

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Colwyn Bay Borough.**

**Contributors**

Colwyn Bay (Denbighshire, Wales). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b9nz9yvw>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

RECEIVED

11 SEP 1961

A. Lib...

BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



# ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1960

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**WILLIAM McKENDRICK**

M.D., D.P.H.

which includes the

## ANNUAL REPORT

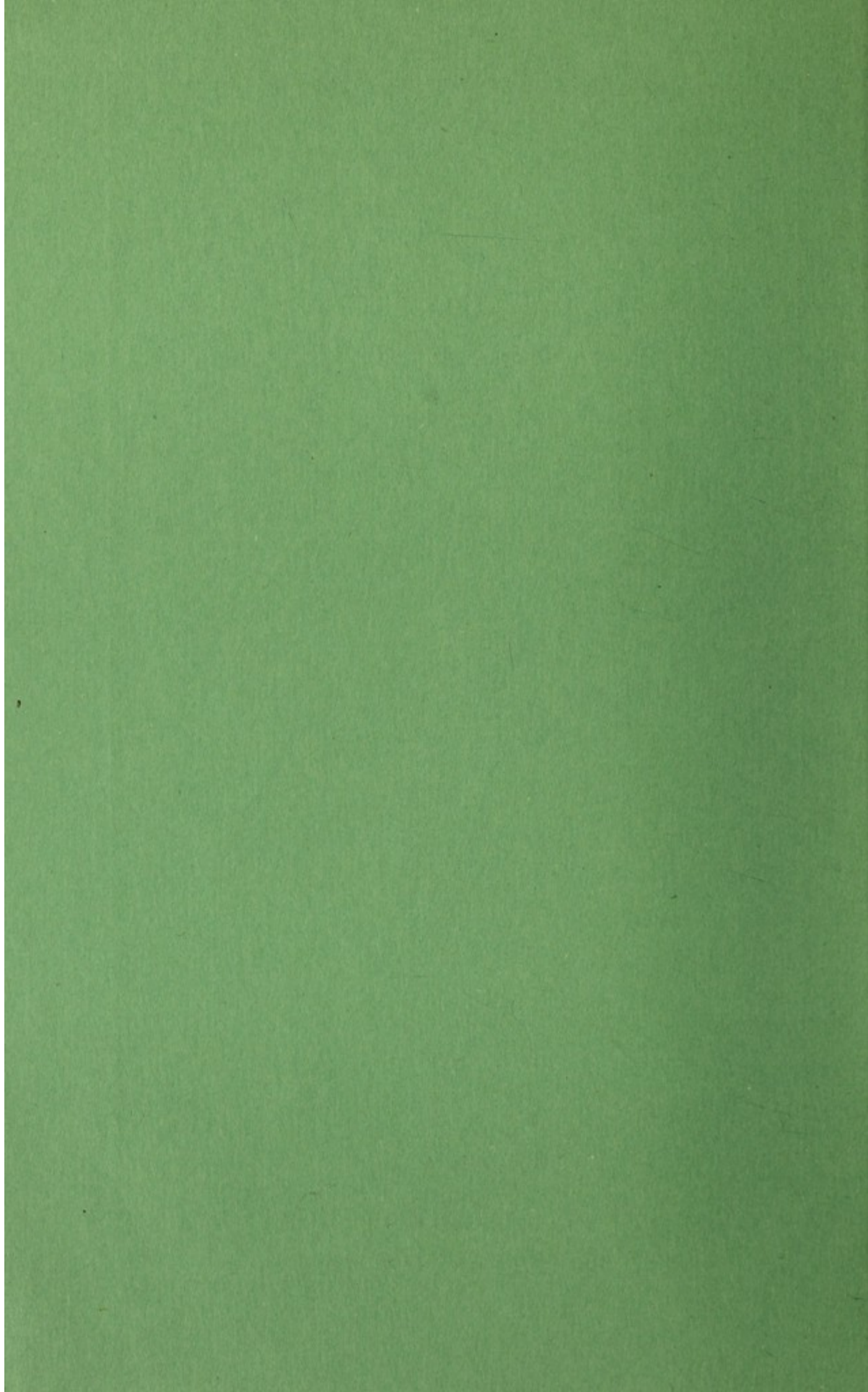
of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

**M. PATTINSON**

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

James Craig & Co., Colwyn Bay.



## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-62

---

Alderman G. H. Hughes (Chairman).

Alderman F. H. A. Jones	Councillor W. Howarth
„ R. Ll. Williams	„ Ed. Hughes
Councillor S. J. M. Fisher	„ Mrs. K. B. Jones
„ A. J. Hislop	„ W. T. Robinson
„ G. H. Ryden	„ J. Town

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor J. C. Powell.

---

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1961-62.

---

*Medical Officer of Health :*

**WILLIAM McKENDRICK**

M.D., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector :*

**M. PATTINSON,**

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.,

Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

**W. G. W. PRITCHARD,**

M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

*Senior Clerk :*

**Mrs. P. G. Storrs.**

*Clerks :*

**Mrs. R. M. Edwards**

**Miss M. Hallworth**

**Miss D. Owen**

**Miss P. M. Collins**

**Mr. E. Evans-Hughes**

The Clerical Staff is shared with Denbigh C.C.

To the Chairman and Members,

Colwyn Bay Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Jones and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of the people of Colwyn Bay during 1960.

It complies with the requirements of the Minister of Health and follows Circular 1/61.

Statistics for 1960 are, as usual, better than the national average. The infant mortality rate was 14.5 per 1,000 births. There has been no maternal mortality for a number of years. Infectious Disease is well under control. Immunisations against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis are accepted by a very large percentage of the residents.

Problems however exist. Over 40% of our people are old age pensioners and many of them live in unsuitable homes—some much too large and others too small. Indeed "housing" needs are great in spite of several thousand houses being grossly underpopulated.

The report does not show many cases of food poisoning. There has been no extensive outbreak, but many persons have suffered from slight attacks of diarrhoea and vomiting. Efforts by my department to secure hygienic handling of food in shops and cafes have been considerable and, I believe, successful. Yet there is much to disturb me. I would like to see something done to control the "dog nuisance." How persons who regard themselves as respectable citizens can send a dog out at night to pollute the footpath is beyond my understanding. In other countries a tax (or licence) of £8-£10 is required for non-working dogs. Income from such a source could well be applied to providing an inspectorate who would secure prompt prosecution of the owner of any dog seen to foul the streets and the destruction of any dog not properly trained. They can be trained—indeed they are now trained to respect the homes and gardens of their owners and to foul those of other people.

It is difficult in a report like this, to confine myself to what is strictly "district" work. The Health Department in Colwyn Bay incorporates County Council as well as Borough work. Thus our interests include School Medical

Service, Special Schools for Mentally and Physically handicapped children, Training Centre, Mental Health, Home Help, Health Visiting, Nursing Homes, Home Nursing, Ambulance Service, Welfare Foods, Care of the Aged and many other activities. The County Welfare Officer and the Children's Officer look to this office for information, etc. The National Assistance Officer also has contact with us. That we should have established ourselves as a sort of "Clearing House" for the social services, is a matter of satisfaction and I am sure of great convenience to the ratepayers.

Like many departments of Local Government, all sections of the work are expanding. Enquiries by members of the Public steadily increase in number; these are to be encouraged even if they do strain the resources of the staff and of space. The offices which a few years ago were thought to be ample, are now overcrowded. Happily I have a very pleasant and willing staff and one on which I can rely. Without their generous co-operation, I would find my task as Administrator of the Public Health Service, very difficult and unpleasant. It is not, and I would here thank them. I would especially commend Mrs. Storrs, Chief Clerk, for steadfast and loyal support.

Mr. Pattinson, the Public Health Inspector, is a splendid lieutenant—and one who keeps the team spirit well in evidence.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I must express to you my sincere thanks for your support and friendship.

Your sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,  
16, Woodland Road East,  
Colwyn Bay.

31st May, 1961.

## VITAL STATISTICS

---

Area of Borough (acres) .....	7,124
Census (1951) .....	22,276
Registrar General's estimated population (mid-1960) .....	21,640
Number of inhabited houses (31/3/61) .....	8,161
Rateable value .....	£449,029
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£1,789

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Live Births:</b>			
Legitimate .....	130	123	253
Illegitimate .....	14	7	21
Total .....	144	130	274

<b>Still Births:</b>			
Legitimate .....	3	1	4
Illegitimate .....	—	—	—

<b>Infant Deaths:</b>			
Under 1 year of age .....	1	3	4
Under 4 weeks of age .....	—	3	3
Under 1 week of age .....	—	3	3
(all infant deaths were "legitimate")			

<b>Deaths</b> .....	183	230	413
---------------------	-----	-----	-----

### Rates:

Birth-rate per 1,000 population:	
(a) Crude .....	12.60
(b) Corrected .....	14.70
(Comparability figure: 1.21).	

Illegitimate live-births:	
% of total live-births .....	7.60

Still-births:	
(a) Rate per 1,000 population .....	0.18
(b) Rate per 1,000 live-births .....	1.40

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births .....	14.50
--	-------

Neo-natal mortality per 1,000 live-births (deaths under 4 weeks) .....	10.90
--	-------

Early natal mortality rate per 1,000 live-births (deaths under 1 week) .....	10.90
--	-------

Death rate per 1,000 population:	
(a) Crude .....	19.10
(b) Corrected .....	12.20
(Comparability figure: 0.64).	

Maternal Mortality rate .....	0.00
-------------------------------	------

The Registrar-General has again estimated that the number of inhabitants has fallen. The population in mid-1959 was given as 21,730; that of 1960 was 21,640—a fall of 90. There were 139 more deaths than births.

It used to be said that the young people had to leave the area in order to find suitable employment. This is no longer true. There are more “jobs” than there are young persons available in all walks of life except perhaps those who wish to enter heavy industry. It is almost impossible to get labour.

Even amongst adults, there is practically no unemployment amongst those who are employable and who want work. The number of employed persons increases each year. In 1959 there were 8,974 employed persons in the area; in May, 1961, there were 9,100. In June, 1960, there were 148 unemployed persons. In May, 1961, there were 124. If Colwyn Bay is to attract “light industry” it must first attract employable persons—and house them.

Amongst retired persons, there is always some movement but the fact that 128 new houses (77 by private enterprise) were built in 1960 and that the number of inhabited houses increased by 158, does not suggest that emigrants exceeded immigrants. There were 7,069 inhabited houses in 1951 and 8,161 in 1961.

The following table shows the chief statistics for the past 8 years:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population .....	22090	22092	22010	22200	22020	21910	21730	21640
Birth Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	9.70	8.60	8.70	9.90	11.40	10.60	11.90	12.60
(b) Corrected ...	10.60	10.40	10.50	12.10	13.80	12.80	14.40	14.70
Infant Mortality ..	41.80	29.90	26.00	18.00	39.00	8.60	30.70	14.50
Still-birth rate ...	0.40	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.18
Death Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	19.90	17.10	16.50	18.10	18.10	19.80	21.40	19.10
(b) Corrected ...	10.90	10.90	9.90	11.60	12.60	12.40	13.40	12.20

These figures show a fairly steady rise in the birth-rate and a fluctuating death rate. The infant mortality rate has been consistently low. 14.7 (1960 rate) is good by any standard. The causes of death were:—

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	1	0	1
Infective and Parasitic Diseases .....	1	1	2
Cancer :			
(a) Stomach .....	10	3	13
(b) Lungs .....	8	1	9
(c) Breast .....	0	3	3
(d) Uterus .....	0	1	1
(e) Other .....	21	28	49
Diabetes .....	1	3	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	21	46	67
Coronary Disease .....	37	43	80
Hypotension .....	3	4	7
Other heart diseases .....	22	41	63
Other circulatory disease .....	14	11	25
Influenza .....	2	2	4
Pneumonia .....	1	7	8
Bronchitis .....	8	2	10
Other respiratory disease .....	0	1	1
Ulcer of stomach .....	3	1	4
Kidney disease .....	3	3	6
Prostatic disease .....	6	0	6
Congenital malformations .....	1	1	2
Other diseases .....	15	22	37
Motor accidents .....	0	1	1
Other accidents .....	4	5	9
Suicide .....	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	230	413

These figures show a remarkable freedom from infectious diseases. Tuberculosis again was responsible for 1 death. Cancer was not so prominent a cause as usual but Coronary Disease, Cerebral Haemorrhage and other heart diseases between them were responsible for more than half the mortality.

Chest diseases (Pneumonia and Bronchitis) played a relatively important part.

There were fewer deaths from motor accidents and suicide. There were, as usual, more deaths from non-road accidents than from road traffic accidents yet we spend millions of money in trying to prevent road accidents; practically nothing in preventing accidents in the home. Nor is much yet being done to secure Mental Health. The degree

of mental disturbance and unhappiness that culminates in suicide must be appalling—and we do not know how many “near suicides” there are.

The ages at which death occurred were:—

Ages:	Male	Female	Total
0— 1 .....	1	3	4
1— 4 .....	0	0	0
5— 9 .....	0	0	0
10—14 .....	0	0	0
15—24 .....	2	1	3
25—34 .....	0	0	0
35—44 .....	3	1	4
45—54 .....	10	9	19
55—64 .....	39	18	57
65+ .....	128	198	326
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183	230	413
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

79% of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years. The deaths were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, although 30 of the 70 deaths from Coronary disease occurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### (a) Bacteriological:

All bacteriological work of a Public Health nature is done at the Public Health Laboratory, Bryn Hyfryd, Conway. This Laboratory is provided by the Ministry of Health and is part of a network of laboratories strategically situated over Britain and co-ordinated into a vast and efficient machine for the control of disease.

Dr. Kingley Smith and his staff are most helpful—not only in reporting on specimens sent but in suggesting possible sources of infection and means of control.

The following specimens from Colwyn Bay were subjected to examination and report during 1960:—

Water .....	33
Milk .....	13
Ice Cream .....	126
Throat and Nose swabs ...	473
Faeces .....	246
C.S.F. ....	1
Miscellaneous .....	71
	—
	963
	—

### **Prophylactic and Therapeutic Agents.**

Smallpox vaccine, lymph, gamma globulin and prophylactic T.A.F. and F.T. (anti-diphtheria) are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3 (Telephone No. Royal 3636). Anthrax vaccine for therapeutic use is held at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. No. Aintree 2324) and there is a 24-hour service.

Snake anti-venum and also Botulinum anti-serum is held at the C. & A. General Hospital, Bangor (Tel. No. 3321) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at The Dispensary, Royal South Hants. and Southampton Hospital, Southampton (Tel. No. Southampton 26211) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Halton Gardens, Liverpool (Tel. No. Central 8433) and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-cholera, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccines must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

### **(b) Pathological and Biochemical.**

At the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital there is an outpost of the Main Pathological Laboratory for the Clwyd and Deeside Group of Hospitals. There specimens

that might help doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of disease are examined—if sent by doctors.

**(c) Water.**

Water is tested in three ways—chemical, bacteriological and colour test for residual chlorine.

**(i) Chemical Test.**

Water is analysed for chemical content by Ruddock & Sherratt, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester.

The constituents largely depend on the gathering ground and variations are due to added matter. This added matter may be unintentional contamination which by becoming oxidised is rendered harmless. The fact that the contamination did occur is revealed by the oxidised end product and so is a commentary on the hygiene, etc., of the gathering ground.

Samples of water were sent for analysis—the following is typical:—

Direct from tap on main—in parts per million of water:

Total solid matter in solution .....	40.00
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	0.13
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	9.00
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80 degree F. ....	1.28
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.08
Lead, Copper, Zinc .....	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment: very slight trace	
Temporary hardness .....	10.00
Permanent hardness .....	Nil
pH Value .....	7.10

The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory.

**(ii) Bacteriological.**

These tests are made at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. They reveal existing bacteriological contamination at any point in the distribution system—gathering grounds, mains, service pipes. 33 such tests were made during 1960.

(iii) **Chlorine Tests.**

After a burst of a main, chlorinated water is flushed through the affected section. Normally all chlorine has disappeared from the water before it reaches the tap. The tests are made by the Water Engineer or one of his staff.

(d) **Milk.**

Only pasteurised, tuberculin tested or sterilized milk can be sold in Colwyn Bay.

Some samples are sent by the Colwyn Bay Public Health Inspector to the Public Health Laboratory. Others are tested at a local Laboratory. His concern is with milk as delivered to homes. The County Public Health Inspector is responsible for the milk as it reaches and leaves the pasteurisation plants or leaves the T.T. producers.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES**

The Ambulance Service continues to develop. Last year I reported that one driver, paid by the County Council had been added to my staff. Recently, it has been necessary to add a second.

The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps undertakes all night work and all weekend and Bank Holiday work. It also supplies stretcher bearers to help the paid drivers and on need supplies extra teams by day. The Corps owns two ambulances—these were new in 1960.

The Ambulances for the Western section of Denbigh are administered from my Office. They are stationed as follows:—

Colwyn Bay (2 voluntary) ...	4
Abergele .....	1
Denbigh .....	2
Llangernyw .....	1
Llanrwst .....	1

The Ambulance stationed at the Isolation Hospital and reserved for infectious cases has been dispensed with.

The following table shows the work done by the Colwyn Bay team during the past 5 years (with 1948 for comparison):—

	1948	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Patients conveyed .....	581	1572	1451	3287	4840	4886
Accident Calls .....	72	79	91	112	77	111
Mileage run .....	23033	19497	17544	28585	31790	35718
Case hours (voluntary) ..	1174	1773	1537	2460	*520	*726
Personnel hours (voluntary) .....	4698	7924	7230	9844	*6358	*6684

\* Full-time professional driver appointed. Only time given by voluntary personnel is included.

### Colwyn Bay Voluntary Corps.

Calls .....	571
Accident calls .....	111
Stretcher cases .....	502
Sitting cases .....	137
Mileage .....	12167
Ambulance case hours .....	726
Personnel hours (on cases) .....	1758
Plus Standby duty at Ambulance Corps Headquarters =	4926

In addition the regular drivers carried out the following work:—

Stretcher cases .....	640
Sitting cases .....	3592
Mileage .....	23444

The above mileage includes 1,748 miles to and from the Junior Training Centre, Nant-y-Glyn Road, Colwyn Bay.

The Isolation Hospital Ambulance ceased to function after June, 1960, but during the three months from April 1st to June 30th, 1960, it conveyed:—

15 Patients.                      Mileage 107.

The large increase in "needs" beginning in 1958 has continued. There are no doubt plausible reasons for the added numbers. More and more persons go to Hospital for less and less reason. More and more people want treatment and, of course, more and more persons are required to treat them—this is progress.

## FIRST AID

The Colwyn Bay Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade sends teams to all functions within the Borough when and where requested. It also maintains a Treatment Caravan on the Promenade from Whit Week until September. In 1960 the total hours of duty amounted to 1,061 and 447 cases were treated.

## CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:—

### (a) At Colwyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

Monday:

(1) Family Planning.

This is provided by a voluntary committee but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with other work of the Health Department.

Tuesday:

(2) Child Welfare Centre—every week at 2 p.m.

Wednesday:

(3) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for schoolchildren, by appointment.

(4) Ophthalmic Clinic for schoolchildren by appointment.

Thursday:

(5) Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. alternate weeks.

Friday:

(6) Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m.—by appointment made at the Tuesday Clinic or through the Health Visitors.

### (b) At Llysfaen Church House.

Monday:

Child Welfare Clinic—First and Third Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) **Mochdre Village Hall.**

Monday:

Child Welfare Clinic—Second and Fourth Monday  
each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(d) **At Church House, Elwy Road, Rhos-on-Sea.**

Tuesday:

Child Welfare Clinic—Second and Fourth Tuesday  
each month from 10.30 to 12 noon.

**DAY NURSERY**

There is no day nursery in the town.

**WATER SUPPLY**

Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E.,  
A.M.I.W.E., the Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay  
Joint Water Board has been in close consultation with me  
re the water supply during the past year and I did on one  
occasion attend the Board Meeting.

The following are records of the rainfall at Lake Cowlyd  
and the consumption within the Borough of Colwyn Bay  
during the year 1960:—

**RAINFALL**

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches or more
January .....	16.32	17
February .....	12.33	13
March .....	3.44	10
April .....	5.07	9
May .....	2.47	7
June .....	2.80	13
July .....	8.30	26
August .....	5.28	24
September .....	6.43	16
October .....	5.72	21
November .....	21.40	27
December .....	12.30	20
Total .....	<u>101.86</u>	<u>203</u>

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER

	gallons
January .....	38,561,000
February .....	35,754,000
March .....	39,500,000
April .....	39,849,000
May .....	41,878,000
June .....	45,618,000
July .....	45,827,000
August .....	45,837,000
September .....	38,949,000
October .....	38,908,000
November .....	38,505,000
December .....	37,997,000
Total .....	<hr/> 487,183,000 <hr/>

There is no change to record in the distribution—the only extensions being to new houses. 152 houses in outlying parts of the Borough are still without water.

Samples of water have been taken frequently and tested. They have proved satisfactory but it has been agreed that the addition of alkali to reduce the acidity would be an improvement. This is now being done.

### Sea Water.

Samples of sea water were taken from different parts of the Bay at different states of the tide throughout the year and sent for bacteriological examination. While it must not be thought that the sea water is sterile, it is safe.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts to the Denbigh County Council, has supplied me with the following statement:—

**Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act,  
in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended  
31st December, 1960.**

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk .....	40	38	2
Butter .....	3	3	—
Pearl Barley .....	1	1	—
Tinned Peas .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	3	3	—
Jam .....	1	1	—
Fish Paste .....	1	1	—
Ice Cream .....	7	7	—
Evaporated Milk .....	1	1	—
Fresh Cream .....	1	1	—
Tea .....	1	1	—
Coffee .....	1	1	—
Beer .....	1	1	—
Gin .....	1	1	—
Calomel Tablets .....	1	1	—
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>

Of the forty samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst during the year two samples were certified by him as being deficient in fat. In each instance I visited the farm where the milk was produced and the place where it was bottled and was satisfied that the deficiency was due to the milk not having been thoroughly mixed at the time of bottling. The requirements were explained to the persons concerned and they were cautioned. Samples of milk taken from these retailers since my visits have proved to be above the standard. There was no trace of extraneous water in any milk sample taken in the Borough during the year.

All other samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector.

County of Denbigh.

17, Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.

1st June, 1961.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of infectious diseases in 1960. This shows very little variation from last year. There was slightly less tuberculosis—8 new cases as compared with 17 in 1959. There was more whooping cough but less measles. 3 cases of Puerperal Fever and one of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified. I do not attach much significance to these notifications—they indicate better notification and not more disease.

Cases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 upwards
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B. ....	6	—	—	—	2	4	—
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever .....	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery .....	4	—	1	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Whooping Cough .....	18	5	5	8	—	—	—
Measles .....	135	7	45	80	3	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

## Immunisation.

Immunisation has been well accepted in Colwyn Bay. The following table shows how it was accepted during 1960:—

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
Vaccination against					
Smallpox:					
Primary .....	40	41	53	55	189
Booster .....	22	10	13	15	60
Diphtheria, Tetanus and					
Whooping Cough:					
Primary .....	42	52	63	94	251
Booster .....	293	81	1	1201	1576
Poliomyelitis:					
Primary .....	63	86	118	110	377
Booster .....	47	313	155	210	727
Tuberculosis:					
Skin tests .....	—	363	153	—	516
					3696

Last year 189 persons were vaccinated against smallpox. There were 270 babies born in the Borough (who lived more than 1 month). Approximately 70% of them are known to have been vaccinated in their first year; 83% of the children under 2 years were protected against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough and the same percentage were protected against Poliomyelitis. These figures are gratifying although the 18 cases of Whooping Cough notified show that they can be improved.

## Tuberculosis.

No problems have arisen with regard to tubercular persons handling milk nor has it been difficult to secure proper treatment for tubercular patients. Consequently no use has been made of the compulsory powers conferred on me by the Public Health Act.

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis since the establishment of the National Health Service:—

	Deaths		Notifications		On Register 31/12/60	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
1948 .....	6	—	21	6	132	37
1949 .....	8	1	20	5	135	41
1950 .....	2	1	27	1	141	34
1951 .....	3	—	15	1	95	17
1952 .....	4	1	21	5	103	17
1953 .....	5	—	22	5	92	17
1954 .....	4	—	35	1	107	15
1955 .....	1	—	13	—	107	11
1956 .....	2	—	13	3	112	12
1957 .....	2	1	15	4	104	14
1958 .....	2	—	18	1	111	12
1959 .....	1	—	14	3	111	15
1960 .....	1	—	14	2	111	9

The slow but steady fall in the numbers is most gratifying—6 deaths and 27 new cases in 1948 to 1 death and 16 cases in 1960. Moreover, the new cases are really “new”—few have progressed far enough to be dangerous to others and they soon recover.

The mass X-Ray Unit attends at the Town Hall every third Wednesday. During 1960, 1,195 persons were examined at the 16 visits of the Unit. 781 of these came informally for a “check-up”; 130 were referred to the Unit by their family doctor; others (Local Government Officials, and Civil Servants, Teachers, Students, etc.) were examined on entering their appointments. Of the 1,195 examined, 69 had an abnormality requiring further investigation. Visits were also paid by the Unit to Government Buildings, Technical College, Works, etc.

# Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector

---

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1960. Last year I reported that even with the assistance of Mr. Pritchard, Additional Public Health Inspector, who successfully obtained his Meat and Other Foods Certificate (Royal Society of Health), and many aspects of my work were unfortunately, not being given adequate attention. I must state again that unless further assistance by the appointment of another Inspector is made, many of my responsibilities must continue to be attended to inadequately.

I am now pleased to record that after two years of make-do-and-mend, experimentation and then of partial reorganisation, that this year, major reorganisation of the Cleansing Services has been applied successfully and that with a five-day working week operating, a regular weekly collection service is being maintained throughout the Borough over the year. Even Bank Holidays are being recovered now so that a regular day has been established everywhere. During this rather hectic time I was handicapped by the absence of my Foreman, Mr. John Foxcroft, who became a hospital patient for most of the year, but I am happy to report that he has now been restored to full health and that he recommenced his duties recently.

Food Hygiene is now being given more and more detailed attention, usually with very satisfactory results and no longer with the inevitable comparison with the unhygienic overful refuse containers to be seen at the rear of the premises (which encouraged flies, and nasty odours) made to the Officer responsible for the supervision of all aspects of sanitary practise.

Continued progress is being made in respect of housing problems in dealing with unfit properties, unfit sub-let accommodation and now, after a complete survey, with underground basement accommodations. Few totally unfit dwellings now remain to be dealt with but there are still far too many sub-standard properties existing which are tenanted and about which owners will not make a move, except to dispose of them as soon as they gain vacant possession. Many improvement schemes have been undertaken and are most certainly encouraged but unfortunately too few owners of tenanted property take advantage of the grant aid schemes available.

Satisfactory progress continued to be made at the Public Abattoir to promote first class hygienic conditions but this has been halted as consideration is now being given to discontinue this invaluable public utility, which is superior to most, should it continue to be a rate-borne liability. A most regrettable attitude in respect of a genuine public health service.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to .....	1376
No. of Nuisances found .....	885
"  " Houses which were inspected for nuisances .....	603
"  " Nuisances abated .....	879
"  " Nuisances not abated but work in hand .....	6
"  " Drains and fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke .....	243
"  " Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc. ....	1743
"  " Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances ...	845
"  " Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances .....	0
"  " Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	78
"  " Visits to Factories without mechanical power .....	34
"  " Visits to Schools .....	35
"  " Miscellaneous Visits .....	373
"  " Inspection made to Dance Halls, Cinemas and other places of Entertainment .....	43
"  " Enquiries re Infectious Diseases .....	16
"  " Visits re Water Supply .....	106
"  " Special Housing Inspections .....	65
"  " Houses let-in-lodgings .....	53
"  " Visits re keeping animals, stables, piggeries .....	276
"  " Inspections re Rats and Mice .....	78
"  " Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc. ....	162

### SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains .....	221
"  " Defective Drains .....	49
"  " Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess- pools .....	21
"  " Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings .....	7
"  " Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards .....	25
"  " Defective or new Inspection Chambers .....	17
"  " Defective Sink and Waste Pipes .....	18
"  " Burst Water Pipes .....	25
"  " Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings .....	10

No. of Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms .....	14
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outbuildings	2
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting .....	18
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside) .....	63
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside) .....	49
„ „ Accumulation—manure and other refuse ...	32
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins .....	73
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	11
„ „ Damp Conditions in Houses .....	35
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation .....	4
„ „ New pedestals W.C. ....	12
„ „ Choked Road Ditches .....	5
„ „ Defective Grates .....	9
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc. ....	3
„ „ Defective Chimneys .....	8
„ „ Drains reconstructed .....	50
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain ...	16
„ „ Unsatisfactory keeping of Animals .....	5
„ „ House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions	3

**Nuisances from other than Dwellings:**

Shops, Offices, Garages and Miscellaneous .....	51
---	----

**WATER SUPPLIES**

These figures have not further reduced and it is unfortunate that they are so isolated that the cost of providing a town's main supply is prohibitive. However, in respect of a number of the farms, endeavours are still being made to locate an adequate supply all the year round from a well and to provide proper sterilization facilities.

**No. of Water Samples:**

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains .....	15	1	16	0
Wells and Streams .....	10	0	7	3

**Dwellings without Mains supply into houses:**

Houses supplied by wells and springs .....	20
Houses supplied by common standpipes .....	39
Houses supplied by individual standpipes .....	48
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

## DRAINAGE

This is still a very important aspect of our work and one which constantly requires our attention. As will be seen from the following statistics, a great deal has been attended to in ensuring that all is maintained satisfactorily. Surface water, or natural ground water, causing annoyance in and about properties, is one of our most difficult problems; the remedy, after long exhausting testing to locate a source, is frequently extremely difficult to apply.

### Surface Water Outfall, Drainage.

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains .....	1946
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator .....	252
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator .....	27
Defective drains reported by Department Operator ...	33
Drain Tests (a) Colour .....	104
(b) Smoke Tests .....	27
(c) Hydraulic—new drains .....	48
Choked or defective Septic Tanks or Cesspools inspected .....	6
Burst water services reported .....	7
Choked road gullies reported .....	16

## DISINFECTION

Dwellings disinfected—No. of rooms .....	6
Infected articles to Isolation Hospital .....	12
Infected articles destroyed .....	20

## DISINFESTATION

Dwellings disinfested: No. of rooms .....	82
Business premises disinfested: No. of rooms .....	5

## RODENT CONTROL

I must stress again that the eradication of rats and mice is still one of the most important duties of a Local Authority and the following tables show how this work is dealt with.

Further the figures also show how remarkably free we are from these pests—a situation which must not give rise to complacency when considering the disease and destruction of foodstuffs which is directly attributable to them.

More often than not the controlled tip receiving the town's refuse is singled out for complaint in respect of any local infestation of rats. However, on no occasion was simultaneous treatment necessary or undertaken when neighbouring premises were disinfested.

## PEST CONTROL

**Rabbits.**—This pest is on the increase again and many requests are made for a treatment for their eradication. It is the responsibility of the Agricultural Executive Committee and they provide a service on request or notification from the Department.

**Ants and other similar crawling insects.**—Many requests are received for treatment or help to eradicate insects from the house and a service is provided which is in much demand by the public. The other pests referred to include clover mites, moles, slugs, wood boring beetles and spiders.

### Rodent Disinfestation.

Number of main sewer manholes test-baited .....	776
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required .....	98
Inspections of sewer manholes .....	1124

### Corporation Estates.

Manholes and Inspection Chamber	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Number inspected and treated ...	2257	142

### No. of properties visited.

Business premises .....	45	Rats 16	Mice 15
Private dwellings .....	137	25	39
Agricultural properties .....	298	10	0
Number of Treatments carried out in Tip areas .....		19	
Number of Treatments on Tip .....		16	

### Farms.

Visited .....	44
No. of Infestations .....	9

### Stables.

Visited .....	14
No. of Infestations .....	0
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	0

### Piggeries.

Visited .....	26
No. of Infestations .....	1
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	10

### Poultry Keepers.

Poultry Keepers (known) and visited .....	236
No. of Infestations .....	1
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	10

Continued efforts by the Department have been so successful that no serious infestations of sewers, drains, tip or other premises have occurred.

In each instance when infestation has been found, the Department has been requested to undertake treatment for the eradication of the rodents.

**Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.**

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	134	93			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	85	76			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—			3
<b>Total</b>		219	169	Nil	Nil	

**2. Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	3	3			4
Overcrowding (S.2.)	5					5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	6	1	1			6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	7					7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	8					8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—						
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1			9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	3			10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	1	1			11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—			12
<b>Total</b>		8	8	Nil	Nil	

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Inspections have been carried out during the year and attention drawn to defects and unsatisfactory conditions. These were always attended to promptly.

### FOOD INSPECTION

Registered Premises (Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955):

1.	Cooked meats manufacturer .....	2
2.	Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops .....	18
3.	Ice Cream: (a) Manufacture .....	4
	(b) Sale and/or storage .....	120

#### Food Premises.

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory factory conditions
Bakehouses .....	15	75	11
Food preparing premises .....	2	10	1
Fried Fish shops .....	9	24	1
Butchers' shops .....	30	45	13
General Food premises .....	143	148	20
Ice Cream premises .....	122	133	14
Restaurants, Cafe, etc. ....	53	230	36
Dairies, Milk Distributors .....	51	112	2
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hos- pital Kitchens .....	15	16	6
Licensed premises .....	32	34	3
Wet Fish shops .....	12	43	7

### UN SOUND FOODSTUFFS

A large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs, was inspected on request of wholesalers and retailers in the town and the details of that voluntarily surrendered during the year are listed below.

Surrender enables the owner of the foodstuffs to obtain credit or replacement on the production of a certificate issued by this Department. This system works exceedingly well, and when in any doubt the trader does call in the Public Health Inspector for expert advice he is ensuring that

any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs, and each incident was fully investigated before warnings were issued to the person responsible.

### UN SOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS

Tinned Meat, Ham and Fish .....	169 tins
Tinned Vegetables and Fruit .....	1448 tins
Fresh Meat .....	146 lbs.
Fresh Fish .....	7 lbs.
Miscellaneous Foods .....	164 lbs.
Vegetables .....	14 cwt.

### FOOD HYGIENE

The co-operation of the food trader with the inspectorate is generally very good and they respond well to our demands.

Constant supervision, however, is being found necessary in respect of staffs who seem to be oblivious of the necessity to maintain regular routine hygienic practise and often fail to observe simple codes of practise in respect of personal hygiene which ought to come naturally to every human being.

The general public could do far more to help in maintaining a high standard by demanding only of the best, purchased only in the best of surroundings. Unfortunately they are often far more guilty of malpractise than the trader—dogs are still brought into the shops often out of control, shopping baskets are still put on to the Counter, handling of unwrapped but otherwise protected foodstuffs, still goes on and generally, any approach made to discuss the matter is bitterly resented.

### ICE CREAM

There are now four manufacturers of ice-cream, all using a complete cold mix proprietary brand, the remainder all retail pre-packed ice-cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination:—  
at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:—

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
126 samples .....	98	18	6	4

This grading is still "provisional" and is not a statutory standard. However, ice-cream dealers are co-operating willingly to ensure that the public receive a commodity of a good bacterial standard.

The results of the samples are sent to all retailers and producers and any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated and suggested improvements in methods of handling, treatment of equipment, etc., are readily carried out.

### **ORANGE JUICE**

Orange juice is manufactured by one dairy in the town. The whole orange is used and is cleansed, peeled, processed, heat-treated, bottled and chilled in a specially constructed building. At another dairy, the concentrated juice is diluted and packed ready for sale.

### **FOOD TRANSPORT**

Attention has again been given to the transportation by road of foodstuffs. Also to the mobile shops, more of which are to be seen, particularly on the new estates and in the rural areas, where they serve a very useful part in the life of the community.

### **MILK SUPPLIES**

There are now only six retailers of milk in the Borough and only two of these operate directly from pasteurising plants. Milk is delivered to the others at various depots in the bottles ready for distribution.

There are still two producer-retailers operating in the town selling their own farm bottled Tuberculin tested milk.

The selling of milk in bottles from shops (usually grocers) has increased tremendously during the past few years and continues to do so whilst the small retail dairy has disappeared. The responsibility for the control of milk (retail) has now passed from this Authority to the County Council.

The problem of the dirty bottle does not diminish and in fact appears to be on the increase due to the sale from the shop and lessening use of the daily dairyman's delivery. Why, after use, the bottles cannot be rinsed before returning to the shop or to the milkman, is not understandable. This

applies to hotels and boarding houses as well as to the housewife.

Why all the schools cannot "educate" the children to undertake this simple operation automatically, is beyond me, particularly in the senior schools.

Regular sampling of milk coming to the dairies for pasteurisation is undertaken and it is evident that a vast improvement has taken place at the farms because the amount of milk now rejected as unsatisfactory is much reduced.

### Examinations.

	Satis- factory,	Unsatis- factory	Total
Undesignated for Pasteurisation ...	215	1	216
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation	430	—	430
Pasteurised .....	6	—	6
Tuberculin Tested .....	3	—	3

### ABATTOIR

Further improvement has been achieved in conditions at the Public Abattoir this year and everybody concerned has co-operated well in doing this and in maintaining the standard.

In complying with the requirements of the new Statutes and Regulations, the cleansing standard and personal hygiene standard has much improved although a deal has still to be done.

The requirement that all waste products be removed every other day has been undertaken in all respects excepting manure, which is removed at least once a week. I am indebted to the various firms for collecting the materials for which they are responsible. All these waste products are now stored in covered containers instead of open middens.

Insecticides are applied as frequently as necessary in accordance with the regulations and although flies were in evidence, particularly during the later summer, they were to a lesser degree than usual.

New strip lighting has been fitted throughout the premises now and more than complies with the new standards. It is noticeable already that there are fewer mishaps such as nasty cuts to hands and fingers.

The pasture adjacent to the abattoir is now used as playing fields by the local associations and schools and co-operation with the staff is excellent. However, local children are a nuisance on the land at times, breaking down fences and chasing stock—foolish and dangerous!

### MEAT INSPECTION

100 per cent. inspection of meat at the Public Abattoir, is maintained but it still necessitates my working late many evenings and on Sundays. However, Mr. Pritchard has this year qualified as a Meat Inspector and is now able to relieve me of these duties during the weekends.

Co-operation with the local butchers, with the wholesalers, the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and with all the various traders using the premises, remains very good.

#### Cysticercus Bovis.

I am able to report again that no case of this parasite was located in any animal slaughtered this year.

#### Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1960.

##### No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
544	45	8098	386	£655/9/7

##### No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
1240	25	9557	1035	£1231/2/9

##### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex		Sheep and		Sows	Pigs
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs		
No. inspected .....	1794	34	70	17655	3	1419
No. killed .....	1794	34	70	17655	3	1419

##### All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned .....	3	2	5	19	0	1
---------------------------------	---	---	---	----	---	---

	Cattle ex		Calves	Sheep and		Sows	Pigs
	Cows	Cows		Lambs	Lambs		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ....	616	16	14	856	0	67	
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	34.5	52.9	27.1	4.8	0	4.8	
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>							
Whole carcase condemned .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned .....	0	1	0	0	0	12	
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	0	5.9	0	0	0	0.8	

### UNSOUND MEAT FROM ABATTOIR

The majority of carcases condemned as unfit for human consumption were received as casualty animals.

#### Beef.

1 Cow—Gen. T.B. ....	504 lbs.
2 Cows—Other Diseases .....	727 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
3 Oxen—Other Diseases .....	740 lbs.
1 Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	25 lbs.
48 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	1416 lbs.
1 Lung, Livers, etc.—L.T.B. ....	68 lbs.
584 Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases ...	10173 lbs.

#### Pork.

1 Pig—Other Diseases .....	50 lbs.
0 Pig—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
12 Part Carcasses—L.T.B. ....	139 lbs.
2 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	30 lbs.
0 Plucks and Livers—T.B. ....	Nil
65 Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases .....	373 lbs.

## Veal.

0 Calves—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
5 Calves—Other Diseases .....	236 lbs.
0 Part Carcasses—L.T.B. ....	Nil
14 Part Carcasses—Other Diseases .....	125 lbs.
0 Plucks—T.B. ....	Nil
8 Plucks—Other Diseases .....	69 lbs.

## Mutton and Lamb.

19 Carcasses (emaciation, etc.) .....	539 lbs.
3 Part Carcasses (bruises, etc.) .....	45 lbs.
853 Heads, Plucks, Livers .....	1575 lbs.

The greater proportion of this unsound meat is dyed to identify it, and it is removed as often as required by one of two approved dealers. The remainder, primarily liver, is collected daily for use at a local mink farm. The persons conveying such meat must now either secure it in locked containers or alternatively indicate by notice on their vehicle that the meat is not intended for human consumption.

Again, no case of tuberculosis was located in any bovine animal accepted for slaughter through the usual channels.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .....	599
(2) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation .....	10
(4) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	182

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority .....	178
---	-----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	0
(a)	By owners .....	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a)	By owners .....	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 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 .....	2
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted .....	3
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders as to part of a building .....	1

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit .....	2
Number of houses built by private enterprise .....	77
Number of houses built by the Corporation	15
Number of flats built by the Corporation	36

## HOUSING

The scheduled five-year Slum Clearance Programme has been concluded, although one terrace has yet to be demolished after the remaining occupier has been rehoused. Basically this programme in the Borough has been to deal with properties which are worn out and beyond recovery and not with the true slum conditions prevalent in the larger authorities.

Houses which had been noted for action on completion of this programme are now being reviewed so that action can be taken accordingly.

In the meantime a survey of all the basement accommodations has been made and as the majority are underground rooms, action is being taken to prohibit the further use for human habitation unless they are brought up to an adequate standard. Six such accommodations have now been attended to.

Continued progress has been made to improve other sub-standard houses—usually with the help of an improvement grant. Many enquiries are received regarding these grants and it is now being appreciated more by the public that the Council are only requiring what they themselves had in mind as modernisation.

Faster progress could be achieved towards satisfactory housing conditions generally if local authorities could enforce improvement preferably by dealing with complete areas—Improvement Areas—where the greater percentage of houses are tenanted.

## RENT ACT

Many enquiries are still made by both tenants and owners for information about this Statute and the procedure

to be adopted but no formal applications were received this year. This would indicate that there is now very satisfactory co-operation between the landlord and tenant.

Applications for Certificates .....	0
Number issued .....	0
Number of undertakings given by landlords .....	0
Applications for cancellation of certificates .....	0
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	0

### **CARAVAN SITES**

There are eight caravan sites licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936, all of which have been very well conducted.

Each of these sites will now require relicensing under the new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, after due consultation with the Planning Authorities. To such a new licence, the Council may attach conditions which could not previously be made.

The owner of each site will be given a period of twelve months to comply with these requirements which must entail a capital expenditure in each case, but will improve vastly the facilities and amenities of the site to the benefit of the caravan occupiers.

Numerous organised parties of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads, etc., again camped in the town and each camp was very well controlled and a credit to the boys and their officers. Every assistance in dealing with refuse, swill and chemical toilets is given by the Department and is much appreciated by the various organisations.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

A few complaints are still received about smoke nuisances from factory chimneys, but no case of statutory nuisance has been recorded.

Managements are most co-operative and are most anxious to avoid any smoke, knowing that it really is true to say "that it is money going up in smoke" instead of working for them. Also the Coal Board representatives and N.I.F.E.S. Consultants have been most co-operative.

The number of solid fuel burning commercial boilers in the Borough is now only two, but I understand that one of these is scheduled for conversion to oil during 1961.

Smoke from domestic chimneys is a far more serious problem and one which the town is far too complacent about, but one which is very real.

Further, smoke from the householder burning garden refuse is a great nuisance, which is quite unnecessary. The earth needs the goodness of this material composted, otherwise the addition of artificial fertilizers destroys the humus of the soil, the very essence of plant life. If it is impracticable to compost, then, on request, the Department will collect this garden refuse at a small cost.

### **PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT**

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Dancing and Music licences, have to be inspected at least once during the year, and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

54 visits were made inspecting for general cleanliness and conditions in conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly.

I am able to report that no complaint of unsatisfactory conditions were received in respect of any of these premises.

### **SHOP ACT, 1950**

Very few visits have been possible this year, but I am able to report that in no instance were any premises found wanting.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

There are two persons licensed under this Act in the Borough. Conditions restricting the number and type of birds and fishes to be kept are attached to the licences. The premises are inspected regularly and conditions are invariably found satisfactory.

### **SWIMMING POOLS**

The privately-owned public swimming pool at Rhos-on-Sea is regularly inspected and samples of water are submitted for examination. Constant treatment, filtration,

chlorination and aeration ensures a high standard of the sea-water in this pool. Regular spot tests for residual chlorine are carried out each day.

At Llanddulas Hall the swimming pool was again open for use by the Chalet occupiers, and here a hand treatment prescribed by a local firm of water treatment experts ensures a high standard. Samples of the water are regularly submitted to the Health Laboratory at Conway for examination. A new plant for the mechanical chlorination and filtration is scheduled for this pool before the summer season of 1961.

**BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY**

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

**Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1961.**

	1. Collection, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.		2. Disposal, including or including Depreciation and Loan Charges.		Total, including or excluding Depreciation and Loan Charges.	
	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £	Included £	Excluded £
<b>Revenue Account.</b>						
1. Gross Expenditure:						
Refuse Collection .....	28222	26714	2726	2633	30948	29347
2. Salvage .....	—	—	4411	4309	4411	4309
			<u>7137</u>	<u>6942</u>	<u>35359</u>	<u>33656</u>
3. Gross Income .....	759	759	340	340	1099	1099
4. Gross Salvage .....	—	—	4255	4255	4255	4255
5. Net Costs .....	27463	25955	2542	2347	30005	28302
6. Gross Expend. per ton	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 1 17 10	£ s. d. 2 10	£ s. d. 2 8	£ s. d. 2 2 10	£ s. d. 2 0 6
7. Gross Salvage .....	—	—	8 10 8	8 6 9	8 10 8	8 6 9
8. Gross Income per ton	1 9	1 9	4	4	2 1	2 1
9. Gross Salvage .....	—	—	8 4 7	8 4 7	8 4 7	8 4 7
10. Net cost per 1,000 pop.	£1269	£1200	£117.52	£108.51	£1386.52	£1308.51
11. Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected .....	£3031.57	£2865.11	£280.6	£259.1	£3312.37	£3124.21

6th July, 1961.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

At last a regular weekly collection of refuse was established and maintained after difficulties during the early part of the year when a high incidence of sickness occurred amongst the staff, four of whom become hospitalized for most of the year—and also due to the inability of the old worn out side-loaded vehicles to cope with the increasing volume of refuse.

Complete reorganisation of the service was undertaken in June, when the third Dennis Paxit II 18/24 c.yd. refuse collection vehicle came into service, after a detailed survey of the needs of the Borough had been undertaken for the first time. Except for a few minor adjustments, particularly in the Trade Collection round, the scheme was entirely successful.

Due consideration had to be given in particular to the moderate increase in new houses and conversion into flats scheduled for the next few years, also for the introduction of five-day working week of forty-two hours, which is now operating.

A review of the Trade and Rural collection rounds will be made after the introduction of two small type compacting refuse vehicles later in 1961.

These are now on order after due consideration by the Health Committee.

Completion of the re-equipment of the garage workshop was achieved during the year so that the mechanic can now deal with all the general servicing and maintenance of a specialised diesel powered fleet of modern refuse collection vehicles. This is a very essential part of the undertaking which is hardly ever considered by the public but which nevertheless goes on quietly and very efficiently.

The few complaints received during the year in respect of refuse collection have invariably occurred immediately after Bank Holidays when the service has also stopped. Unfortunately, instead of the general public lessening the output of refuse, it is found invariably that more than usual has been crammed into the oft neglected dustbin. However, so successfully has been attempted the recovery of these "lost" days during the short week following the holiday that by the following week, the collection is back

to the normal regular day. Naturally, this is somewhat costly, but I am of the opinion that it has been generally accepted as an essential undertaking.

A further service introduced this year for the first time, is that of a regular twice weekly collection of refuse from hotels and boarding houses. There have been regular requests for such a service in the past and although it has been attempted with the normal relief vehicle, it has invariably failed.

A statutory service is given each Monday and a charged service is provided each Friday. The charge is based on the charge levied for collection of Trade refuse. So great was the demand that instead of only a driver/loader and one man being used, each half day, an additional man had to be provided and it took these three all their time to cope in a full day.

The service is now provided by three Dennis Paxit II 18/24 c. yd. vehicles, Perkins Diesel engines, and one Karrier C.K.3—10 cu. yd. side loaded petrol powered vehicle. These are supplemented during the summer season by a further Dennis Paxit II diesel powered vehicle.

The staff employed include the Foreman, Mechanic, four drivers and twenty-one loaders, who are added to in the holiday season by one other driver and two loaders, besides additional relief in respect of holidays.

In addition, the trade refuse is collected by a driver/loader and two men, supplemented in the season by an additional loader, operating a Karrier Bantam, 7 cu. yd. side loaded, petrol powered vehicle.

Each vehicle has fitted a large capacity salvage trailer for the collection of paper salvage, etc.

From over 8,000 houses and from all the commercial premises, over 10,000 bins are emptied by the staff each week as well as the collection of some 12 tons of paper salvage. The weight of refuse is in the region of 275 tons each week.

Annually the staff are issued with two suits of overalls and this year, after considerable deliberation by Committee, an issue of waterproof clothing has been made. This consists

of a pair of overtrousers and a jacket, the shoulders of which have been reinforced against wear, and this so fitted that it can be renewed as necessary.

Finally, despite all the problems and hazards of the work of collecting refuse day in and day out in all weathers, a word of praise is due to the staff who do carry out their appointed task in a most cheerful and conscientious manner.

### **LLYSFAEN SEWERAGE**

Consideration is again being given to the possibility of providing sewers to this rural area of the Borough and although the cost will be very formidable indeed, a long term policy must be borne in mind and it is hoped that something will be possible to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions.

The pail and chemical closets are collected from some two hundred houses, caravans and chalets, each week, by a vehicle fitted with a special tank. This work requires a driver and two men.

### **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The refuse from the Borough continued to be disposed of at the Tip at Mochdre. Again, every precaution was taken to ensure that no nuisance was caused to our neighbours or that the tip was an eyesore. Daily during the summer season, loads of quarry debris were purchased and tipped over the face to blind off the daily intake of refuse. As necessary, besides every weekend during the warm weather, disinfection to control flies was undertaken.

Further land was stripped of top soil and sub-soil which were stored conveniently for replacing on completion of tipping of the area.

Land drainage works were undertaken to drain the ditches running across the site after due consultation with the Rivers Board.

After intensive enquiry and due trials the existing Fordson half-track bulldozer was replaced by a Bristol Digloader, powered by a Perkins diesel engine, which was fitted with rear power take-off points to operate any equipment which may be used in the future. This machine has proved invaluable, dealing so much more easily with less

effort on the part of this machine and the driver in dealing with all the incoming refuse, in particular builders and contractors debris which has invariably been loaded by a similar although usually larger capacity machine.

Except during the summer season and in windy weather, the driver of the machine now controls the tip on his own. Extra help is given to erect fences and screens, to undertake disinfection services and to control drifting papers, etc.

The disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, gully emptyings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Engineer) and also the tree and grass cuttings, etc. (which are the responsibility of the Parks Superintendent) for which no disposal charges are levied by the Department.

### **SALVAGE**

Having so increased the output of baled paper salvage during the last two years, I confidently expected to be able to report yet a further increase. However, after seeing the throughput monthly increasing for the first half of the year, fire swept through the Depot in September and all work ceased there for seven weeks when, under temporary inadequate alternative accommodation, one machine was put back into commission after a complete overhaul by the manufacturers.

The other two machines were so severely damaged that they had to be scrapped and will be replaced by a larger twin screw Brierley and Kershaw power baling machine.

Unfortunately I have to report that the building has not yet been restored to use and that the staff operating the one machine are still working under very inadequate conditions. Nevertheless, they are achieving a remarkable throughput with the help of a temporary bonus scheme.

Ironically the fire occurred immediately after the confirmation of a scheme to expand and modernise the premises to meet the increased throughput and to conform with modern working conditions. The original premises were adapted from the old refuse pulverising works during the early war years.

The baling of paper was undertaken by four men operating three Edwin Mills single screw electric baling presses. They also undertook the emptying of the salvage

trailers and the loading of the baled paper on to the road transport taking it to the Mills for processing.

During our difficult time, the public, and in particular the traders, have co-operated very well with us in holding salvage until it could be collected and baled. I only hope that as soon as the premises have been restored and are geared to full production, that the response by the rate-payers in saving all clean paper and especially cardboard, free from all contraries, will be equally good.

**Total Salvage collected from  
1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.**

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	531	1	1	0	4355	11	1
Rags .....	2	18	0	22	40	6	2
Sacking and string ...	3	6	2	0	16	11	3
Aluminium .....			3	0	3	0	0
Scrap Iron .....		6	1	0	1	11	3
					£4416 19 9		

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for your help and guidance throughout the year.

I must also express my thanks to Dr. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, and to all fellow-officials in all Departments of the Council, to Mr. Pritchard and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staff, for their support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

M. PATTINSON,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1960

Month	Mean reading of Mercurial Barometer in inches	Dry Bulb Therm F. (Mean)	Wet Bulb Therm F. (Mean)	Max. Therm F. (Mean)	Min. Therm F. (Mean)	Rainfall in inches	No. of Wet Days	Hours of sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder	No. of days sun	Max. rain in inches and date during 24 hours
January	29.91	43.6	40.6	47.2	38.0	5.02	14	29.5	13	.81 on 20th
February	29.68	40.9	38.5	46.5	36.8	3.07	17	73.2	21	.85 on 18th
March	29.82	47.0	41.7	50.5	40.0	1.47	7	85.4	20	.46 on 19th
April	30.05	49.0	46.3	55.0	43.5	1.57	9	209.3	26	.61 on 3rd
May	30.05	55.6	52.4	62.5	48.8	1.34	6	220.7	30	.55 on 12th
June	30.04	60.2	57.2	68.9	54.4	1.04	7	285.5	30	.48 on 7th
July	29.78	60.0	56.4	66.2	55.0	2.28	15	195.5	29	.61 on 6th
August	29.80	60.0	57.3	65.0	54.0	3.22	11	187.7	27	.89 on 31st
September	29.92	56.3	53.7	62.1	51.2	3.49	13	147.7	25	.98 on 16th
October	29.62	52.5	50.3	56.5	46.5	2.52	17	70.7	19	.30 on 26th
November	29.51	46.9	45.1	51.7	42.7	5.94	22	53.6	20	.97 on 25th
December	29.64	41.2	39.3	46.5	37.2	3.27	16	61.5	22	.70 on 3rd
Total						34.23	154	1620.3	282	
Mean	29.81	51.1	48.2	56.5	45.7					

(Signed) L. HILL, Observer,  
 H. WILMAN, A.M. Inst., C.E.,  
 Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Borough Engineer & Surveyor's Dept.,  
 Whalley Range, Lansdowne Road, Colwyn Bay.



