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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

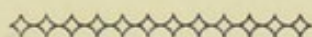
**1968**



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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 give my third Annual Report to the Cockermouth Rural District Council, and in this connection would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and to the Council's Staff for their help and encouragement during the year. My appointment is a combined one held also with the Cockermouth and Keswick Urban Districts and the Cumberland County Council.

With respect to the events occurring in this district the statistical contents of this report speak for themselves, and require no further comment other than to say that there have been no dramatic changes during the year.

I am happy to report that we have a promise by the Lake District Planning Board that the public conveniences at Quayfoot and Buttermere have a high priority in their programme.

Turning to more general matters during the year new legislation has included the Health Services and Public Health Act of 1968, together with the attendant Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968. This new legislation is partly consolidation and rationalisation of existing law; partly a result of the experience that the only person who can really notify a disease, and therefore should, is the doctor treating the case; and partly a reflection of the changing scene in medicine — here I am thinking of the additions and deletions to the list of notifiable diseases, as well as the increased powers with respect to the control of outbreaks of food poisoning.

The addition to the list of leptospirosis, infective hepatitis, tetanus and yellow fever reflect either increasing interest or increasing importance, and here I would have welcomed the inclusion of brucellosis. The deletion of primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, acute rheumatism and puerperal pyrexia are without doubt the result of the impact of the antibiotics, with improved living standards, nutrition and maternal care as contributing factors.



I am surprised for this reason that the deletions did not also include scarlet fever, now a very mild disease indeed. One also queries the real value of continuing to notify measles and whooping cough.

We live in a world of accelerating change, mainly as a result of our ever-increasing knowledge and ability in the fields of science and technology. This has meant for most of us increased material wealth, better living standards, greater convenience, and a longer life in which to enjoy these things.

Science and technology, however, bring problems in their wake of a kind which we are at present ill-equipped and apparently disinclined to solve. One which is of great urgency is the widespread and increasingly dangerous pollution affecting the air we breathe, the water we drink, and food we eat, the land we farm, and the whole balance of Nature in the countryside in which we live.

We persist, do we not, in enjoying the pleasure of our coal fires and the convenience of our motorcars? The factories which produce the wonderful variety of inexpensive goods also produce problems of effluent and air pollution. We would complain bitterly if we were to be denied the abundance of cheap food produced by modern farming techniques, with their heavy reliance on toxic pesticides and intensive use of fertilizers. Intensive animal husbandry — battery farming — present potentially dangerous problems such as the disposal of large quantities of manure and the vastly increased risk of infection, especially salmonella infection, with consequent risk of contamination of slaughter houses, and the spread of that infection to humans. In this connection the prophylactic use of antibiotics does nothing to allay one's fears. On the contrary, this could bring its own problem in the development of resistant organisms.

It may yet be the epitaph of the human race that it escaped the peril of the Bomb only to perish as a result of global pollution.

I am, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. HARGREAVES,

Medical Officer of Health.



# 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 Meats and other Foods.

## **Clerk and Assistant:**

J. D. HINDE.



## DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1968) .....	21,140
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book ...	7,209
Rateable value at 31st December, 1968 .....	£599,450
Estimated product of a Penny Rate (1-4-68—31-3-69) ...	£2,260/0/0

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 what was a coal mining area, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast 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 1968) .....	21,140
Density of population per square mile .....	84
Area Comparability Factors .....	Births 1.02, Deaths 1.10

### BIRTHS:

#### Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	142	129	271
Illegitimate .....	8	13	21
Total .....	150	142	292
Rate per 1,000 population .....			13.8
Corrected rate .....			14.1
Illegitimate live births as % of total live births .....			7.2

#### Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	2	—	2
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
Total .....	2	—	2
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .....			7

### DEATHS:

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

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	3	3	6
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1
Total .....	4	3	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....			24.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....			25.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....			47.6
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .....			20.5
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) .....			20.5
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths) .....			27.0



Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .....	Nil		
	Males	Females	Total
Deaths at all ages ...	130	118	248
Death rate per 1,000 population .....			11.7
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected) .....			12.8
Deaths from certain causes:			
	Males	Females	Total
Notifiable diseases ...	—	—	—
Cancer of the lung ...	5	2	7
Cancer of the uterus	—	—	—
Leukaemia .....	—	2	2
Motor vehic. accidents	2	—	2
Accidents in the home	1	—	1

Comparison of death rates with previous years:

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected
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
1967	117	97	214	10.1	11.0
1968	130	118	248	11.7	12.8

### TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

#### BIRTH RATE:

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
England and Wales .....	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2	16.9
County of Cumberland	17.7	18.4	17.4	16.3	16.0	15.1
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	18.2	18.1	16.8	16.0	15.3	14.6
Cockermouth Rural .....	16.5	14.2	15.1	15.2	14.9	13.8

#### DEATH RATE:

England and Wales .....	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.9
County of Cumberland	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.3	12.4
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	13.1	12.0	11.8	12.3	11.3	12.1
Cockermouth Rural .....	11.4	12.4	10.5	11.5	10.1	11.7

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY:

England and Wales .....	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0
County of Cumberland	22.0	18.3	16.9	21.0	16.9	19.4
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	26.3	16.8	20.8	20.5	17.4	21.4
Cockermouth Rural .....	26.2	16.7	12.5	12.4	12.7	24.0

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

## LIVE BIRTHS

Year	M	Legitimate		M	Illegitimate		Grand Total	Rate per	Rate per
		F	Total		M	F		Total	1,000 p'lation unc'ted
1963	159	171	330	4	10	14	344	16.5	16.8
1964	145	147	292	4	4	8	300	14.2	14.5
1965	142	162	304	4	11	15	319	15.1	15.4
1966	145	162	307	9	7	16	323	15.2	15.5
1967	150	152	302	8	6	14	316	14.9	15.2
1968	142	129	271	8	13	21	292	13.8	14.1

Year	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate			Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 illegit. births	Deaths-0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1963	6	3	9	—	—	—	26.2	27.1	—	20.4
1964	2	3	5	—	—	—	16.7	17.1	—	6.7
1965	1	3	4	—	—	—	12.5	13.2	—	9.4
1966	3	1	4	—	—	—	12.4	13.0	—	9.3
1967	—	3	3	1	—	1	12.7	9.9	71.4	3.5
1968	3	3	6	1	—	1	24.0	25.8	47.6	20.5



## STILL BIRTHS

M	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				
3	3	6	—	—	—	6	0.29	17	350
4	4	8	—	2	2	10	0.47	32	310
3	4	7	—	—	—	7	0.32	22	326
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	6	325
5	3	8	—	—	—	8	0.38	25	324
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	7	299

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	
11.6	28.6	4.1	—	—	—
3.3	35.5	2.7	—	—	—
6.3	27.6	4.7	—	—	—
6.2	12.3	4.9	—	—	—
3.5	27.8	4.4	—	—	—
20.5	27.0	7.2	—	—	—





## 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 .....	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lymphosarcoma .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals .....	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	7

## SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at death	Males	Females	Total
65— 70	10	14	24
70— 75	21	20	41
75— 80	30	24	54
80— 85	10	19	29
85— 90	8	6	14
90— 95	4	3	7
95—100	—	2	2
Totals ....	83	88	171

The Senile Death Rate is 69% of total deaths.  
(1967—68%).

## 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.
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	1	1	.05	—
1964	1	—	1	.05	.05
1965	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—



## DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Males	Females
Alimentary:		
Oesophagus & Pharynx .....	3	1
Stomach .....	3	1
Colon .....	5	2
Rectum .....	2	—
Respiratory:		
Bronchus .....	5	2
Glandular:		
Breast .....	—	3
Prostate .....	2	—
Pancreas .....	—	2
Kidney .....	—	1
Reproductive:		
Ovary .....	—	1
Vulva .....	—	1
Other:		
Brain .....	—	1
Bladder .....	1	—
Lymphosarcoma .....	3	—
Leukaemia .....	—	2
Abdomen .....	—	2
TOTALS .....	24	19

CANCER DEATH RATE: 2.0 per 1,000 population  
(1967: 2.0 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 6 was due to cancer.

## DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Causes	No. of deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 population
Motor Vehicle Accidents:			
Pedal cyclist struck by car	1	.40	.047
Thrown from motor cycle	1	.40	.047
Falls:			
On ice at home .....	1	.40	.047
Miscellaneous:			
Drowned in river .....	2	.81	.094
Suicide:			
Tablets .....	1	.40	.047
Railway .....	1	.40	.047
TOTALS .....	7	2.82	.330



# 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 Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Maternity Services (now completely attached to family doctor practices), 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 1968 was 128 (146 in 1967). Of these 80 were measles and 2 were scarlet fever.

Full details are given on the next two pages.

### CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary .....	54	46	100
Non-pulmonary ....	8	12	20
Total .....	62	58	120



## INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS— AGE AND SEX

				Rate per 1,000 pop.	Age Distribution								
	Total Cases	M	F		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	2	1	1	.09	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—												
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Measles	80	47	33	3.78	3	24	24	26	2	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—												
Acute Pneumonia	—												
Dysentery	33	16	17	1.56	—	8	1	4	3	6	11	—	—
Smallpox	—												
Infective Encephalitis	—												
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—												
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—												
Paratyphoid Fever	—												
Erysipelas	1	—	1	.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal infection	1	1	—	.05	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—												
Food Poisoning	—												
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—												
Respiratory Tuberculosis	7	4	3	.33	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—												
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	—	.05	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	3	1	2	.14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	1	3	—	—	—	4	13	2	7	16	30
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	11	14	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>



## 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:

Age	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
Under 1	—	—
1	83	2
2—4	23	2
5—14	20	5
15 or over	—	—
Totals	126	9

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

Children born in 1955 and a few older ones not previously tested.

	C'mouth Schools	Keswick Schools	Totals
Total children eligible	183	134	317
Number Mantoux Tested	133	127	260
Number found to be positive	25	10	35
Number found to be negative	108	117	225
Number given B.C.G. vaccination	108	116	224

### 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:

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  
POLIOMYELITIS & MEASLES VACCINATION,  
DURING 1968**

Year of Birth	Diphtheria— Tetanus		Poliomyelitis		Measles
	Primary inoculation	Booster	Primary inoculation	Booster	
Pre-1955	—	—	4	—	—
1956	—	21	—	2	—
1957	3	93	7	27	1
1958	3	85	4	22	1
1959	3	53	8	21	2
1960	2	22	3	26	15
1961	4	41	3	37	38
1962	26	134	33	131	61
1963	5	34	7	32	42
1964	3	7	4	2	24
1965	2	11	7	1	32
1966	6	91	17	6	33
1967	171	53	196	2	24
1968	71	—	39	—	1
Totals	299	645	332	309	274



## RAINFALL, IN INCHES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DISTRICT DURING 1968

Observation Station:	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Greenways, Braithwaite	Beech Grove, Gt. Broughton	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer:	R. L. Harrison, Esq., Eng. to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	Miss I. Allison	J. J. Pattinson, Esq.	Public Health Department C.R.D.C.
Height of gauge above sea-level:	620'	270'	300'	300'
January	8.02	6.69	2.98	2.88
February	3.19	2.66	2.09	1.96
March	13.00	11.40	2.99	2.39
April	5.08	3.16	1.63	1.34
May	5.17	3.84	2.78	2.01
June	4.14	2.80	1.98	1.27
July	4.34	4.46	4.14	3.46
August	3.69	2.52	1.72	2.38
September	13.60	10.84	7.49	7.42
October	13.16	9.51	6.81	4.21
November	6.00	2.48	2.79	1.68
December	7.05	4.21	2.60	1.99
Totals	86.44	64.57	40.00	32.99

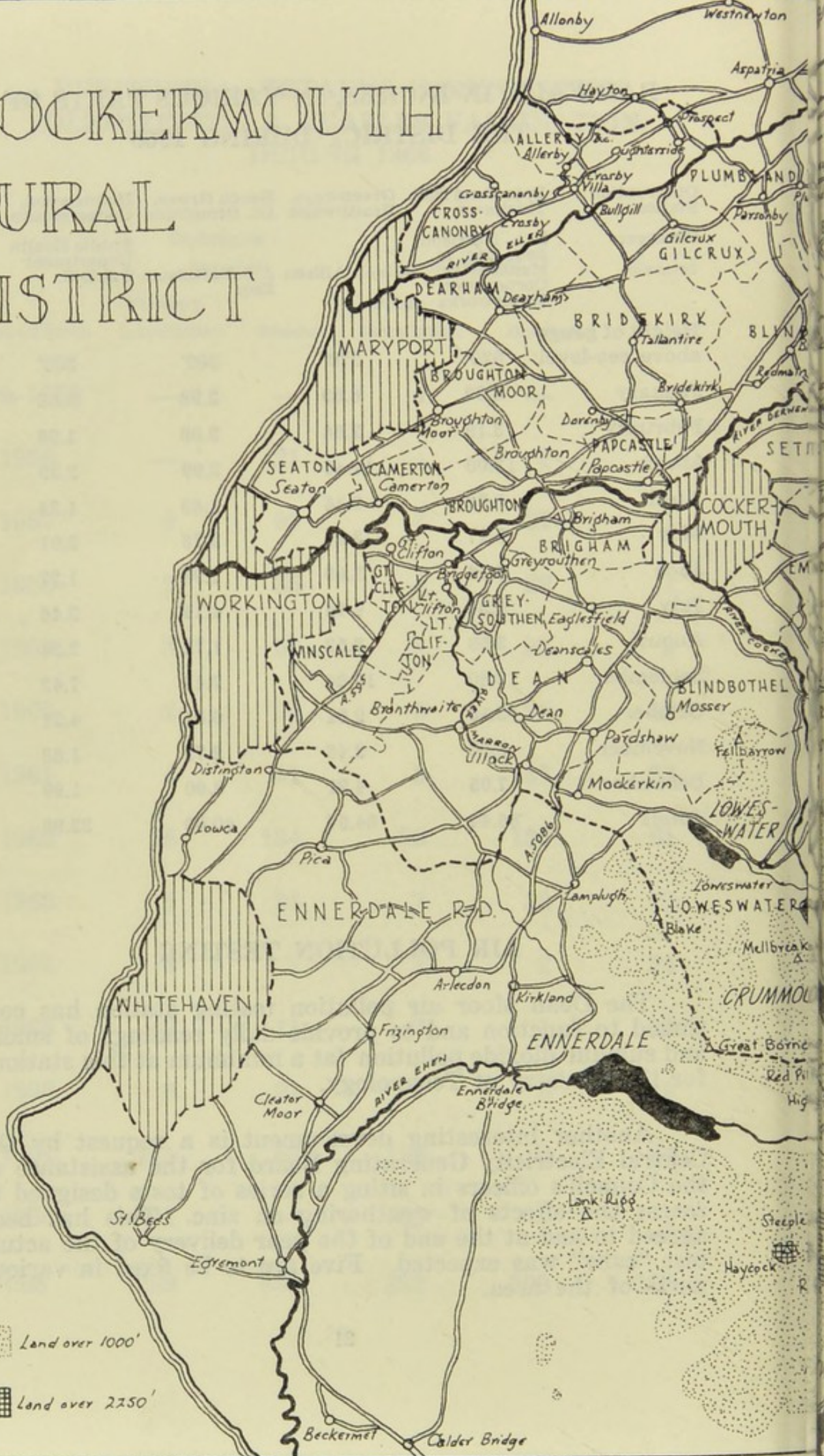
### AIR POLLUTION TESTING


The Dean Moor air pollution testing station has continued to function and to provide daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution (at a minimum at this station) for the Ministry of Technology.


Another interesting development is a request by the Central Electricity Generating Board for the assistance of the Council's officers in siting a series of tests designed to assess the effects of weathering on zinc. This has been agreed to and at the end of the year delivery of the actual test "cans" was expected. Five are to be fixed in various parts of the area.



# COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT

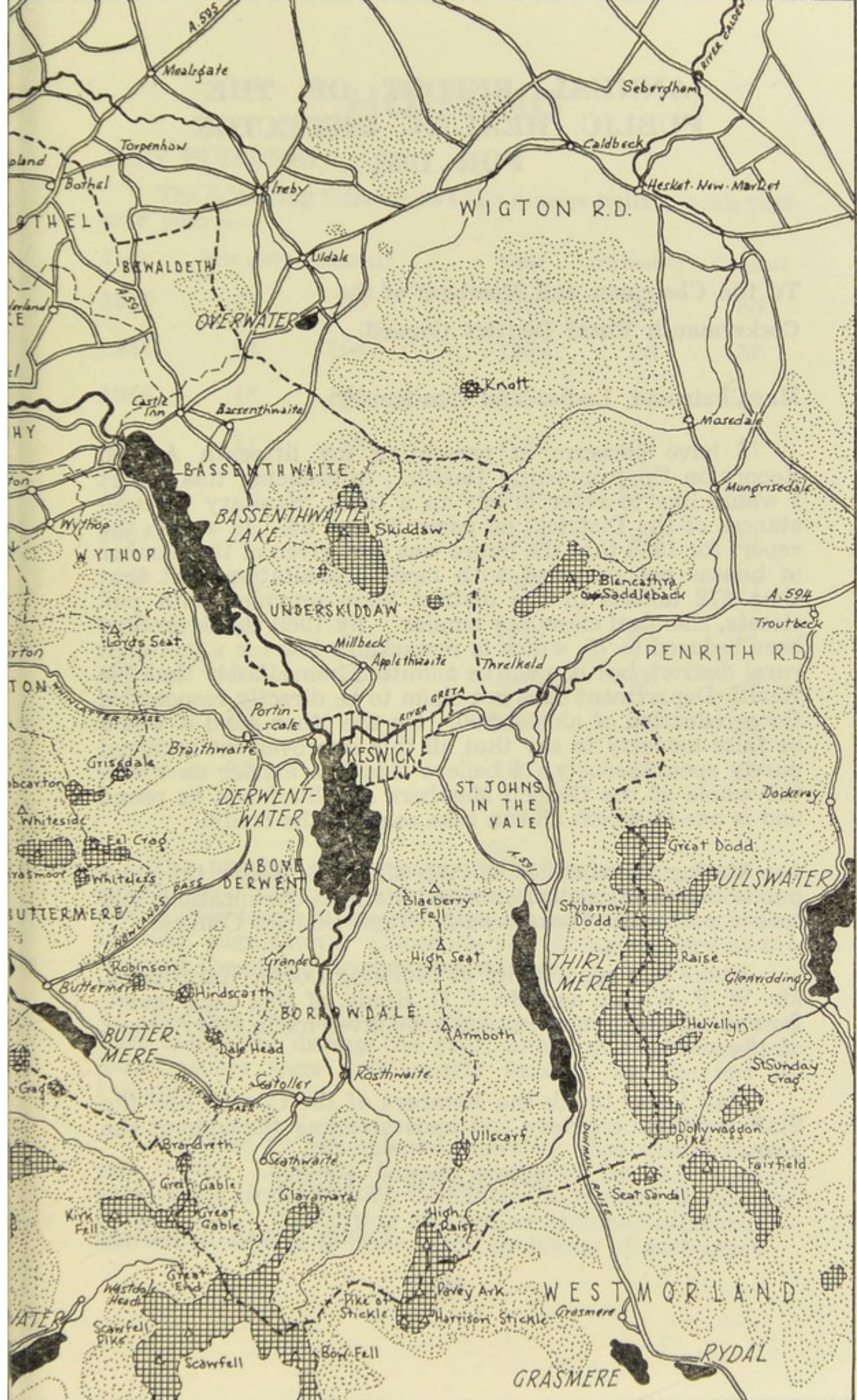


 Land over 1000'

 Land over 2250'

Beckermel Calder Bridge





Mealsgate

Sebergham

Torpenhaw

Caldbeck

Bothel

Ireby

Hesket New Market

WIGTON R.D.

BWALDETH

Uldale

OVERWATER

Knott

Castle Inn

Bassenthwaite

Masedale

BASSENTHWAITE

Mungrisedale

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE

Skiddaw

Blencathra  
Saddleback

Wythop

UNDERSKIDDAW

A 594

Wythop

Millbeck

Troutbeck

Lords Seat

Applethwaite

Threlkeld

PENRITH R.D.

Portin-  
scale

RIVER GRETA

KESWICK

ST. JOHNS  
IN THE  
YALE

Dockeray

Braithwaite

DERWENT-  
WATER

ABOVE  
DERWENT

Blaeberry  
Fell

Great Dodd

ULLSWATER

Grisdale

Portin-  
scale

High Seat

Stybarrow  
Dodd

Fal Crag

ABOVE  
DERWENT

Armbath

Raise

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Grand

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Rasthwaite

Helvellyn

Robinson

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Ullscarf

St Sunday  
Crag

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1968

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fifteenth Annual Report on Environmental Health. Introducing this report I would like to refer briefly to a table "Sanitary Circumstances of the District" on pages 34 and 35. It was in the report for 1955 that the figure was first given of the number of houses not provided with modern sanitation. At that time 372 houses in the district were provided with pail closets, chemical closets or similar. By 1968 the figure had been reduced to 75, which is remarkably low for a scattered rural district, but it must be admitted immediately that the Health Department does not claim to be directly responsible for a reduction of almost 300. On the other hand it would be false modesty to say that all this improvement occurred purely spontaneously. I believe this is a matter on which the whole of the Council Members and Staff can be proud and is one in which all can take some of the credit.

During the summer of 1968 Mr. J. G. Nagle, the pupil public health inspector, obtained his final qualifications and took a post with Cockermouth Urban District Council.

I take this opportunity of thanking Doctor Hargreaves, Mr. W. P. Walton and Mr. J. D. Hinde, of this department, for the unfailing support they have given me in every aspect of the work.

May I also thank the Members of the Council and the Staff for their courtesy and understanding throughout the year.

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Public Health Inspector.



# 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	1967	47	10
			1968	49	—

The number of privately built houses has increased slightly over the past four years, though the locations of new houses tends to become more scattered, as the table on the next page shows. Papcastle and Broughton are at the moment the major development villages.

For the first time since 1946 no local authority houses were completed during the year, although the Broughton Moor houses were very nearly finished by the end of December.

It should be remembered, however, that casual vacancies in the 1,600-odd houses controlled by this Council enabled the House Letting Committee to rehouse 48 families during 1968. In addition 20 families obtained accommodation more suitable to their needs by means of exchanges.



Progress on house building schemes was as follows:—

### **BROUGHTON MOOR**

These ten houses and four bungalows were nearing completion at the end of the year, and were let in January, 1969. The houses have been named "School Close".

### **BRAITHWAITE**

These eight houses and two bungalows are now more than half way to completion and should be ready for letting by late spring, 1969.

### **GREAT CLIFTON**

The layout and house plans for the 27 houses and 12 bungalows adjoining Riverside have at last been approved, tenders obtained, and at the end of the year an actual start to the work was in sight.

### **CHAPEL BROW**

The North Eastern Housing Association has now purchased this land and the 30 houses standing on it from the National Coal Board. Detailed plans are being worked out for its redevelopment — possibly for 9 houses and 10 bungalows.

### **SEATON**

The North Eastern Housing Association has been asked to prepare layout and house plans for the remainder of the land owned by the Association near Peatfield Road, with a view to further development there, possibly some of it for key-workers.

## COMPLETIONS IN 1968

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of 1968:—

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Privately	5	3	1	5	3	4	3	5	3	2	8	7	49

Villages where houses were built during the year:

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

Privately:

Bassenthwaite	1
Braithwaite	1
Branthwaite	1
Bridgefoot	1
Broughton	9
Broughton Moor	1
Camerton	2
Dean	3
Dearham	6
Dubwath	1
Eaglesfield	1
Gilcrux	1
Greysouthen	3
Lodore	1
Lorton	2
Papcastle	8
Pardshaw	1
Portinscale	1
Redmain	1
Seaton	1
Tallantire	1
Wardhall	1
Winscales	1

N.E.H.A.:

Broughton Moor	14
Braithwaite	10

Privately:

Bannock Row	2
Birkby	1
Braithwaite	2
Brigham	1
Broughton	3
Broughton Cross	1
Broughton Moor	1
Clifton, Lt.	2
Dean	2
Deanscales	1
Dearham	3
Eaglesfield	6
Greysouthen	1
Lodore	1
Lorton	2
Papcastle	14
Portinscale	5
Prospect	1
Redmain	1
Seaton	1
Sunnyslack	3
Tallantire	1
Thrushwood	1
Winscales	1
Wythop	3



## 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 (flat roof)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. and Kennedy Road)	50	
War-time (agricultural)	1944	Crosby (East End)	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2	
	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	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	



Post-war	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	13
	1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96
	1963-67	Broughton (Kirklea)	77
	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
	1964-67	Dearham (69-91 Main Street)	12
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6
	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)	3
	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 (Meadowvale)	2
		Total	1122
			— 1122
		Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.	1398
		TOTAL HOUSES BELONGING TO THE N.E.H.A. AND THE R.D. COUNCIL	— 1398 1651



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During 1968 grants were approved in respect of 87 properties — which is a record number. This figure does not include houses owned by this Council which have been improved with the aid of Ministry Grants, but does include 20 N.E.H.A. properties.

The impression has been gained that more applications for grants would have been received from the general public but for the promises of increased grants and easier conditions made by the Government in the autumn of 1967. These have still not been implemented and it is known that some enquirers are holding back their applications on the chance of a larger grant.

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
1967	45	68	5	3
1968	78	55	9	5
Totals	751	668	101	88



## IMPROVEMENTS TO COUNCIL AND N.E.H.A. HOUSES

A scheme for the modernisation of the older houses owned by the Council and the North Eastern Housing Association is now under way. The works are being carried out with the aid of Improvement Grants — in the same way as privately-owned houses are assisted.

So far the Council has improved 12 houses at Coldghyll Avenue, Great Broughton, and 12 houses at The Gavels, Great Clifton. A preliminary scheme (involving the provision of a W.C. in the upstairs bathroom) has been carried out at 36 houses at Gatehead, Great Clifton.

The North Eastern Housing Association has commenced an improvement scheme on 20 houses at Grange Avenue, Little Broughton.

Under the Council's Rent Equalisation Scheme pre-war houses have, in the past, enjoyed a lower rent than post-war houses, but with the completion of an improvement scheme, a re-assessment of rents has meant an increase to bring these older houses up to the standard rent under the Scheme, i.e. 28/- per week for two-bed-roomed houses, and 29/- per week for three-bedroomed houses.

## SLUM CLEARANCE

In houses owned or recently owned by the National Coal Board the following were closed last year:—

Concrete Terrace, Gt. Clifton	...	5
William St., Gt. Clifton	...	1
The Nook, Gt. Broughton	...	2
Chapel Brow, Lt. Clifton	...	1

At Chapel Brow, the North Eastern Housing Association purchased the 30 houses and the land thereto. The whole site will be re-developed after the houses have been demolished and cleared.

Five houses in other parts of the district have been demolished, two of them directly by this Council. In this case the houses were built into a bank, and instead of adopting the normal practice of carting away the rubble it was decided to collapse the walls inwards, slope the rubble from back to front and cover with soil. This avoided creating a ten-foot drop from the top of the retaining wall to the floor of the house, which would undoubtedly have attracted children.

Action has been taken under the Housing Act, 1957, against four properties in Broughton Moor and one in Setmurthy, but only the tenant of one (in Broughton Moor) has been rehoused to date.

One formal Abatement Notice was served in relation to a housing defect — a leaking roof — and the defect was remedied by stripping and re-slating the roof without the Council having recourse to legal proceedings.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

## WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Engineer of the West Cumberland Water Board for the help of Mr. Burgess in extracting information from the Board's records insofar as it relates to work carried out in the Cockermouth Rural District.

Jointly with the Urban District of Keswick the Board has completed the provision of a 450,000 gallon circular reservoir together with treatment plant at Underscar — in the Parish of Underskiddaw. A 6" main has been taken to Braithwaite where a similar reservoir has been constructed at High Coledale. The supply is extended to Thornthwaite, Portinscale and Ullock. The use of sources at Force Crag and Stoneycroft formerly supplying this area, was discontinued in October.

New mains have been laid to new development at Broughton Craggs, Papcastle, Winscales, Broughton Moor and Wythop and scraping has been carried out in the Camerton area, Broughton Moor and Braithwaite.

Pumping from the River Derwent at The Gote pumping station was discontinued in December, and a new pumping station at Stoneybeck, Brigham (taking water from the Crummock main) was brought into operation.

## WATER SAMPLES

The following are the results of samples taken by the West Cumberland Water Board:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Lorton	... 9	2
Buttermere	... 9	1
Holme Beck	... 11	1
Embleton	... 7	3
Hauseghyll	... 19	3
Combe Ghyll	... 2	—
Crummock	... 3	—

In addition 9 samples of water from private supplies were taken by this department, 5 of which proved satisfactory.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Weekly collection of household refuse continues as last year, with 7,112 houses out of a total of 7,209 enjoying this service.

A survey of trade refuse disposal from factories in the whole of West Cumberland found that 720 tons of trade refuse was produced each week, 315 tons of which was disposed of at the Council's Broughton Craggs tip. Of this only 6 tons was produced in the Rural District.



## **PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

Four public conveniences are now available in the Cockermouth Rural District. Any satisfaction that may be felt over this achievement is tempered by the fact that all are located within a few miles of Keswick. In all other places of popular resort the Council's desire to cater in this manner continues to be frustrated. However, at the time of writing this section of the report (April, 1969) there appears a strong probability that the proposals for conveniences at Crosscanonby, Quayfoot and Buttermere are coming to fruition.

Discussion on the merits and demerits of the water carriage system and the chemical/conservancy system of treating the wastes from these installations has taken place both in the Council and at officer level. I must admit to being thankful that the Council has decided on a policy of using water carriage despite, in some cases, higher cost, and in every case a greater chance of vandalism.

## **SEWERAGE**

The following information has been supplied by the Council's Engineering Department, and I acknowledge this gratefully.

The new 27" sea outfall at Seaton is now complete and it is hoped that this facility will attract industry with large water demands to the area.

In addition a new 12" main sewer has been constructed at Great Broughton to allow for housing development in the north eastern sector of the village. Additional sewers have been laid at Coledale, Braithwaite, Embleton, Dearham and Wardhall to allow housing development to proceed.

A pumping scheme has been designed and a preliminary design for gravity sewers to serve the Lillyhall Industrial Estate in Winscales is under way.

It has also been possible to carry out amendments to Seatoller Sewerage Scheme which it is hoped to complete in 1969.



## SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	Area in acres	Total houses	Estimate of population	Houses served by refuse collection	Houses with baths
Above Derwent	14756	492	1413	492	
Allerby, etc.	2382	190	585	190	134
Bassenthwaite	6915	159	469	153	123
Bewaldeth	2631	12	45	12	
Blindbothel	4499	57	160	48	50
Blindcraike	6901	105	287	103	83
Borrowdale	16663	153	731	149	
Bothel	3390	93	284	91	67
Bridekirk	4799	140	761	139	
Brigham	1759	270	796	270	175
Broughton	1360	573	1495	573	435
Broughton Moor	1736	303	934	301	221
Buttermere	11231	44	195	41	
Camerton	1402	67	190	67	37
Clifton, Great	997	534	1650	535	
Clifton, Little	1080	159	405	159	
Crosscanonby	2398	380	913	377	326
Dean	8527	264	731	258	195
Dearham	2149	584	1695	584	438
Embleton	3951	111	311	111	85
Gilcrux	2017	112	367	107	65
Greysouthen	1646	199	504	199	
Lorton	5501	107	269	100	83
Loweswater	9411	69	165	63	
Papcastle	1108	149	325	149	
Plumbland	2568	150	440	146	90
St. Johns	19481	155	486	141	
Seaton	2040	1336	3770	1336	
Setmurthy	3298	45	160	39	
Underskiddaw	8711	111	320	111	
Winscales	2652	62	208	52	
Wythop	3353	24	76	16	
TOTALS	161312	7209	21140	7112	Only completed surveys shown

## 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 waterborne sanitation	PARISH
425	1247	344	142	6	Above Derwent
190	585	174	16	—	Allerby, etc.
122	304	54	99	6	Bassenthwaite
9	34	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
27	75	—	55	2	Blindbothel
105	253	75	29	1	Blindcrake
81	381	81	72	—	Borrowdale
89	272	83	9	1	Bothel
139	754	103	34	3	Bridekirk
270	794	211	59	—	Brigham
573	1495	563	10	—	Broughton
303	934	281	20	2	Broughton Moor
9	36	—	42	2	Buttermere
67	192	52	14	1	Camerton
529	1636	526	6	2	Clifton, Great
159	405	158	—	1	Clifton, Little
377	888	361	15	4	Crosscanonby
261	710	212	49	3	Dean
584	1681	544	38	2	Dearham
97	256	57	50	4	Embleton
112	369	86	26	—	Gilcrux
199	504	115	84	—	Greysouthen
81	196	78	25	4	Lorton
10	25	10	48	11	Loweswater
149	321	140	9	—	Papcastle
147	429	132	17	1	Plumbland
3	12	49	99	7	St. Johns
1334	3763	1304	30	2	Seaton
31	109	13	31	1	Setmurthy
80	225	71	38	2	Underskiddaw
57	194	29	29	4	Winscales
9	31	2	19	3	Wythop
—	—	—	—	—	
6628	19110	5908	1226	75	TOTALS
—	—	—	—	—	



## PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Above Derwent	492	Braithwaite	T	168
		Portinscale	T	142
		Thornthwaite	T	34
Allerby and Oughterside	190	Allerby	T	25
		Oughterside	T	141
		Westmoorend	T	8
Bassenthwaite	159	Bassenthwaite	T	54
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blindbothel	57	—	—	—
Blindcrake	105	Blindcrake	T	51
		Redmain	T	10
		Sunderland	T	14
Borrowdale	153	Grange	T	32
		Rosthwaite	T	36
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Bothel	93	Bothel	T	70
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	140	Bridekirk	T	19
		Dovenby	T	36
		Tallantire	T	48
Brigham	270	Brigham	T	176
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	573	Broughton	T	520
		R.N.A.D.	T	43
Broughton Moor	303	Broughton Moor	T	244
		Sunnyslack	T	21
		R.N.A.D.	T	16
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	67	Camerton	T	52
Clifton, Great	534	Crossbarrow	T	8
		Great Clifton	T	518
Clifton, Little	159	Little Clifton	T	158

## PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES (continued)

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Crosscanonby	380	Birkby	T	14
		Bullgill	T	8
		Crosby Villa	T	56
		Crosscanonby and Crosby	T	283
Dean	264	Branthwaite	T	45
		Dean	T	31
		Deanscales	T	28
		Eaglesfield	T	63
		Pardshaw	T	19
		Ullock	T	26
Dearham	584	Dearham	T	544
Embleton	111	Embleton	T	57
Gilcrux	112	Gilcrux	T	77
		Greengill	T	9
Greysouthen	199	Greysouthen	T	115
Lorton	107	Lorton	T	78
Loweswater	69	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	149	Belle Vue	T	25
		Papcastle	T	115
Plumbland	150	Ellen Villa	T	9
		Plumbland	T	112
		Wardhall	T	11
St. Johns	160	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Seaton	1336	Seaton	SO	1304
Setmurthy	45	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	111	Millbeck )		
		Applethwaite )	T	71
		Thrushwood )		
Winscales	62	Furnace Row )		
		Winscales Ave. )	T	29
Wythop	24	Wythop Mill (part of Embleton scheme)	T	2

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



# FOOD

## MEAT

After the 1st November it became illegal to use wiping cloths during the dressing of a carcass. By the time this prohibition came into effect the occupiers of the three private slaughterhouses in the district had equipped their premises with water sprays. Despite some previous misgivings, the situation is now accepted.

The reduction in the number of animals slaughtered annually may reflect the rising costs in both production and retailing. Greatest decrease has occurred in the sheep and lambs section where there has been a drop of nearly 350 carcasses. Another factor bearing on the decrease in slaughtering may well be the competitive efforts made in the poultry industry. In this connection it is interesting to note that one catering establishment in the district specialising in rearing turkeys and serving turkey as a principal dish, has abandoned rearing and turned to purchase of dressed birds from one of the major producers, as being a more economical proposition.

## ICE CREAM

An additional 4 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream during the year, making a total of 51. All were in respect of pre-packed wrapped ice-cream — an established trade into which the soft ice-cream vogue seems to be making little inroad.

No samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

## MILK

The hundred milk samples taken this year were taken from milk distributors and producer-retailers. Producers of milk which is subsequently sold wholesale to the Milk Marketing Board or to the major dairies are not being sampled by this department.

As a result of unsatisfactory Milk Ring Tests (an indication of Brucella infection) three Heat Treatment Orders were served, requiring the farmer to have his milk pasteurised until the herd is proved to be clear of infection.



## SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1968

	Bullocks and Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed .....	497	—	—	1492	338
Number inspected .....	497	—	—	1492	338
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	80	—	—	117	3
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	16.3%	—	—	7.9%	.89%
B. Tuberculosis only:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.69%
C. Cysticercosis:					
(1) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

### BULLOCKS & HEIFERS

60 livers — cirrhosis  
 16 livers — abscesses  
 3 hearts — calcified  
     cysticercus bovis  
 3 flanks — peritonitis  
 1 flank — bruising  
 1 leg — bruising  
 1 whole carcase —  
     bruising

### SHEEP

114 livers — cirrhosis  
 1 liver — necrosis  
 1 flank — oedematous  
 1 forequarters —  
     pleurisy

### PIGS

3 flanks — tuberculosis  
 1 hindquarters — tuberculosis  
 2 heads — tuberculosis  
 1 forequarters — abscesses  
 1 belly — abscesses  
 1 lung — pneumonia



## **OTHER FOODS**

Apart from the condemnations of raw meat at slaughterhouses only 11lbs. of cooked ham was condemned during the year.

## **BAKEHOUSES**

Following the closures of bakehouses over the past years, it is heartening to report one small new bakehouse being set up in the village of Broughton. Nearby, in the village of Dearham, only one bakehouse remains operational and this is devoted solely to the production of meat pies. The other registered bakehouse is in the village of Great Clifton.

## **SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS**

**(Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963)**

**(Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)**

A detailed survey of all the licensed premises in the district was completed during the year. 128 visits were made to the 81 establishments involved.

In the majority of cases contraventions of the above legislation were discovered and these were brought to the notice of the owners concerned. A number of meetings were held with brewery representatives when undertakings were given that all of the necessary work would be carried out as soon as possible.

At the time of writing, reasonable progress has been made. Major alterations have commenced or have been completed at 5 public houses; one has been closed pending reconstruction, and a large proportion of the more minor defects have been rectified.

Further plans are being prepared for a number of major alterations to existing premises.

Early in 1968 a booklet about the basic principles of hygiene was obtained and 500 copies were printed for distribution to food handlers throughout the district. During the summer months over 300 booklets were given to food handlers in hotels, public houses, shops, cafés and mobile shops.

Once again, all of the shops and principal catering establishments in the district were inspected during the year, and it was gratifying to see that there was a general improvement on previous years.



# OTHER ACTIVITIES

## BURIAL OF THE DEAD

No paupers died in the area in 1968 and the Council was not therefore called upon to defray any funeral expenses.

## CONTROL OF PESTS

Pest control by this department has been limited to rats and mice, wasps and ants. In connection with the latter, complaints have been so frequent that it has been necessary to seek the advice of a specialist from the Ministry of Agriculture, and to purchase a quantity of a chlordane spraying solution which is particularly effective on ants.

The annual return required by the Ministry of Agriculture on the measures taken against rats and mice shows that 110 minor infestations by rats were dealt with, and 17 by mice.

## GYPSIES

I am glad to say that no gypsies have been sighted or reported in this district this year.

## CAMPING

A certain amount of acrimonious correspondence has taken place in connection with camping on land in St. John's-in-the-Vale, stemming in the main from a dispute between landlord and tenant as to whether tents should be allowed on a particular farm, and in which the Council has become involved.

Otherwise, camping has not created any problems and even the setting up of a holiday site by and for the members of the Durham District Association of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland evoked only a minimum of comment and no criticism.



## CARAVANNING

Only one new licence was issued in 1968 — at Setmabanning, Threlkeld — and this was in effect an extension of an existing licence to include an adjoining field. 14 new pitches became available, 15 being already licensed.

Following complaints about overcrowding of licensed caravan sites at Easter, a survey was made of all sites in the Lake District National Park area of the Rural District. This revealed a possible excess of caravans over pitches amounting to something between 150 and 200 vans.

In an attempt to set up a site to take the excess of caravans over licensed pitches during peak holiday periods, the Council advertised for suitable sites, other efforts having failed. Only one reply was received and the land offered proved to be insufficient in area and sited within the confines of a village well removed from the area where the need arises.

## RENT ACT, 1957

### Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

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

### Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation .....	—
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 .....	—



## FACTORIES

A total of 56 factories are entered in the Factories Register. 54 are equipped with power-drive machinery.

The following are the trade processes carried out: Joinery & 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 (non-powered), Water Treatment 1, Building Sites 7, Shoe Factory 1.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1968:—

	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	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	48	10	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	7	7	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

(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

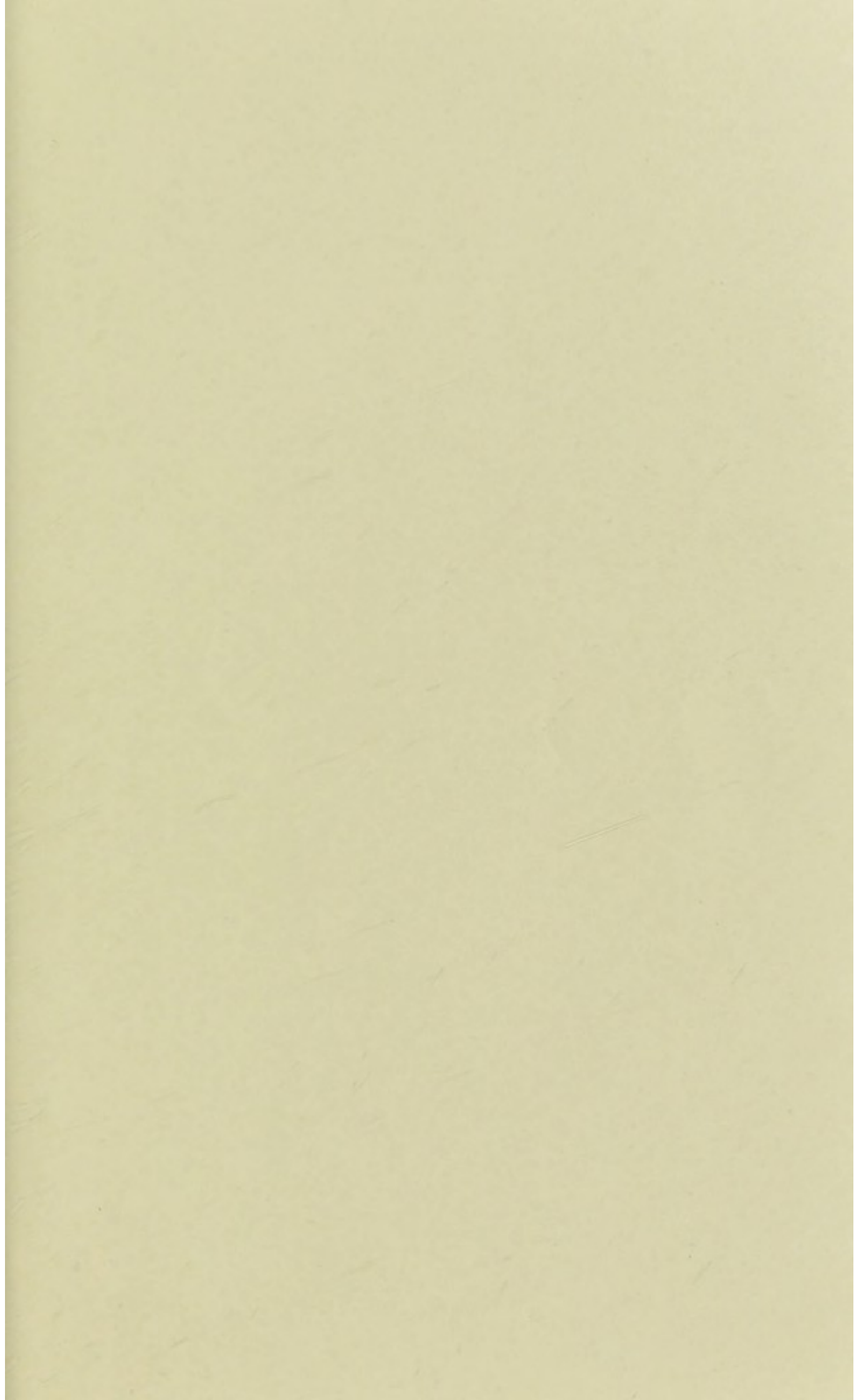
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	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 unwholesome premises	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	—	—	—	—	—



## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1968

Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cesspool, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Closets: Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dangerous Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dykes and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food and Drugs Act: Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Houses Inspected: Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Meetings and interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
National Assistance Act. Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Samples: Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10





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Bethwaites, Cleator Moor.