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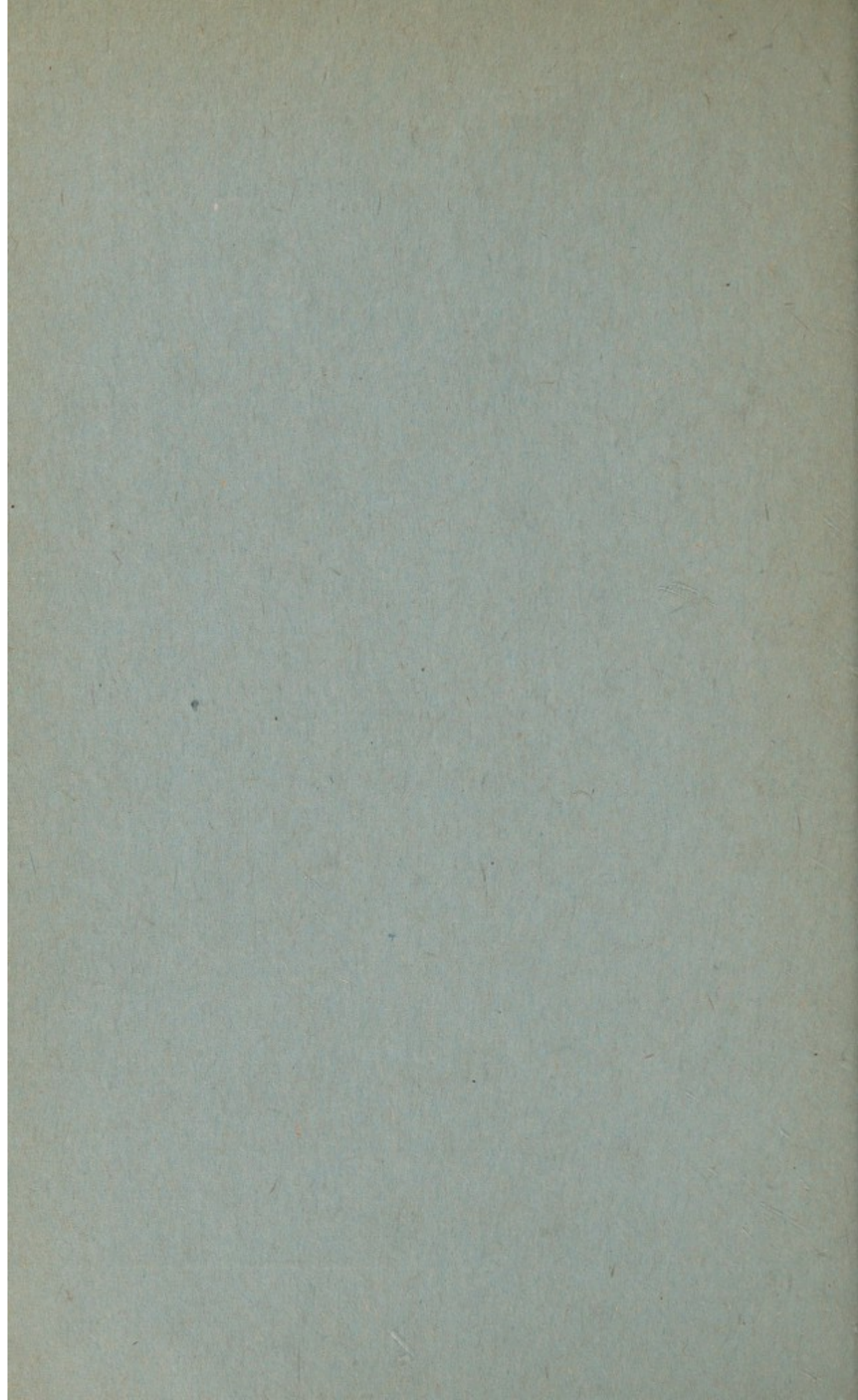
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**BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**For the Year 1963**

**BY**

**J. L. HUNTER**

**M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

**Medical Officer of Health**



# **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

1963

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*Chairman:*

Alderman Mrs. M. A. SMITH.

THE MAYOR (Councillor J. C. MOORE, M.B.E., J.P.).

Councillor J. BELL, C.C.
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Councillor T. G. EDWARDS, C.C.

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„ J. MAGUIRE.

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Councillor D. VICKERS.

Alderman W. A. WALKER.

Councillor J. R. WHITE.

„ A. YOUNG, M.B.E.

## Staff of the Public Health Department

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JAMES L. HUNTER,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ... .. Medical Officer of Health.

R. E. FLETCHER,

M.B., Ch.B. ... .. Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

\*§ RICHARD JAMES ... .. Chief Public Health Inspector.

\* CHARLES E. PEARSON ... .. Assistant Public Health Inspector.

† JOHN HODGSON ... .. General Assistant (resigned 31st  
August, 1963).

Mrs. N. ROUTLEDGE ... .. Clerk (resigned 31st May, 1963).

Mrs. E. SMITH ... .. Clerk (appointed June, 1963).

R. PECKFORD ... .. Clerk.

\* Certificate of R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

§ Certificate of Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

† City and Guilds Finalist. Registered Plumber. National Building  
Certificate.

TOWN HALL,  
WORKINGTON.  
July, 1964.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,  
THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1963. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/64 of the Ministry of Health.

The vital statistics of the town were good generally but with disquieting features. The birth-rate has fallen slightly in a slightly rising population and was in 1963 at the same level as 1961, and at 16.8 compares unfavourably with a rate of 18.2 for England and Wales. Are young families seeking work and housing elsewhere? The infantile mortality rate was again at a pleasing low level—14.0 as compared to 22.0 for the Administrative County of Cumberland and 20.9 for England and Wales, but was again offset by a peri-natal rate of 33.1 as against 25.4 in 1962, and a rate of 29.3 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths from infectious disease, including tuberculosis, and the incidence of infectious disease was low. Of the severer types of notifiable disease (poliomyelitis, meningococcal infection and non-respiratory tuberculosis) all were notifications from the local hospital and were non-residents. The immunity index of diphtheria protection was significantly raised but protection against poliomyelitis was disappointing.

The number of infant deaths was seven. The table of deaths beyond infant age shows only seven more under the age of 35 in a total of 353. Of these seven, two were accidental, one was due to cancer, one to a congenital defect of long-standing, two were of ill defined causes and one was due to coronary disease or angina. This last cause of death, with similar vascular tragedies in other parts of the body, was a numerically increasing cause of death in the age groups beyond that of 35 years.

Deaths from cancer fell from 62 in 1962 to 49 but deaths from cancer of the lung increased by two cases to a total of 13 (11 males, 2 females). There was one death attributed to leukaemia. Motor vehicle accidents caused three adult deaths



(six in 1962), other accidents caused ten deaths, and there were seven cases of suicide.

The housing needs of the people are still great even although we see the passing of the slum type of house on the one hand and the emergence of plans for a new shopping area on the other. We should guard against any further depopulation of the town centre and consider carefully the best use of what should be its vital periphery.

Difficulties in the function of Refuse Collection and Disposal continued during the year mainly due to sickness and absenteeism of the labour force. It was impossible to start fencing and other preparation of the new tipping area at Oldside until late in the year. Five hundred houses were equipped with paper-bag holders making a total of 700 so far in the scheme to replace metal dustbins by this more hygienic container.

The number of statutory inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of necessity fell off during the year because of shortage of staff. From August the Chief Public Health Inspector and one assistant only bore the brunt of the work and covered essential investigations into all sanitary complaints. Advertisement for an Assistant Public Health Inspector attracted no firm application. It is difficult to feel other than pessimistic about implementing new legislation in relation to offices and shops and to the new housing standards of amenity. Both would call for full-time efforts of at least one additional inspector above the present establishment of three.

It is a pleasure to thank again Mr. Richard James, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his achievements under great difficulties of staffing during the year and to thank and commend the staff as a whole for good work despite the cramped office conditions consequent on the implementation of the O. and M. Survey recommendations. I wish to thank the members of the Committee for kind consideration on all matters and much support during the year. I am indebted to my colleagues in general practice and in the hospital services for a great deal of information and help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A.

### SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

#### 1.—General

- (a) The recession in the iron and steel industry gave way to more full employment and the introduction of further industry into the area seems likely.

- (b) Town Statistics.

Area in acres .....	5,644
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate of Residents—mid-year, 1963 .....	29,810
Number of inhabited houses according to rate-books at the end of 1963 .....	9,006
Rateable Value .....	£398,752
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£4,268

#### 2.—Vital Statistics

##### Births.

##### *Live Births.*

Number: 500

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate Births .....		258	220	478
Illegitimate Births .....		15	7	22
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....		273	227	500

Rate per 1,000 population ..... 16.8

Adjusted Rate ..... 16.8

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent.  
of total live births) ..... 4.4

##### *Still Births.*

Number: 11

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .....	7	4	11
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
	7	4	11

Rate per 1,000 live and still births ..... 21.3

Total live and still births ..... 511

Number of Infant deaths (Under 1 year) ..... 7

##### Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total  
live births ..... 14.0

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000  
legitimate live births ..... 14.6

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) .....	12.0
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still-births .....	33.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):	Nil

### Deaths.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Deaths (all ages) .....	198	155	353
Death rate per 1,000 population .....			11.8
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population			13.9
Total deaths from certain causes:			
Tuberculosis .....			Nil
Other infectious diseases except influenza			Nil
Cancer (all forms) .....			49
Leukaemia .....			1
Influenza .....			5
Motor Vehicle accidents .....			3
All other accidents .....			10
Suicide .....			7

## 3.—Notes and Comparisons on Vital Statistics.

### Births.

Live Birth Rates:—

	1963	1962	1961
Workington M.B. (crude) .....	16.8	17.6	17.4
Workington M.B. (adjusted) ...	16.8	17.0	16.8
Urban Districts of Cumberland	16.8	18.3	17.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	18.2	18.3	17.5
County of Cumberland .....	17.7	18.3	17.6
England and Wales .....	18.2	18.0	17.4

### Deaths.

Death Rates:—

	1963	1962	1961
Workington M.B. (crude) .....	11.8	12.3	11.9
Workington M.B. (adjusted) ...	13.9	14.5	14.0
Urban Districts of Cumberland	11.7	12.3	12.1
Rural Districts of Cumberland	13.1	12.1	12.6
County of Cumberland .....	12.5	12.2	12.3
England and Wales .....	12.2	11.9	12.0



The causes of death and the age at death of all residents is now supplied by the Registrar-General on a single form (S.D.25.) The figures given did not differ materially or significantly from those kept locally. It is pleasing to note that, apart from five deaths attributed to Influenza, there was no death from Tuberculosis or other notifiable disease. There were no maternal deaths and only seven deaths of children under one year of age. Accidental deaths fell from 18 in 1962 to 13 in 1963, but suicides increased from 3 to seven. Table 1 gives the age at death of Workington Residents during 1963 and Table 2 gives the cause of death. In the latter table not all causes of death have been taken up in the district as there were no deaths in the serials 1 - 9 inclusive (these relating to infectious diseases).

TABLE 1

## The Age at Death of Workington Residents - 1963

Age Groups	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	Total
Males	4			2	1	2	8	13	38	69	61	198
Females	3		1			1	3	9	24	42	72	155
Total	7		1	2	1	3	11	22	62	111	133	353

TABLE 2

## Registrar-General's Table of Deaths.

## Workington M.B.-1963

	Cause of death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
All	causes .....	198	155	353
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .....	5	4	9
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .....	11	2	13
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....	—	5	5
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....	—	1	1



14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .....	14	7	21
15	Leukaemia .....	1	—	1
16	Diabetes .....	—	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System .....	32	33	65
18	Coronary Disease, Angina .....	46	29	75
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	2	3	5
20	Other Heart Disease .....	24	25	49
21	Other Circulatory disease .....	7	5	12
22	Influenza .....	4	1	5
23	Pneumonia .....	9	4	13
24	Bronchitis .....	5	3	8
25	Other diseases of Respiratory System .....	1	1	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	1	2	3
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—	1
31	Congenital Malformations .....	4	—	4
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined diseases .....	19	17	36
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1	2	3
34	All other Accidents .....	5	5	10
35	Suicide .....	5	2	7

#### 4.—Infantile and Peri-natal Mortality.

There were seven deaths in infants, six of whom died in the first week of life and all seven under one month of age. The resulting Infantile Mortality Rate was 14.0 as compared to 22.0 for the Administrative County of Cumberland and to 20.9 for England and Wales. This is the third consecutive year in which the local rate has fallen below the County and the national rates but unfortunately the peri-natal rate which derives from infant deaths under one week of age (6 in 1963) and still-births (11), results in the local figure rising from 25.4 in 1962 to 33.1.

Table 3 below gives the figures of Infantile Mortality in quinquennial periods from 1911 to 1960 and yearly thereafter and the local figures of Peri-natal Mortality from 1956. Table 4 gives the age at death and cause of death of infants under one year.

**TABLE 3**  
**Annual Infantile Mortality**  
**and Peri-Natal Mortality**

Period	Infantile Mortality		Peri-natal Mortality.	
	Workington M.B.	England and Wales	Workington M.B. and Wales	England M.B. and Wales
1911-1915	135	110		
1916-1920	113	90		
1921-1925	102	76		
1926-1930	76	68		
1931-1935	70	62		
1936-1940	63	55		
1941-1945	52	50		
1946-1950	41	36		
1951-1955	29	27		
1956-1960	30	23	46.8	35.0
1961	17.6	21.4	21.2	32.2
1962	11.5	21.4	25.4	30.8
1963	14.0	20.9	33.1	29.3

**TABLE 4**

**Infantile Deaths – Workington M.B. 1963**  
**shown by Age and Cause of Death**

Cause of Death.	Age in Weeks				Age in Months						Total
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity .....	5				5						5
Congenital Defect .....	1			1	2						2
	<b>6</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>						<b>7</b>

**SECTION B.**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH**  
**SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

**(a) Staff.**

There was one loss in staff during the year—Mr. J. Hodgson, General Assistant in the department, resigned and



took a post of lecturer in the College of Further Education. Advertisements for a replacement by an Assistant Public Health Inspector failed to attract even inquiries and the department has been one short of establishment since summer, 1963. The Staff and Members of the Public Health Committee are listed at the beginning of this report.

#### **(b) Laboratory Services.**

The same arrangements obtain as given in recent reports. Again I wish to thank Dr. D. G. Davies for all the bacteriological and other work carried out for the Corporation during the year.

#### **(c) Local Health Authority Services.**

I wish to thank Dr. J. Leiper, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer, for permission to publish each year items of interest pertaining to the Local Health Authority Services in the town. A reasonable liaison in certain health and welfare matters exists between county and district, for example, in relation to welfare in the homes of handicapped persons, milk sampling and inspection of dairies, and problem families. A new County Clinic was in course of erection during the year to serve the Salterbeck and Harrington area. Meantime the places and times of clinics are:—

Child Welfare: Park Lane Clinic on Wednesdays at 2 p.m. St. Mary's Church Hall, Westfield, Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Harrington Church Road on Fridays at 2 p.m.

School Clinic: Park Lane Clinic at 9 a.m.

Dental Clinics: At Park Lane Clinic and Stoneleigh by appointment.

Orthopaedic and After-care Orthopaedic Clinic: By appointment.

Chiropody for old people: by appointment.

Orthoptic Clinic: by appointment.

Speech Therapy: by appointment.

Immunisation or Vaccination against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping-cough and Poliomyelitis are carried out at school and child welfare sessions and also in schools. B.C.G. vaccination (protection against Tuberculosis) is carried out in school-leavers at school and vaccination of contacts (where indicated) is a function of the Chest Physicians.



**(d) National Assistance Acts.**

No proceedings were necessary under these Acts during the year.

**(e) Port Health.**

Again, no case of infectious disease was notified to the Port Health Authority during the year.

## **SECTION C.**

### **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. James, gives a detailed report in Section D below on the work carried out, by inspection and otherwise, on various matters relating to the living conditions of the town. Where applicable information is also included through the courtesy of the Borough Surveyor.

#### **1. Housing.**

The era of slum clearance in this town has nearly come to an end. In other words there do not exist large numbers of houses with serious sanitary defects of disrepair, dampness, etc., that require representation as unfit for human habitation under the existing legislation. It should not be thought, however, that the housing problem is in any significant degree solved. Large numbers of houses, now apparently structurally sound and with present living standards of sanitation conforming to the law, are aging and could *en masse* again produce slum problems. Still more important is the fact that hundreds of houses in this town lack modern amenities within the home—no bath, no inside watercloset, inadequate hot water supply, cramped space as to cupboards, poor cooking facilities, etc., etc.—and further, lack wider environmental needs immediately around the home. Too many areas exist in which only terraces of houses, streets and back lanes present a drab and monotonous background to the inhabitants. In large areas there is no greenery to be seen, no room for garages, no outdoor seats and no space in which children can play without danger. Too much do spreading scrap-yards take up more and more of what should be vital parts of the central town.

The application of improvement grants has helped a number of our citizens towards better living conditions. Any great extension of such grants, without proper planning, will embarrass progress towards a wider vision of an all round environment. A firm stand is required on which parts of the



town should be maintained by group grants and which parts should be the subject of a wider plan of re-development.

Perhaps the first step towards curbing the trend in the depopulation of the central area has been taken by the agreement of the County and District Councils to build partial dependency flatlets for old people in the South Watt Street area. The immediate area around also needs consideration from other points of view—the development of the open area to the north, the possibility of a number of three-storey flats nearby and the modification of a few houses also adjacent.

The number of new houses erected during the year was 68 by the Corporation and 68 by private builders.

## 2. Water Supply.

The supply of water to the town by the West Cumberland Water Board has been satisfactory and generally the analyses have been good. By arrangement with the Water Board all personnel, including all new staff, are subjected to a questionnaire about illnesses that could be water-borne, and Vi-agglutinin tests are carried out as a routine by the pathological department at Workington Infirmary. A standing arrangement with Dr. A. C. F. Ogilvie for this purpose is greatly appreciated.

Sampling of water is carried out within the town by our staff along the lines laid down for me by Dr. Windle Taylor of the Metropolitan Water Board.

A total of 62 samples from different parts of the town were submitted for bacteriological analysis during the year. Only two were unsatisfactory and repeat samples from the same taps gave satisfactory results. Chemical analysis was carried out twice and a report is reproduced below:—

Report upon the analysis of one sample of water, submitted on 20th March, 1963.

### *Chemical.*

Appearance .....	clear and colourless
Odour .....	Nil
Reaction, pH .....	7.45
	<u>parts per million</u>
Total solids .....	45
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia .....	0.005
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....	0.01
Nitrogen as nitrites .....	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	less than 1.0
Chlorides, as Cl .....	11



Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 deg. C. ....	0.73
Total hardness .....	11
Temporary hardness .....	6
Permanent hardness .....	5
Alkalinity .....	6
Free Chlorine .....	Nil
Potassium, as K .....	0.2
Anionic synthetic detergents .....	Nil
Manganese, as Mn .....	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates .....	—
Poisonous metals .....	negligible
<i>Bacteriological.</i>	
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C. in 48 hours .....	1
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C. in 3 days ...	50
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 mls .....	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls .....	0
Clostridium Welchii per 50 mls. ....	positive after two days

Opinion: The chemical and bacteriological condition of this water is satisfactory.

### 3. Sewerage

There is no particular change to record from the 1962 report. The main sewerage is held to be adequate for the town but perhaps a system that has been added to *ad hoc* over the years calls for a review especially if any large housing additions are made to main sewers. The broken outfall at Oldside still gives concern and no work has yet been started to effect repair of the broken length on the beach.

### 4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The pilot scheme of paper-bag collection was sufficiently encouraging to extend the system by another five hundred stands in the Salterbeck area. Despite exceptionally strong winds at the time of setting these up only a few bags were torn. Perhaps it would be wise to consider building a little buttress from the main back wall in any new Council houses in order to afford some protection from the prevailing wind.

Increasing difficulty in collection and disposal was met because of increased absences from work. It is not possible to maintain an efficient service when twenty-five per cent. of the personnel are off work for long periods.



The changing constitution of the refuse has been noted in previous reports. There is now comparatively little ash content in refuse and the bulk today consists of tins, bottles and cartons. This type of refuse, alternating with heavy and awkward contractors' material makes even layering at 6 or 7 feet extremely difficult. The large air content makes fires more likely and more difficult to control. The problem might be better solved by squashing the refuse by a heavy caterpillar-tracked vehicle in thinner layers.

The total weight of refuse calculated on test weighings, collected from 10,255 premises, was 9,596 tons, of which 7,596 tons was household refuse. The net cost per ton was 64/1d. The income from scrap metal, waste-paper and other salvage was £780.

## 5. Atmospheric Pollution

—Notes by Mr. R. James.

Workington was one of the chosen towns invited to take part in a national survey of atmospheric pollution. Two observation stations were established—one in the commercial area known as No. 1 station, the other in a residential area of low population density known as No. 2 station.

The instruments in use are designed to arrest unseen suspended matter, mostly consisting of carbonaceous matter and droplets of tarry material arising from imperfect combustion of fuel. The concentration of suspended matter is measured by passing air through a filter and estimating by reflectometer the density of the stain produced. Sulphur dioxide is also measured by passing air through diluted hydrogen peroxide solution.

The daily readings are given in microgrammes per cubic metre of air and monthly returns are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

At the No. 1 (Commercial) Station the highest 'smoke' reading was 568 mgms cu. mtr. on a sunny day in December with a southerly wind. The lowest being 8 on dull calm day in August. The highest SO<sup>2</sup> reading (243) was on a dull January day with a light northerly wind, the lowest (6) was recorded on a sunny June day with a light easterly wind.

At the No. 2 (Residential) Station the highest smoke reading (824) was recorded on a sunny day in December with a light southerly wind. The lowest (4) being on a rainy September day with a south westerly wind. The highest SO<sup>2</sup> reading (294) was on a sunny December day with a light southerly wind, the lowest (NIL) was recorded on 16 occasions.



Unfortunately it has not been possible to devote much time to the investigation of the causes of these varying results but daily records are being maintained and these can be studied and definite conclusions made at a future date. The co-ordination of numerous factors is necessary, the chief being the weather conditions. So far no particular day of the week can be regularly classed as bad. There is more smoke at Salterbeck than in the town centre, yet at times parts of Salterbeck enjoy almost pure air.

There is more smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere during the Winter months (October to March) than the Summer months (April to September). January and February are the worst months, June and July are the best months.

Industry contributes much to air pollution but the domestic fire is the biggest culprit. One sees the industrial chimney belching smoke but tends to overlook and minimise the accumulative effect of hundreds of domestic chimneys. The domestic problem could be vastly improved if plentiful supplies of smokeless fuel were available at the right price. Also a continued increase in the use of electrical, gas or oil appliances.

The industrial problem is complex and control of the discharge of dust, grit and gases call for the highest technical ability. There is no necessity for a factory chimney to discharge black smoke. Not only is it an offence under the Clean Air Act but it is wasteful and indicates injudicious stoking, wrong fuels or faulty boiler plant.

Favourable factors in minimising air pollution in Workington are the absence of fogs, the much abused rain which washes the air and the predominance of wind which disperses pollution over a wide area.

## SECTION D.

### 1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	1786
	(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose .....	3074
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	Nil
	(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose .....	Nil



(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	19
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .....	608

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without

### Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or other officers .....	582
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners .....	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	26
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
	(a) By Owners .....	26
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	119
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.	
(1)	Number of Closing Orders made .....	3
(2)	Number of Closing Orders determined, the accommodation having been rendered fit ...	Nil



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The number of inspections made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations was 1,214 as compared with 1,409 in 1962.

The following is a list of food premises in the Borough:

Licensed Premises, Clubs and Temperance Hotels	94
Cafes, Snack Bars and Canteens .....	62
Butchers .....	29
Dairies .....	38
Grocers (Predominant Business) .....	76
Fruit and Vegetables (Predominant Business) ...	34
Fish .....	9
Fried Fish and Chips .....	19
Tripe .....	1
Bakers and Confectioners .....	40
Sweets .....	50
General (shops selling a variety of goods) .....	60
Brewers and Soft Drink Manufacturers .....	5
Poultry .....	2

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519

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Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold and where sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food is prepared or manufactured. The number of premises so registered is 159.

Ice Cream .....	96
Preserved Food .....	63

There are five manufacturers of ice cream within the Borough. One prepares by the "hot mix" method and four by the "cold mix" method. The majority of ice cream sold by the 96 retailers is pre-wrapped.

There are 38 registered dairies and 23 registered purveyors of milk within the Borough. The grades of milk sold are tuberculin tested, tuberculin tested pasteurised, pasteurised and sterilised. All milk for domestic use is bottled. A number of vending machines are in operation distributing tuberculin tested pasteurised milk in waxed cartons.

There are six producer-retailers. On each of these farms tuberculin tested milk is produced, bottled and distributed.

In one dairy tuberculin tested milk (produced on farms outside the Borough) is pasteurised and bottled.

Approximately 2 tons 10 cwts. of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. After condemnation, foodstuffs are collected and deposited on the refuse tip at the beginning of each working day so as to ensure complete coverage with refuse.

During the year 278 certificates were issued to various food vendors in respect of food condemned by the Public Health Inspectors.

Legal proceedings were instituted against one firm for selling bread with a piece of wire embedded therein. A fine of £50 and £15 19s 0d costs was imposed.

## **SECTION F.**

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

1. The notification of infectious disease was again low—one case of Scarlatina, 44 of Whooping-cough, 28 of Measles, one case of poliomyelitis (non-resident), five of Meningococcal infection (all non-resident), one case of Erysipelas, three of Dysentery (one non-resident), one Acute Pneumonia, thirteen cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, one Tuberculosis of the Meninges (non-resident) and ten cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (six non-resident).

#### **Poliomyelitis**

There was no case among residents notified during the year. Protection against the disease was mainly by the oral method but was not well taken up by an indifferent population. There was a marked falling-off in attendances at clinics including the special sessions held on Saturday mornings. A total of 607 received primary courses, 142 first booster doses and 422 second booster doses. Approximately 600 more of the population had been protected by primary courses but adequate boosting to keep up protection was not maintained.

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation.**

Primary inoculations against diphtheria are now generally combined with elements to protect against whooping-cough and tetanus. During the year the following combined or separate inoculations were carried out in the clinics and by general practitioners:—



	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Triple Antigen .....	449	233
Diphtheria/Tetanus .....	570	871
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough .....	—	1
Tetanus Toxoid alone ...	1,271	120

In respect of diphtheria protection there were 1,019 primary courses and 1,105 booster doses given. This resulted in a fair rise in the immunity state, i.e. the percentage number of children inoculated in the last five years. This is reflected in the table following:

**TABLE 5**  
**Immunity Index—Percentage of the Child**  
**Population Adequately Protected.**

<i>At.</i>	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-6 yrs.</i>	<i>10-14 yrs.</i>	<i>0-14 yrs</i>
31-12-53 .....	3	49	81	69	64
31-12-54 .....	4	49	71	38	51
31-12-55 .....	3	50	84	49	59
31-12-56 .....	8	48	81	62	61
31-12-57 .....	10	52	67	58	56
31-12-58 .....	10	51	52	56	54
31-12-59 .....	16	51	32	57	45
31-12-60 .....	17	52	39	28	37
31-12-61 .....	28	58	37	17	36
31-12-62 .....	23	62	28	17	33
31-12-63 .....	31	69	68	44	58

#### **Smallpox Vaccination.**

A total of 128 primary and 22 re-vaccinations were carried out during the year in children 0-15 years of age.

#### **Whooping-Cough Vaccination.**

Forty-four cases were notified during the year. A total of 449 primary courses were given in triple antigen and 234 children received booster doses at the age of 5 years or thereabouts.

The following table gives the full details of notification of infectious disease during the year;

[illegible]



## 2. Tuberculosis.

### (a) Prevention.

Prevention follows the lines of early detection of cases, follow-up of contacts and B.C.G. vaccination. Bad housing conditions are represented for priority in re-housing for the affected families.

B.C.G. Vaccination in 1963.

Number offered B.C.G. Vaccination .....	651
Number of acceptances .....	466
Number tested .....	434
Number Mantoux-positive .....	83
Number vaccinated .....	351

The results of Mass X-ray examinations carried out in the town, but not necessarily of residents were as follows:—

Number attending: 5,126

Abnormalities found:—

Active tuberculosis .....	Nil
Inactive tuberculosis .....	80
Bronchiectasis .....	3
Pneumonconiosis .....	7
Neoplasms .....	1
Cardiovascular conditions .....	18
Diaphragmatic abnormalities .....	5
Miscellaneous .....	80

### (b) Incidence, Notifications and Deaths.

Thirteen respiratory cases, one meningococcal infection and one other type, were notified during the year. No case under the age of 14 was notified in the respiratory group. There were no deaths attributed to the disease during 1963. The tables below give (7) the number of deaths and the rates per thousand for Workington and the latter England and Wales; (8) notification by age of new cases and deaths; and (9) the position of the total incidence of tuberculosis in Workington as taken from the last quarterly return on December 31st, 1963.

**TABLE 7**  
**Tuberculosis—Workington—1963**  
**Deaths and Death-Rate.**

Years	No. of Deaths—Workington			Death Rate per 1,000 Pop.	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Workington	England and Wales
1911-1915	27.3	4.8	42.1	1.69	1.41
1916-1920	21.8	13.4	35.2	1.25	1.48
1921-1925	17.4	6.6	24.0	0.88	1.08
1926-1930	18.2	8.2	26.4	1.01	0.94
1931-1935	22.8	8.0	30.8	1.19	0.81
1936-1940	20.0	5.4	25.4	0.92	0.67
1941-1945	19.7	5.9	25.6	0.86	0.66
1946-1950	17.2	1.8	19.0	0.67	0.48
1951-1955	9.0	0.8	9.8	0.34	0.22
1956-1960	2.2	0.4	2.6	0.09	0.10
1961	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1962	2	—	2	0.07	0.07
1963	—	—	—	0.00	0.06



TABLE 8

Workington M.B.—1963 Tuberculosis—  
Notification and Deaths.

Age Groups.		Notifications				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-24	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25-44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-65	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 9

## Tuberculosis—Workington—1963

Total Incidence as at 31-12-1963.

*Respiratory Cases.*

Males	.....	100
Females	.....	68

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Total	.....	168
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*Non-Respiratory Cases*

Males	.....	38
Females	.....	43

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Total	.....	81
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Total on Register	.....	249
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### 3. Cancer.

Cancer as a cause of death was recorded in 49 cases (62 in 1962)—30 male and 19 female. Within that total cancer of the lung increased from 11 cases in 1962 by two. The distribution by site and sex was as follows:

<i>Site.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Stomach .....	5	4	9
Lung .....	11	2	13
Breast .....	—	5	5
Uterus .....	—	1	1
Other Sites .....	14	7	21
	—	—	—
	30	19	49
	—	—	—

The range in age in males was from 35 years to 84 and in females 52 years to 86.

There was one fatal case of leukaemia.

#### APPENDIX

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

#### Annual Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

*To J. L. Hunter, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,*

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Sir,

The following statement shows the number and nature of inspections carried out during the year 1963, also the number of notices served and the various items dealt with:—

Caravans	...	...	...	...	52
Cinemas, Theatres, Clubs, Hotels	...	...	...	...	27
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	1121
Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	236
Dwelling-houses:—					
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	1756
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	255
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1023
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	17
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	133
Dirty and/or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	41
Factories	...	...	...	...	891
Food Premises:—					
Butchers	...	...	...	...	201
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	171



Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	121
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	14
Dairies, Farms	...	...	...	...	...	68
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	304
Markets, Stalls, Vans	...	...	...	...	...	160
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	31
Offensive Trades:—						
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rag and Bone Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	10
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	...	47
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	146
Piggeries, Stables, Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	44
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	304
Clean Air Act—Smoke and Dust Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	675
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	483
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sampling - Water, Milk, Food, etc	...	...	...	...	...	81
						<hr/> 8448 <hr/>

The number of inspections was 911 fewer than the previous year, accounted for by the resignation of Mr. John Hodgson on the 31st August.

#### Notices Served.

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	608
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	26

At the end of the year 54 informal notices remained to be dealt with.

Legal proceedings were instituted against one property owner for non-compliance with a statutory notice. The Court made an Order for the work to be satisfactorily completed within 3 months.

The attention of the Borough Surveyor and/or Water Engineer was called to the following defects:—

Choked sewers, street gullies and drains	...	...	...	...	...	50
Waste or poor pressure of water, defective stop taps, etc	...	...	...	...	...	14
Repairs to Corporation property	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective pavements, back lanes, etc	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	4
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7

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## Summary of Works carried out as a Result of Notices Served.

### Drainage:—

Drains re-laid ... ..	16
Choked drains cleared ... ..	84
Inspection chambers provided ... ..	2
Gullies renewed ... ..	9

### Sanitary Conveniences:—

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ... ..	29
W.C. basins renewed ... ..	26
Cone joints renewed ... ..	6
Seats renewed ... ..	6
Doors repaired or renewed ... ..	9
Roofs Repaired ... ..	3
Light and ventilation improved ... ..	2
Walls repaired ... ..	4
Water pipes repaired ... ..	107
Insufficient water supply ... ..	8

### Yards and Outbuildings:—

Accumulations removed ... ..	20
Yard surfaces relaid ... ..	3
Yards to clean ... ..	5
Yard doors to renew or repair ... ..	6

### Exterior of Houses:—

Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	12
Roofs repaired ... ..	75
Spouting cleansed or renewed ... ..	57
Pointing and rendering ... ..	11

### Interior of Houses:—

Chimney flues repaired ... ..	12
Ceilings repaired or renewed ... ..	3
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	18
Fireplaces or ovens repaired ... ..	5
Doors repaired ... ..	17
Wallplaster renewed ... ..	32
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	41
Sashcords provided ... ..	22



Wastepipes renewed or repaired	...	...	2
Accumulations removed	...	...	20
Waterpipes renewed or repaired	...	...	21
Dampness remedied	...	...	37
Staircases repaired	...	...	1
Sinks and Baths	...	...	3

#### Miscellaneous:—

Animals removed	...	...	4
Caravans removed	...	...	18
Smoke nuisance	...	...	5

#### Verminous Premises.

During the year 188 houses were treated by this Department, a reduction of 42 as compared with the previous year. Post-war years have shewn a most satisfactory decline in bug infestations, but ants continue to cause trouble.

	<i>Council houses.</i>			<i>Other houses.</i>
Fleas	...	...	1	1
Cockroaches	...	...	8	18
Ants	...	...	64	91
Silverfish	...	...	3	—
Bluebottles	...	...	—	2
			76	112

Fluids and powders used for disinfestation work contain Pyrethrins, lindane/D.D.T., and for ant extermination 0.25 per cent. Thallium Sulphate is included.

#### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One hundred and twelve complaints regarding rats and mice were received and one hundred and forty-six visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors. The treatment service was carried out by the Department's handyman involving three hundred and sixty eight visits. No serious infestation occurred.

The Corporation's sewers and refuse tips have received regular attention during the year.

Poisons used are warfarin, zinc phosphide and red squill.

All food premises are automatically inspected for rats and mice and in three instances structural work (i.e. proofing) was requested in order to minimise possible infestation.

### Factories Act, 1961

There are 345 factories within the Borough and 891 inspections were made during the year. This is a reduction of 120 inspections as compared with 1962. Thirty notices were served for various defects, etc. Classification of defects and contraventions:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	13
Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	10
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	5
Abstract not displayed	...	...	...	...	1

The following is a classified list of trades carried on in the Borough:—

Aerated Waters	...	...	...	...	...	4
Paint Making, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12
Corn Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gas Undertaking	...	...	...	...	...	5
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brewery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Dealers and scrap sorters	...	...	...	...	...	8
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	...	33
Wood Cutting and Working	...	...	...	...	...	33
Leather Working, Shoe Repairing, etc	...	...	...	...	...	10
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste Paper Baling	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fire Lighter Making	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collieries	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring, Cutting, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9



Fur Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	26
Food preserving premises	...	...	...	...	66
Light Engineering, including Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	36
Heavy Engineering	...	...	...	...	7
Watch and Clock Repairing	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical Undertaking	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.	...	...	...	...	14
Scale Repairing	...	...	...	...	2
Knacker Yard	...	...	...	...	1
Electrical and Radio Repair	...	...	...	...	15
Cement Industry and Roadstone Makers	...	...	...	...	3
Building operations	...	...	...	...	40
					<hr/> 345 <hr/>

Herewith are the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, as required by Ministry of Health circular 1/64 dated the 13th January, 1964.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	135	398	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	170	454	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	40	39	3	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<hr/> 345 <hr/>	<hr/> 891 <hr/>	<hr/> 30 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	13	13	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	5	5	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	1	1	—	1	—
Total .....	32	32	—	2	—



### Food Inspection.

The following foodstuffs were found unfit for human consumption and in all cases Certificates under the Food and Drugs Act were issued to the respective vendors:—

#### *Tinned and Packet Goods:—*

Tongue (8 tins).	Pears (184 tins).
Corned Beef (76 tins).	Peaches (92 tins).
Ham (32 tins).	Fruit Salad (65 tins).
Luncheon Meat (27 tins).	Pineapples (119 tins).
Lambs Liver (7 tins).	Apples (40 tins).
Pork (94 tins).	Grapfruit (30 tins).
Minced Beef (30 tins).	Strawberries (3 tins).
Corned Mutton (6 tins).	Oranges (8 tins).
Sausage (4 tins).	Apricots (8 tins).
Mixed Grill (3 tins).	Prunes (2 tins).
Minced Steak (30 tins).	Plums (2 tins).
Chicken (7 tins).	Loganberries (6 tins).
Spaghetti (2 tins).	Tinned Milk (44 tins).
Pies (43 tins).	Rice (41 tins).
Tomatoes (86 tins).	Pudding (3 tins).
Carrots (19 tins).	Fruit Juices (25 tins).
Peas (128 tins).	Cream (9 tins).
Beans (26 tins).	Soup (24 tins).
Cucumber (1 tin).	Pilchards (6 tins).
	Salmon (21 tins).

#### *Other Foods:—*

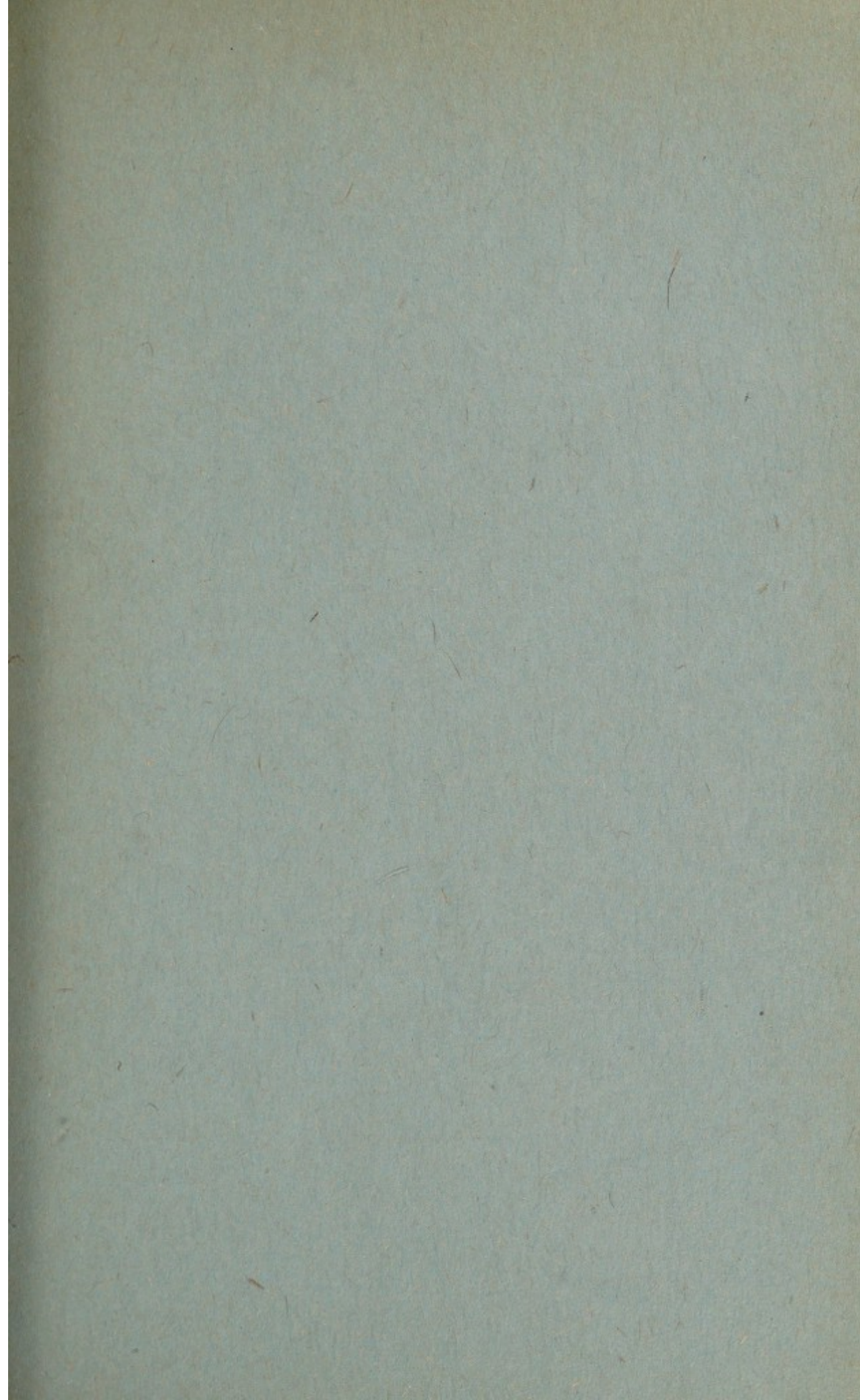
Cod Fillets (77 lbs.)	Carrots (1,120 lbs.)
Cured Fillets (56 lbs.)	Apples (1,200 lbs.)
Haddocks (84 lbs.)	Onions (1,232 lbs.)
Mackerel (28 lbs.)	Bacon (65 lbs.)
Mushrooms (100 lbs.)	Sultanas (30 lbs.)
	Fresh Peaches (96 lbs.)

The approximate weight of foodstuffs condemned was 2 tons 10 cwt.

(Signed) RICHARD JAMES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,  
Workington.





CUMBERLAND STAR LTD.