumb.	12.3	11.8	12.0	13.1	12.1	12.1
Cockermouth Rural	11.5	10.5	12.4	11.4	12.2	10.05

### INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
England and Wales	19.0	19.0	20.0	20.9	21.4	21
County of Cumberland	21.0	16.9	18.3	22.0	26.4	23
Rural Districts of Cumb.	20.5	20.8	16.8	26.3	30.6	23
Cockermouth Rural	12.4	12.5	16.7	26.2	11.5	12

The full tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following.



# LIVE BIRTHS

								Rate per	Rate per
								1,000	1,000
Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand population		population	
Year	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Total uncorrected	corrected	
1966	145	162	307	9	7	16	323	15.2	15.5
1965	142	162	304	4	11	15	319	15.1	15.4
1964	145	147	292	4	4	8	300	14.2	14.5
1963	159	171	330	4	10	14	344	16.5	16.8
1962	173	169	342	4	3	7	349	17.1	16.9
1961	151	168	319	5	3	8	327	15.2	15.1

Infant Deaths (under 1 year)							Infantile Mortality Rate		Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	
							per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 illegit. births	Deaths-0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
Year	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1966	3	1	4	—	—	—	12.4	13.0	—	9.3
1965	1	3	4	—	—	—	12.5	13.2	—	9.4
1964	2	3	5	—	—	—	16.7	17.1	—	6.7
1963	6	3	9	—	—	—	26.2	27.1	—	20.4
1962	1	3	4	—	—	—	11.5	11.7	—	2.9
1961	2	2	4	—	—	—	12.2	12.5	—	12.2



# STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Total Births
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	6	325
3	4	7	—	—	—	7	0.32	22	326
4	4	8	—	2	2	10	0.47	32	310
3	3	6	—	—	—	6	0.29	17	350
1	4	5	—	1	1	6	0.29	17	355
1	3	4	—	—	—	4	0.19	12	331

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live Births	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Illegitimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		Rate per 1,000 total births
			Excluding Abortion Deaths	Including Abortion Deaths	
6.2	12.3	4.9	—	—	—
6.3	27.6	4.7	—	—	—
3.3	35.5	2.7	—	—	—
11.6	28.6	4.1	—	—	—
2.9	19.7	2.1	—	—	—
9.2	21.2	2.4	—	—	—



# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966

## AGE IN YEARS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1 —		5 —		15 —		25 —		35 —		45 —		55 —		65 —		75 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningo-coccal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Coronary disease, Angina	33	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Other heart disease	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Other circulatory disease	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Influenza	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Pneumonia	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Bronchitis	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 All other accidents	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	136	108	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5	2	9	9	19	11	43	29	54	55



## INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year of age showing causes

Cause of Death.	under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity, Intrauterine anoxia .....	1			1					1
Atelectasis, Immaturity .....	1			1					1
Virus Pneumonia .....		1		1					1
Acute Tracheal Bronchitis .....					1				1
Totals .....	2	1		3	1				4

## SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
65—70	17	10	27
70—75	25	18	43
75—80	24	21	45
80—85	22	19	41
85—90	4	11	15
90—95	3	7	10
Totals	95	86	181

The Senile Death Rate is 74% of total deaths (1965—72%)

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths.	Other T.B. deaths.	Total T.B. deaths.	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population.	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 pop.
1959	—	—	—	—	—
1960	2	—	2	.10	.10
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	1	1	.05	—
1964	1	—	1	.05	.05
1965	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—



## DEATHS FROM CANCER

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Alimentary :		
Oesophagus .....	2	—
Stomach .....	1	3
Colon .....	3	4
Rectum .....	2	1
Respiratory :		
Bronchus .....	5	—
Lung .....	1	—
Glandular :		
Breast .....	—	3
Thyroid .....	1	—
Reproductive :		
Ovary .....	—	1
Cervix .....	—	3
Other :		
Bladder .....	1	—
Lymphosarcoma .....	—	1
Jaw .....	1	—
Leukaemia .....	1	—
TOTALS .....	18	16

CANCER DEATH RATE: 1.6 per 1,000 population  
(1965 1.4 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 7 was due to cancer.

## DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Cause.	No. of deaths.	% of all causes.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Motor Vehicle Accidents:			
Pedestrians knocked down .....	2	.82	.095
Drivers of cars in collision ...	2	.82	.095
M/c pillion rider in collision ...	1	.41	.047
Falls:			
At work .....	1	.41	.047
At home .....	2	.82	.095
Miscellaneous:			
Drowned in lake .....	1	.41	.047
Struck while leaning from car ...	1	.41	.047
Explosion at work .....	1	.41	.047
Aircraft crash .....	1	.41	.047
TOTALS .....	12	4.92	.565



# SECTION B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

### (a) STAFF

The appointment of Dr. A. Hargreaves as Medical Officer of Health for the area commenced on the 1st September, 1966.

### (b) LABORATORY SERVICES

All microbiological work is carried out in the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I am most grateful to Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the Laboratory, for his help during the year.

### (c) LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, and Welfare Services provided under the National Assistance Act are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about these services, including the provision of Home Nursing and Maternity Services, Home Helps, Immunisation Services, Accommodation for the Physically or Mentally Handicapped, assistance for the Unmarried Mother, assistance and advice in connection with Family Planning, Accommodation for the Aged, may be obtained from the Area Health Office, Stoneleigh, Park End Road, Workington.

The local clinics are at Harford House, Cockermouth, and at Bank Street, Keswick. The times, places and services are as follows:—

	Cockermouth.	Keswick.
Child Welfare	Mondays 2 p.m.	Thursdays 2 p.m.
School Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Dental Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Speech Therapy	By appointment	By appointment

The services include specialist advice on the assessment and correction of vision and hearing defects.

A scheme for the screening of women for the prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb is in operation—one session each week at Cockermouth on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. by appointment.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics and at schools by arrangement, including B.C.G. vaccination.

### (d) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the year will be found immediately following this report.

## SECTION D.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, COMMUNICABLE AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The total number of communicable diseases notified in 1966 was 145 (320 in 1965). Of these 91 were measles and 33 were scarlet fever.

Full details are given on the next two pages.

#### CASES OF THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary .....	56	46	102
Non-pulmonary .....	7	12	19
Total .....	63	58	121



# INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—AGE AND SEX.

	Total Cases	M	F	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Age Distribution								
					under 1	1—2 yrs.	3—4 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—44 yrs.	45—64 yrs.	over 65
Scarlet Fever	33	16	17	1.56	1	1	9	20	1	1			
Whooping Cough	7	4	3	.33	2	1		4					
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Measles	91	37	54	4.30	3	18	29	39	2				
Diphtheria	—												
Acute Pneumonia	1	1		.047								1	
Dysentery	6	2	4	.28				2	1	1	2		
Smallpox	—												
Infective Encephalitis	—												
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—												
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—												
Paratyphoid Fever	—												
Erysipelas	—												
Meningococcal infection	—												
Puerperal Pyrexia	3		3	.14						3			
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	.094						2			
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—												
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	1	1	.094					1	1			
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—												
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—												
TOTALS	145	62	83	6.85	6	20	38	65	5	8	2	1	—



# INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	4	2	3	1	5	11	4	1	1	2		
Whooping Cough								3	1		2	1
Paralytic Poliomyelitis												
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis												
Measles	15	18	10	4	1	11			1	5	15	10
Diphtheria												
Acute Pneumonia			1									
Dysentery				4		2						
Smallpox												
Infective Encephalitis												
Post-infectious Encephalitis												
Enteric or Typhoid Fever												
Paratyphoid Fever												
Erysipelas												
Meningococcal infection												
Puerperal Pyrexia			1		1				1			
Food poisoning				1				1				
Ophthalmia neonatorum												
Respiratory Tuberculosis				1			1					
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.												
Other forms of Tuberculosis												
TOTALS	19	20	15	11	7	24	5	5	4	7	17	11



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is available against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox.

Full details are given in the following tables, compiled from statistics supplied by Dr. J. L. Hunter, Western Area Medical Officer, to whom I am grateful.

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION:

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Number vaccinated.</i>	<i>Number re-vaccinated.</i>
Under 1	1	—
1	58	—
2—4	35	—
5—14	28	5
15 or over	—	—
Totals	122	5

### MANTOUX TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION:

Children born in 1953 and a few older ones not previously tested.

	<i>Rural Schools.</i>	<i>Cockermouth Schools.</i>	<i>Keswick Schools.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Total children eligible	2	222	113	337
Number Mantoux Tested	2	165	98	265
Number found to be positive	—	29	14	43
Number found to be negative	2	132	84	218
Number given B.C.G. vaccination	2	130	83	215

### DIPHTHERIA—TETANUS IMMUNISATION

The percentage of children fully protected (assuming the materials used achieve the desired result) remains reasonably high.

There is, however, no room for complacency.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION:

As will be seen from the table on the next page, the level of vaccination among the child population is quite good. The level among the adult population is not even remotely comparable, and the danger of this situation cannot be overstressed—poliomyelitis will fail to trouble us only so long as the general level of immunity in the population as a whole remains high.



# DIPHTHERIA—TETANUS IMMUNISATION UNDERTAKEN DURING 1966 AND THE POSITION AT END OF YEAR.

Year of birth.	Primary inoculation in 1966.	Booster in 1966.	Children fully protected.	% of age group fully protected.
1952	—	—	22	8%
1953	—	—	50	18%
1954	1	4	189	73%
1955	2	18	212	77%
1956	4	21	222	72%
1957	6	31	258	91%
1958	7	22	247	82%
1959	9	63	251	83%
1960	10	104	184	62%
1961	2	94	226	70%
1962	4	9	233	68%
1963	8	10	238	71%
1964	5	83	215	73%
1965	128	53	241	77%
1966	110	—	110	35%
Totals	296	512	2898	64%

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION—POSITION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Year of birth.	Age.	No. who have completed primary course.	% of age group who have completed primary course.	No. who have completed primary course + 1 booster.	% of age group who have completed primary course + 1 booster.	No. who have completed primary course + 2 boosters.	% of age group who have completed primary course + 2 boosters.
Pre-	Over						
1951	15	896	6%	2788	18%	415	3%
1951	15	32	10%	39	13%	221	73%
1952	14	13	5%	55	20%	186	69%
1953	13	30	11%	50	18%	191	69%
1954	12	22	9%	33	13%	192	74%
1955	11	40	15%	18	7%	215	78%
1956	10	42	14%	38	12%	215	72%
1957	9	51	18%	5	2%	221	78%
1958	8	80	27%	—	—	223	73%
1959	7	73	24%	19	6%	191	63%
1960	6	61	20%	62	21%	126	42%
1961	5	110	34%	91	28%	37	12%
1962	4	229	67%	7	2%	—	—
1963	3	217	65%	10	3%	—	—
1964	2	208	71%	5	2%	—	—
1965	1	228	76%	—	—	—	—
1966	under 1	50	16%	—	—	—	—
Totals		2380	11%	3217	15%	2433	11%



# RAINFALL, IN INCHES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF DISTRICT DURING 1966

Observation Station :	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Greenways, Braithwaite	Beech Grove, Gt. Broughton	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer :	R. L. Harrison, Esq. Eng. to Manchester Corp. Waterworks	Miss I. Allison	J. J. Pattinson, Esq.	Public Health Dept. Cockermouth RDC.
Height of gauge above sea-level:	620'	270'	300'	300'
January		2.98	1.60	1.29
February		7.68	3.10	4.15
March		5.79	2.51	2.89
April		2.89	1.99	2.09
May		4.89	2.92	3.66
June		5.92	3.77	5.12
July		3.93	1.76	2.58
August		6.70	3.85	4.80
September		7.52	6.44	6.79
October		5.20	3.33	3.24
November		7.01	3.25	3.05
December		8.85	4.14	3.59
Totals		69.36	38.66	41.25

## AIR POLLUTION TESTING

The Dean Moor air pollution testing station continues to operate under the auspices of the Ministry of Technology.

It is the "control", i.e. in a position of minimum pollution against which pollution in towns may be measured.

Very low readings continue to be obtained—both for smoke and sulphur dioxide, though the latter reading has slightly increased due to a change of technique in using the apparatus.

For many months last year the reading for sulphur dioxide was nil and the Ministry of Technology sent up a specialist from Warren Springs Laboratory to check the apparatus, being unable to believe that any place in this country was completely free of this product of combustion. And they were correct. It was found that a length of very expensive stainless steel tubing was absorbing the minute quantity of gas present, and by substituting some ordinary polythene tubing a small, but significant, reading is now obtained.

In conjunction with this air pollution testing meteorological readings are taken at Holmewood, and in this connection I should like to thank Mr. Gordon Bell, the office caretaker, for his help in taking readings at week-ends and holidays.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1966

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cockermouth Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my thirteenth annual report as Public Health Inspector.

On this occasion I should like to comment on a subject not mentioned in the body of the report. Incidental to normal travelling within the district observations have been made and records kept of the locations where indiscriminate tipping of rubbish has taken place. Some 28 sites have been noted (and this is by no means comprehensive) which include grass verges, green lanes, scrubland etc. where everything from mattresses to milk bottles can be found.

One is apt to blame the "day tripper" for the usual litter found in the popular spots of the Lake District, but the type of rubbish now complained of comes from our own people in our own towns and villages.

Where there is a regular weekly refuse collection service this behaviour is quite inexcusable and serves to support the views expressed by foreign visitors and others that, as a nation, we are a filthy lot.

In conclusion I should like to thank the staff of this department and the members of all other departments for their support, help and advice so readily given.

I should also like to thank all members of the Council for their support, understanding, and, on many occasions, their forbearance.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

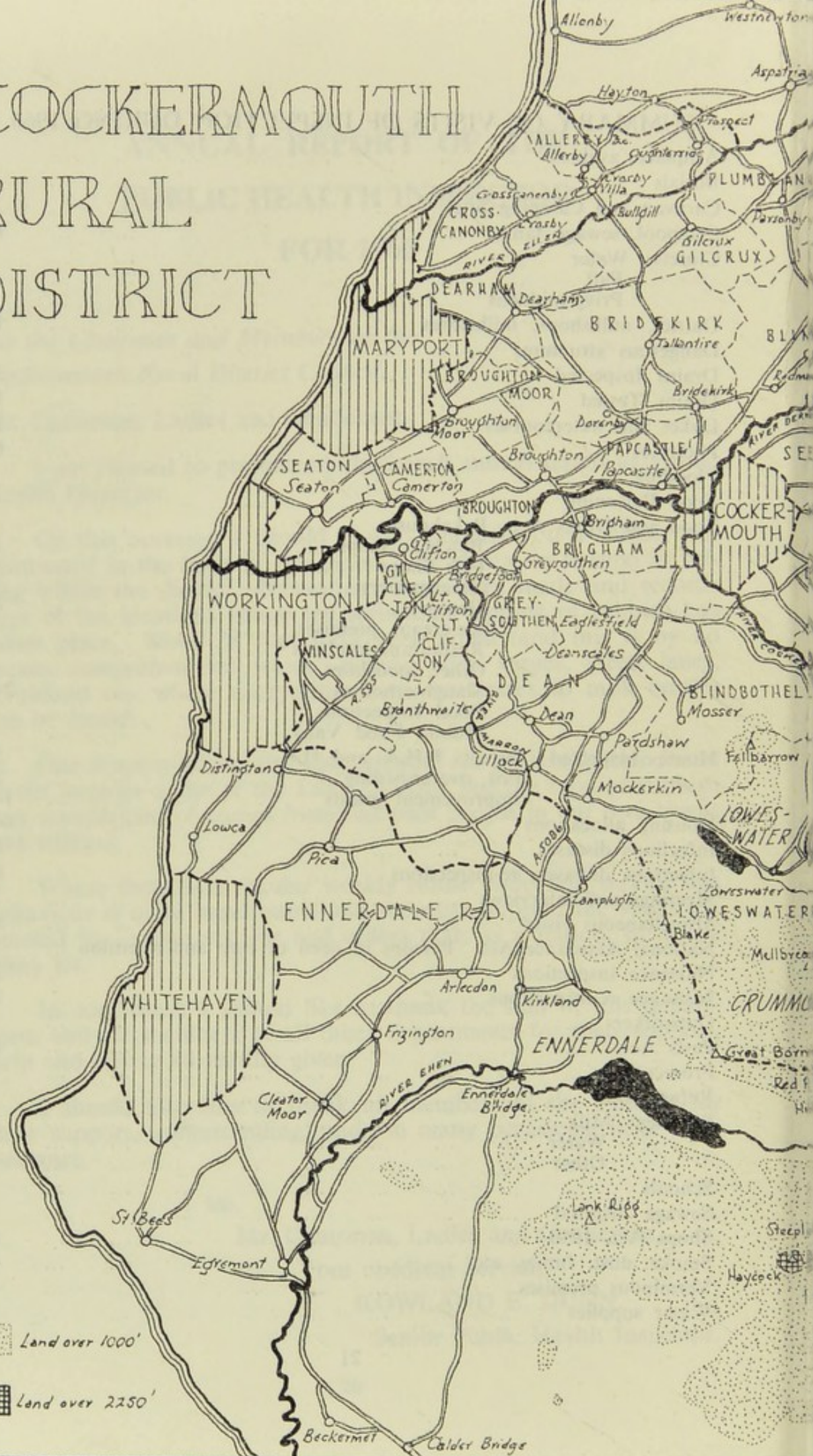



# SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION DURING 1966


Ashplace, ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cesspool, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Closets: Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Privy-middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dykes and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food and Drugs Act: Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses Inspected: Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
For overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Infectious diseases, re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Meetings and interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
National Assistance Act. Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Samples: Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9



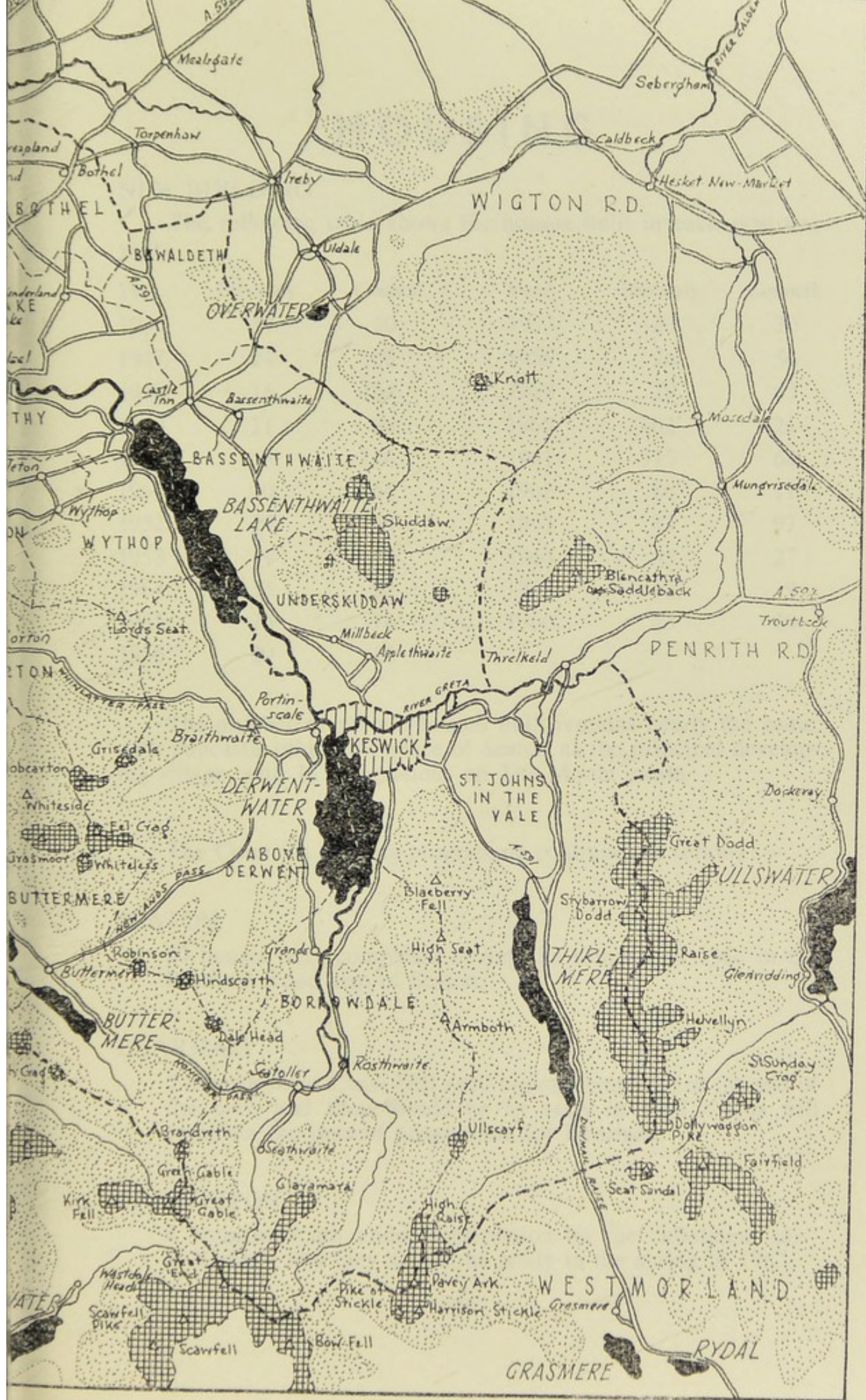
# COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT



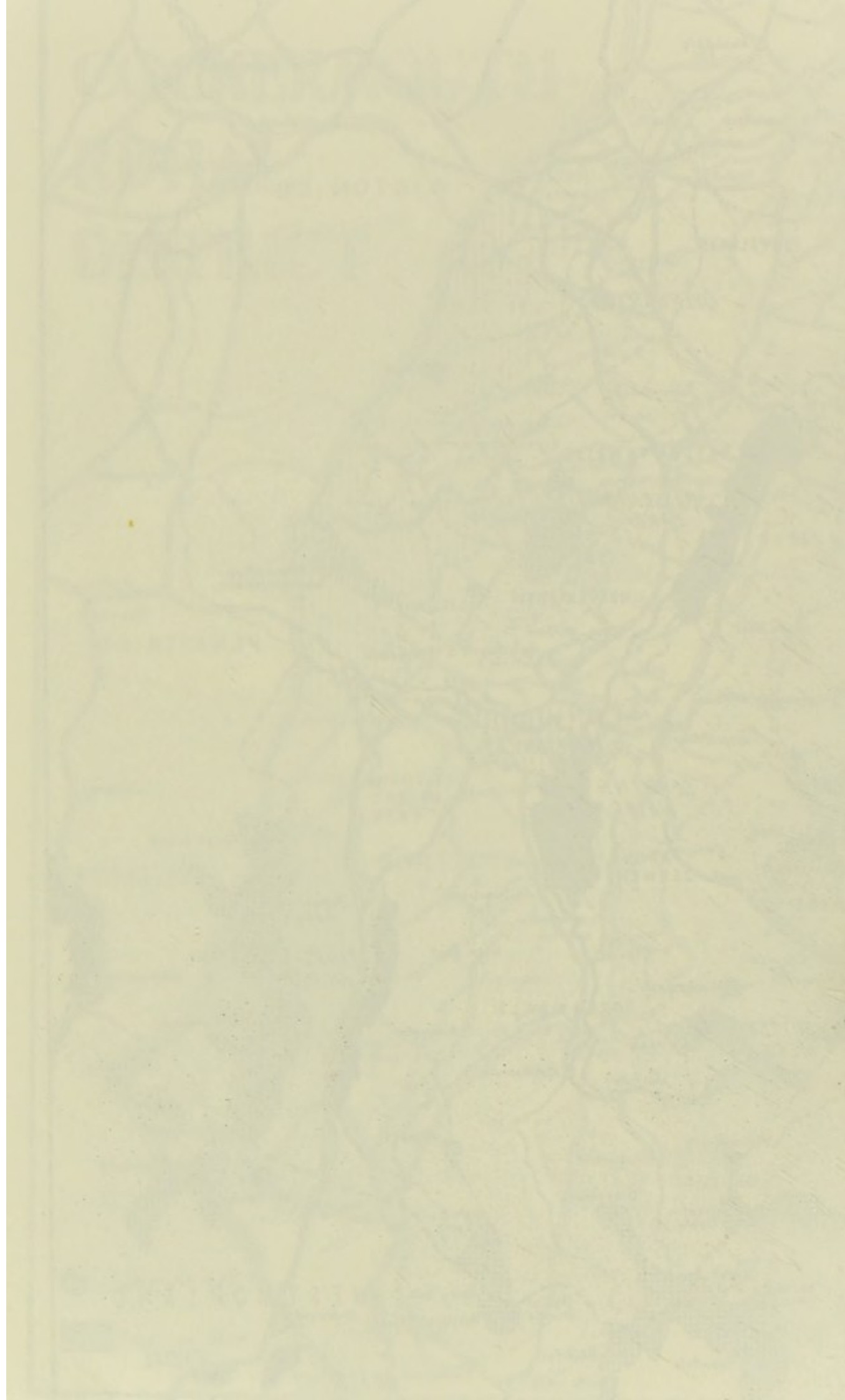
 Land over 1000'

 Land over 2250'











# HOUSING

## NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the houses built in each post-war year:

Year.	Privately.	Council.	Year.	Privately.	Council.
1946	17	30	1957	30	30
1947	24	108	1958	26	56
1948	16	154	1959	79	43
1949	11	88	1960	102	21
1950	5	110	1961	113	68
1951	20	54	1962	86	11
1952	20	64	1963	83	97
1953	19	70	1964	63	27
1954	35	82	1965	42	9
1955	26	74	1966	43	20
1956	20	18			

The number of private houses built remains nearly the same, with Papcastle taking the place of Seaton as the principal developing village, with 11 completions on The Mount estate.

The Council's housing programme continues as follows:—

## SEATON

20 houses were completed during the summer of 1966 in the Peatfield Road area of Seaton.

## DEARHAM

5 bungalows at Cross Hill were almost completed at the end of the year, and they should be let early in 1967. This will complete the present programme for Dearham.

## BROUGHTON

4 bungalows are under construction on the "allotment site" at Kirklea, and they should be ready in the spring of 1967.



## BROUGHTON MOOR

Plans for the redevelopment of the Lucock Row site (4 bungalows and 10 houses) are still in the hands of the Architects, following difficulties over arrangements for the disposal of surface water.

## BRAITHWAITE

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have not approved the plans submitted in connection with the 8 houses and 2 bungalows to be built in this village, and the matter is held up pending discussions with the Ministry's architect, who is pressing for adoption of the "Parker Morris" standards of house design.

## GREAT CLIFTON

Here again differing ideas on layout of the Planning Authority, Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the North Eastern Housing Association's architects have resulted in delay and frustration. The matter of detailed house plans and the standards to be adopted are matters which no doubt will occasion further delay. I cannot forecast when construction will start.



## COMPLETIONS IN 1966

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of 1966:

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Seaton				3	9	4	4						20
Privately	4	2	2	7	4	1	—	1	14	3	4	1	43

Villages where houses were built during the year:

N.E.H.A.	Seaton	20
Privately:	Applethwaite	3
	Bassenthwaite	3
	Braithwaite	3
	Branthwaite	2
	Bridekirk	1
	Broughton Moor	2
	Crosby	2
	Dean	1
	Dearham	2
	Embleton	2
	Greysouthen	1
	Lorton	1
	Papcastle	11
	Plumbland	1
	Portinscale	5
	Prospect	1
	Seaton	2

Villages where house building is in progress at the end of the year:

N.E.H.A.	Broughton	5
	Dearham	5
Privately:	Bassenthwaite Lake	1
	Birkby	2
	Braithwaite	2
	Branthwaite	2
	Broughton Moor	5
	Crosby	9
	Crosscanonby	2
	Dearham	2
	Dovenby	1
	Eaglesfield	1
	Gilcrux	1
	Lodore	1
	Papcastle	7
	Pardshaw	1
	Portinscale	1
	Prospect	1
	Seaton	13
	Thornthwaite	1

## HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	8	
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	4	
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	12	
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	36	
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	12	
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	12	
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	28	
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	12	
		Total	124	
				124
Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	66	
	1963	Papcastle (Castle Gardens)	16	
	1948	Seaton (Princess Ave. and Kings Ave.)	34	
		Total	116	
				116
Old houses bought and improved	1951	Furnace Row, Winscales	11	
	1956	Solway Mount, Crosby	2	
		Total	13	
				13
Total houses owned by the Council			253	
				253



# HOUSES BUILT AND OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	28
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24
war-time	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32
(flat roof)	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. and Kennedy Road)	50
War-time	1944	Crosby (East End)	2
(agricultural)	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	2
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2
Total			276

276

Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	2
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	4
	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	14
	1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96
	1963	Broughton (Kirklea)	72
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32
	1948	Camerton (Greenend)	2
	1955	Camerton (Kirkland)	6
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4
	1959-61	Crosby (Parkside)	30
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	30
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	6
	1961-62	Dearham (Browside and Greenlands Roads)	24
	1965	Dearham (Chapel Fold 2-18 Main Street)	9



1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6	
1964	Dearham (School Lane 79-91 Main Street)	7	
1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	78	
1963	Gilcrux (The Forelands)	8	
1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2	
1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45	
1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68	
1960	Great Clifton (Lowther Street)	4	
1964	Great Clifton (Riverside)	30	
1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44	
1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20	
1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2	
1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32	
1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	4	
1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18	
1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4	
1949	Plumbland (The Muslins)	20	
1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12	
1958	Seaton (Brookside)	12	
1947-66	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	274	
1952	Winscales (Meadowville)	2	
	Total	1114	
		—	1114
	Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.		1390
		—	1390
			—
	TOTAL HOUSES BELONGING TO THE N.E.H.A. AND THE R.D. COUNCIL		1643



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

More grants were given this year than in any previous year, despite the very few number of standard grants applied for.

This record year was rather marred, however, by two unfortunate cases where the owners carried out the improvement works without previously getting the official approval of the Council, thus losing the grant. Their disappointment was shared by the Council's officials who pride themselves on the help given to applicants in all possible ways.

YEAR	DISCRETIONARY GRANTS		STANDARD GRANTS	
	Approved	Completed	Approved	Completed
1950	2	—		
1951	5	2		
1952	11	8		
1953	8	5		
1954	20	14		
1955	33	23		
1956	32	38		
1957	32	20		
1958	42	45		
1959	54	42	9	—
1960	44	42	18	14
1961	62	51	12	14
1962	36	45	4	10
1963	50	44	12	5
1964	65	57	18	16
1965	54	49	9	15
1966	78	60	5	6
Totals	628	545	87	80



## SLUM CLEARANCE

The houses owned by the National Coal Board have continued to be somewhat of a problem. Nevertheless, despite the fact that no new houses have been built at Clifton this year, reasonable progress has been made in rehousing the tenants of Concrete Terrace. 22 of the 50 houses there are now vacant. A further 4 vacancies have been obtained in the 20 houses in William Street. Until the proposed new houses at Clifton are built, however, it will be difficult to accelerate this rate of clearance.

Of the Coal Board's 30 houses at Chapel Brow, 5 are now vacant and at The Nook, Great Broughton, 11 of the 25 are empty.

It is noticeable that where vacant houses are mingled with occupied houses there is a rapid deterioration of the whole area and progressive discomfort for the tenants. This is assisted by the appalling amount of vandalism which takes place under the very noses of the remaining tenants and which appears to go on almost unchecked.

On the surface it would seem to be in the Council's and the National interest to acquire the sites of these properties from the Coal Board for re-development as housing sites. Regard must be had, however, not only to the purchase price, cost of demolition and clearance of the site, but to the additional cost of re-development of land where roads, sewers, drains and other services will inevitably be in the wrong positions.

A decision on the future of these sites will have to be made within the next year or two.

---

Three privately owned houses have been demolished during the year, and one of these was a sub-standard house which was acquired by the County Council and removed for road improvements.

One house was newly represented as unfit towards the end of the year—Rose Cottage, Stanger. The owner has given an undertaking not to re-let when vacant, but to convert it to farm buildings.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Williamson, Engineer to the West Cumberland Water Board, for the following information which relates to the Board's Water Undertaking in this District.

New mains were laid at Redmain and Pardshaw, and extensions made to mains at Branthwaite Lane, Seaton, Queens Avenue, Seaton and field 879 at Thornthwaite.

A total of 72 water connections were either newly provided or renewed during the year.

Water samples were taken as follows:—

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Crummock supply	2	3
Dearham supply	—	1
Combe Gill, Borrowdale	5	5
Lorton village supply	8	15
Buttermere village supply	9	2
Holmebeck supply	4	7
Embleton village supply	6	4
Hausegill supply	12	4
Grange in Borrowdale	4	1
Braithwaite (Force Crag)	1	—
Portinscale (Stoneycroft)	1	—

Other samples, of raw water before treatment, are not included in this list of samples.

Four samples were taken by the Cockermouth R.D.C. Health Department from private supplies, 3 of which were unsatisfactory.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

This service continued largely as before. Out of the 7,100 houses in the district, 7,001 have a weekly collection by the Council's own refuse vehicles.



## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The opening of the new public convenience in Seatoller at Easter 1966 was the only visible sign of activity in this field, but there was much more behind the scenes.

Following a meeting between Mr. K. A. Robson and Councillor T. Taylor and the North Western Area of the National Trust, the Area Agent, Mr. C. H. D. Acland, met the Council's Technical Officers at Quayfoot, Borrowdale.

Alternative sites for a public convenience were offered there and then, one in the mouth of the quarry and one on the slate spoil bank to the north west.

Considering the delays and frustrations previously experienced, the speed and co-operation at this stage was breathtaking, but, even so, it was thought that other permissions, preparation of plans and obtaining tenders would prevent the convenience being built before the 1968 season.

## SEWERAGE

A sewer to the new industrial estate at Lilly Hall, Winscales, was made to cater initially for the needs of a private developer. Subsequently the Cumberland County Council acquired some 120 acres of adjoining land for industrial development, and in all some 1,290 yards of 9in. diameter sewer were laid by this Council as a first stage to provide for the whole area.

Private housing development at Papcastle necessitated a sewer extension ending at the foot of Dover's Lane at an existing 12 feet deep manhole. At the same time provision was made for a second stage development on the site of the demolished mansion known as The Mount.

A sewer extension in the area of Springbank, Braithwaite, was completed and three houses were connected. The actual house known as Springbank had not been re-drained to the sewer by the end of the year.



# SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	Area in acres.	Total houses.	Estimate of population.	Houses served by refuse collection.
Above Derwent	14756	486	1413	486
Allerby, etc.	2382	190	585	190
Bassenthwaite	6915	147	469	141
Bewaldeth	2631	12	45	12
Blindbothel	4499	54	162	45
Blindcrake	6901	102	289	100
Borrowdale	16663	152	731	148
Bothel	3390	97	286	95
Bridekirk	4799	138	761	137
Brigham	1759	270	796	268
Broughton	1360	544	1499	544
Broughton Moor	1736	295	934	293
Buttermere	11231	44	197	41
Camerton	1402	64	192	64
Clifton, Great	997	534	1654	534
Clifton, Little	1080	159	405	159
Crosscanonby	2398	361	913	358
Dean	8527	246	733	240
Dearham	2149	590	1695	590
Embleton	3951	112	313	112
Gilerux	2017	114	369	109
Greysouthen	1646	195	504	195
Lorton	5501	108	271	101
Loweswater	9411	68	167	62
Papcastle	1108	129	325	129
Plumbland	2568	156	440	152
St. Johns	19481	160	489	146
Seaton	2040	1332	3776	1332
Setmurthy	3298	45	160	39
Underskiddaw	8711	111	323	111
Winscales	2652	61	208	52
Wythop	3353	24	76	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>161312</b>	<b>7100</b>	<b>21180</b>	<b>7001</b>



# CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

## WATER SUPPLY

Houses supplied from public mains.	Estimate of population supplied by public mains.	Houses connected to public sewer.	Houses with private septic tanks.	Houses without modern sanitation.	PARISH.
419	1247	338	142	6	Above Derwent.
190	585	174	16	—	Allerby, etc.
110	304	68	79	9	Bassenthwaite.
9	34	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
27	75	—	52	2	Blindbothel.
89	253	71	25	6	Blindcrake
80	381	81	71	—	Borrowdale
92	272	86	9	2	Bothel
137	754	101	34	3	Bridekirk
269	794	211	58	1	Brigham
544	1499	492	52	—	Broughton
295	934	258	36	1	Broughton Moor
9	36	—	42	2	Buttermere
64	192	49	14	1	Camerton
529	1640	526	4	4	Clifton, Great
159	405	158	—	1	Clifton, Little
354	888	344	13	4	Crosscanonby
240	710	196	45	5	Dean
590	1681	552	31	7	Dearham
95	256	58	49	5	Embleton
114	369	89	25	—	Gilcrux
195	504	113	82	—	Greysouthen
79	196	81	23	4	Lorton
10	25	10	47	11	Loweswater
129	321	120	9	—	Papcastle
153	429	137	15	4	Plumbland
3	12	49	99	12	St. Johns
1330	3770	1300	30	2	Seaton
31	109	13	28	4	Setmurthy
80	228	71	38	2	Underskiddaw
57	194	29	28	4	Winscales
9	31	2	19	3	Wythop
6491	19128	5777	1218	105	TOTALS



# SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes.	Type of outfall.	No. of houses sewered.
Above Derwent	486	Braithwaite	T	167
		Portinscale	T	137
		Thornthwaite	T	34
Allerby and Oughterside	190	Allerby	T	25
		Oughterside	T	141
		Westmoorend	T	8
Bassenthwaite	147	Bassenthwaite	T	68
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blindbothel	54	—	—	—
Blindcrake	102	Blindcrake	T	47
		Redmain	T	11
		Sunderland	T	13
Borrowdale	152	Grange	T	32
		Rosthwaite	T	36
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Bothel	97	Bothel	T	73
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	138	Bridekirk	T	19
		Dovenby	T	35
		Tallantire	T	47
Brigham	270	Brigham	T	176
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	544	Broughton	T	492
Broughton Moor	295	Broughton Moor	T	237
		Sunnyslack	T	21
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	64	Camerton	T	49
Clifton, Great	534	Crossbarrow	T	8
		Great Clifton	T	518
Clifton, Little	159	Little Clifton	T	158
Crosscanonby	361	Birkby	T	14
		Bullgill	T	8
		Crosby Villa	T	56
		Crosscanonby and Crosby	T	266



# SEWERAGE SCHEMES (continued)

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes.	Type of outfall.	No. of houses sewered.
Dean	246	Branthwaite	T	44
		Dean	T	28
		Deanscales	T	28
		Eaglesfield	T	55
		Pardshaw	T	17
		Ullock	T	24
Dearham	590	Dearham	T	552
Embleton	112	Embleton	T	58
Gilcrux	114	Gilcrux	T	77
		Greengill	T	12
Greysouthen	195	Greysouthen	T	113
Lorton	108	Lorton	T	81
Loweswater	68	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	129	Belle Vue	T	25
		Papcastle	T	95
Plumbland	156	Ellen Villa	T	9
		Plumbland	T	117
		Wardhall	T	11
St. Johns	160	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Seaton	1,332	Seaton	SO	1,300
Setmurthy	45	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	111	Millbeck )		
		Applethwaite )	T	71
		Thrushwood )		
Winscales	61	Furnace Row )		
		Winscales Ave. )	T	29
Wythop	24	Wythop Mill	T	2
		(part of Embleton scheme)		

NOTE: "T"—Outfall to Treatment Works. "SO" Outfall untreated to sea.



# FOOD

## MEAT

The slaughter of animals for food continues in the three licensed private slaughterhouses, and engages the attention of the inspectorate for an hour or so every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Although some of the meat so produced is sold outside the Rural District I am very pleased that the Council continues to make no charge for inspection. I feel very strongly on this point, regarding such a charge as a grasping action, having no noticeable effect on the rates, creating a commercial relationship between butcher and inspector, the cost of which would be passed on to the consumer in the price of meat.

It was gratifying to find that at one slaughterhouse, previously the subject of periodic "rows" over the maintenance of hygienic conditions, a great improvement in standards, since the employment of a new and older slaughterman.

## ICE CREAM

Previously expressed fears that there would be a surge of do-it-yourself home ice-cream producers cashing in on the soft ice-cream boom have proved entirely without foundation. Indeed, the one such producer registered has already reverted to the sale of pre-packed wrapped ice-cream and no other enquiries have been received.

The number of registered premises for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream remains the same, 45.

## MILK

Little can be said that has not previously been said about the milk supplies in the district. Happily there were no supplies found to be affected by *Brucella Abortus* during the year.

As in other fields there is a tendency for milk production and milk distribution to be concentrated in fewer hands—and larger hands.

As a Health Department we should perhaps be happy about this trend as undoubtedly the larger interests are better equipped and more likely to distribute heat treated milk than the small producer. There are, however, still a lot of diehards about who will fight on to the bitter end for "natural" milk, substantially as the cow produces it, and the small producer-retailer will cater for this taste.



# SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1966.

	Bullocks and Heifers.		Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed .....	576	8	1	1716	475	
Number inspected .....	576	8	1	1716	475	
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis:						
(1) Whole carcase condemned	1	1	—	3	—	
(2) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	71	5	—	48	9	
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis .....	12.5 %	75 %	—	2.97 %	1.9 %	
B. Tuberculosis only:						
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5	
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.05 %	
C. Cysticercosis:						
(1) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	
(2) Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	
(3) Generalised and totally condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—	

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

## BULLOCKS AND HEIFERS

2 livers—necrosis  
50 livers—cirrhosis  
16 livers—abscesses  
2 lungs—ingestion of stomach contents.  
3 heads—degenerated cysts.  
1 whole carcase—bruising, ill-bled.

## COWS

3 livers—cirrhosis.  
2 calf and calf-beds.

## SHEEP

42 livers—cirrhosis.  
1 liver—bacterial necrosis.  
1 fore-leg—bruising.  
1 fore-leg—abscesses.  
1 fore-leg—arthritis.  
5lb. flank—peritonitis.  
1lb. flank—peritonitis.  
1 whole carcase—septic mastitis.  
1 whole carcase—emaciation.  
1 whole carcase—gangrene.

## PIGS

5 heads—tuberculosis.  
1 head—congested glands.  
1 liver—hydatid cysts.  
2 livers—necrosis.  
2 lungs—pneumonia.  
1 leg—ulcerated.  
2 part flanks—abscesses.



## OTHER FOODS

The following foodstuffs were condemned as being unfit:

- 5 tins of Soup.
- 1 tin Corned Beef.
- 1 tin Salmon.
- 1 tin Steak and Kidney Pie.
- 3 tins Pineapple.
- 4 lbs. Smoked Salmon.

## SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

It is pleasing to report that there has been a marked increase in the number of inspections carried out in shops and catering establishments, even apart from the commitments put upon the Council by the 1963 Act. The inspections which concern hygiene have shown that only minor infringements of the Regulations are occurring.

## BAKEHOUSES.

As forecast last year, one bakehouse (at Dearham) succumbed to the pressure of rising costs and dwindling staffing. The three remaining bakehouses are small privately owned premises staffed by owners and members of the same family. Even so, one of these appears likely to close its doors finally next year.



# OTHER ACTIVITIES

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

### Registrations and General Inspections:

	Premises registered during the year.	Total premises registered.	No. of premises inspected.
Offices .....	—	10	6
Retail Shops .....	—	20	18
Wholesale shops, warehouses .....	—	—	—
Catering establishments .....	—	17	6
Fuel Storage depots .....	—	—	—

During this year it was possible to spend more time on the administration of this Act than in previous years and as a result much constructive work was done, particularly in the improvement of retail premises.

With the exception of two small shops in a remote part of the district all of the retail shops have had a general inspection. A list of contraventions and suggested improvements to the premises have been sent to the owners and all the shops have now been re-visited. No serious contraventions were observed during these visits. The general decoration and cleanliness of store-rooms and work-rooms out of sight of the public was unsatisfactory in approximately 50% of all shops. Other defects observed included lack of (or inadequate) lighting of store-rooms, storage of goods on stairways, inadequate first-aid provisions, unsatisfactory arrangements for storing outdoor clothing, and the absence of an abstract of the Act in some premises.

It will be noted that there are variations in the total number of registered premises from last year's figures. This is due to the fact that two local Co-operative Societies amalgamated and as a result four shops were closed. During routine inspections it was found that the Act did not apply to four shops and two inns which had previously been registered with this authority.

### BURIAL OF THE DEAD

No occasion arose when the Council was asked to undertake a burial at public expense, although some preliminary enquiries were made on one occasion, but not followed up.



## CONTROL OF PESTS

Use has been made for the first time of a proprietary preparation containing Norbromide—a material specifically fatal to rats and harmless to most other animals. While the purchase price is fairly high, the saving in labour can be appreciable when treatment can be completed in one visit. It has in fact proved convenient and effective, although it is not likely to usurp the position of Warfarin in the variety of rat killing techniques available.

While the incidence of rodent infestations remains relatively constant, there has been a marked increase in the number of complaints about ants. Perhaps some amateur entomologist reading this may have an explanation.

## FACTORIES

A total of 53 factories are entered in the Factories Register, 52 of these being equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following is a summary of the various trade processes carried out:—

	Powered.	Non-powered.
Joinery and Sawmilling	19	—
Motor Vehicle Repair	9	—
Blacksmithing	1	—
Baking	3	—
Heavy Engineering	1	—
Laundry	1	—
Welding	1	—
Slaughtering	3	—
Meat Products	6	—
Poultry Dressing	1	—
General Fitting	—	1
Car Breaking	1	—
Water Treatment	1	—
Building sites	5	—

Building sites apart, 45 inspections have been recorded as carried out specifically under the Factories Act, and of these, 3 were inspections of bakehouses.



The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1966:

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	1	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	47	45	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	5	15	—	—	—
TOTALS	53	61	—	—	—

(Note: Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111			
Nature of work.	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—



## RENT ACT, 1957

### Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

1. No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair .....	1
2. No. of decisions to issue Certificates .....	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .....	1
(b) in respect of all defects .....	—
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords .....	1
5. No. of Undertakings refused .....	—
6. No. of Certificates issued .....	1

### Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation .....	1
8. Objections by Tenants to Cancellation .....	—
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections .....	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	1

## CARAVANNING

Little interference has been required from this department to the organised sites established by site operators in this district.

Attention has been drawn to the absence of shower baths on one site and on another, operated mutually by the occupiers, permission to dispense with the urinals has been given because each of the occupiers has been provided with a separate and private W.C. in the toilet block.

Two caravan sites have been newly licensed during the year, one for a single van and the other for 25 vans to be sited on land owned and occupied by Bassenthwaite Sailing Club on the side of Bassenthwaite Lake. This latter is of particular interest as it results from an appeal by the Club to the Minister of Town and Country Planning against an adverse decision by the Lake District Planning Board. The Minister allowed the appeal, but restricted the siting of caravans to a total of 14 days in any one year, to coincide with an annual regatta promoted by the Club.

## CAMPING

This activity has not caused concern this year, nor have any reports been received about insanitary or other conditions caused by campers.

## GYPSIES

Since police intervention in the incident at Winscales last winter, no gypsies have been seen or reported in the district, and I, for one, am truly thankful.







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