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Contributors

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HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.)

TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(D.O. MEREDITH JONES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1972

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

AND THE

WORLD

BY

WILLIAM D. HOWARD

Author of "The American People and the World"

NEW YORK

1914

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(D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.)

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(D.O. MEREDITH JONES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

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1972

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PASSED MAY 12, 1880.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

<u>Clerk of the Council :</u>	W. Noel Williams, M.B.E., D.P.A. (Lond.), F.C.I.S.
<u>Medical Officer of Health :</u>	D.P.W. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
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<u>Chief Public Health Inspector :</u>	D.O. Meredith Jones, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
<u>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :</u>	G.J. Tinniswood, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
<u>Additional Public Health Inspector :</u>	R.D. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
<u>Engineer :</u>	W.G. Davies F.M.I.Mun.E., F.I.P.H.E., A.M.I.H.E., A.M.B.I.M.
<u>Architect :</u>	D.J. Roberts, A.R.I.B.A.
<u>Treasurer :</u>	A.G. Jones, F.C.I.S., A.R.V.A.
<u>Chemist :</u>	R. Lamb, A.R.I.C., M.Inst.W.P.C.
<u>Laboratory Facilities :</u>	Public Health Laboratory, Chester. Public Analyst, Chester.
<u>Clerk/Technical Assistant :</u>	G.H. Mazurke.
<u>Secretary :</u>	Mrs. Anne Edwards.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1972.

In view of the impending reorganisation of local government, this is the last report to the present Council.

The Registrar General's mid-year census figure for the population was 25,800, which was an increase of 370 over the previous year. There was an excess of births over deaths of 159, and 486 births ^{were} recorded, giving a standardised birth rate of 19.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national average of 14.8. There were four stillbirths giving a local stillbirth rate of 8 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with the national average of 12. Seven infant deaths occurred under the age of one year, and the local infant mortality rate was 14 compared with the national average of 17 per 1,000 births. 327 deaths were registered, giving a local standardised mortality rate of 12.8 per 1,000 population compared with the national average of 12.1.

The largest single cause of death was coronary artery disease, which accounted for 79 deaths, of which 21 were under 65 years of age. This was followed by cancer which accounted for 62 deaths. Cerebral vascular disease (stroke) was responsible for 50 deaths.

The commonest site of cancer was of the lung, which accounted for 15 deaths. There is no doubt that smoking is a major cause of premature mortality and there is no question that there is a link between the smoking of cigarettes and the causation of cancer of the lung. Furthermore, the effects of smoking extend to causing bronchitis and coronary heart disease, and bronchitis was responsible for 15 deaths.

In 1972 there were 143 cases of measles, 5 cases of scarlet fever, 4 cases of food poisoning and 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The measles outbreak was one of the largest in the District for a number of years, and the vast majority of the cases were in children between the ages of 4 and 10 years. This again emphasises the need for all children under the age of 10 to be protected against the disease. I earnestly hope that mothers will take their children to their own doctor or health clinic for the necessary vaccination against the disease, which consists of one injection with very few after-effects apart from slight pain at the site of the injection for a few hours. This immunisation procedure will boost any natural immunity that the child may have obtained.

It is very pleasing to record that there was no Pasteurisation Order issued in 1972, and progress is being made in the County with regard to the eradication of brucellosis in cattle. Almost all the producer retailers in the County are now either accredited Brucella-free, or are under investigation prior to admission. It is an extremely difficult disease to eradicate, and even when herds of cattle have been cleared by means of the careful tests carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, the disease occasionally reappears for some unknown reason and therefore constant vigilance is necessary to continue testing herds that are already accredited to ensure that the herds remain free from infection.

Further progress was made during the year on the provision of public water supplies to properties in the District without this amenity.

Reference is made in the report by Mr. Davies, the Engineer, on the progress made in providing sewerage facilities in the District and it is to be hoped that house connections to main drainage facilities will be made wherever possible, so that the demands made on the nightsoil collection service can be considerably reduced. There are still a significant number of properties in the District where these connections can be made

comparatively easily and cheaply, but have not been done up to the time of the writing of this report. It is, of course, true that one of the major difficulties at present is the problem of obtaining contractors to do the work, but I hope that when the new Delyn Council takes over duties next April, it will be vigilant on this aspect of environmental health.

I have also referred in the report to the standard of housing amenities in the District and the changes that have occurred between the two censuses (1961 and 1971), and how the standards of the Holywell Rural District Council compare with other rural districts in the county of Clwyd and with England and Wales.

I have also attempted to establish the number of dwellings which do not have a public water supply. This has been a difficult task and I am indebted to the co-operation and help received from the officials of the Central Flintshire Water Board and my colleagues in the Health Department.

The clearance of the ramshackle dwellings on The Warren, Talacre, was completed in the western section of The Warren in 1972, and I hope that the remaining shacks will be cleared in the near future. The housing conditions on the eastern section of The Warren can only be described as primitive, with no sanitation, electricity, and a very rudimentary water supply.

The Health Department was very much involved with nuisances from quarries, mainly due to dust, noise and vibrations from explosions. It is imperative that the quarry owners exert the highest possible standards of control of operations in the interest of the inhabitants of the ~~AREAS~~ surrounding ~~areas of~~ the quarries.

I consider a major traffic hazard in this County is caused by lorries from quarries polluting the major roads with dirt, dust and debris from the vehicles, and there should be far better cleaning operations on such lorries before they are allowed to leave the quarries.

On the question of food hygiene may I make a strong plea to the public to make sure that they cook meat and meat products well, and that frozen chickens and other frozen poultry are well thawed out before adequate cooking. There is no doubt that a small proportion of white and red meat is infected with food poisoning organisms.

I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman, Members of the Council, my Council colleagues and the staff of the Health Department.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D.P.W. ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health

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GENERAL STATISTICS

Land Area	58,000 ACRES
Population at Mid-year 1972 (Registrar General's Estimate)	25,800
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	370
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1972)	10,095
Rateable value of the Rural District at end of 1972	£482,812
Product of a penny rate	£ 6,573
General rate in £1	94.5p
Number of rated premises	11,350

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Male 242 Female 244	486
Legitimate Live Births : Male 232 Female 225	457
Illegitimate Live Births : Male 10 Female 19	29
Illegitimate Local Rate per 1,000 Live Births	60
National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births	90
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18.8
Birth Rate Comparability Factor	1.02
Birth Rate Standardised	19.2
National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.8
Still Births (Total)	4
Legitimate Still Births	3
Illegitimate Still Births	1
Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	8
National Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	12
Infant Deaths under one year of age	7
Legitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	7
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age	0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14
National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	17
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	15
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	5
Legitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	5
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10
National Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12
Total Perinatal Deaths (Still Births and deaths under one week combined)	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births and Still Births	18
National Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	22
Deaths in First Week of Life (early neo-natal period)	5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	10
National Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	10
Maternal Mortality, including Abortion :	
Number of Deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	NIL

DEATHS

Deaths : Male 172 Female 155	327
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.7
Comparability Factor	1.01
Death Rate Standardised per 1,000 Population	12.8
National Death Rate for England and Wales	12.1

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST SIXTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births R.G. Return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths - R.G. Return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under one year of age	Local Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National Infant mortality rate
1957	22,130	347	15.68	17.04	16.1	276	12.47	11.84	11.5	11	31.7	23.0
1958	22,110	339	15.33	17.01	16.4	288	13.02	12.36	11.7	10	29.49	22.5
1959	22,090	336	15.21	16.88	16.5	270	12.22	11.59	11.6	4	11.90	22.0
1960	22,180	365	16.45	18.25	17.1	262	11.81	11.21	11.5	5	13.69	21.7
1961	21,500	382	17.76	19.71	17.4	302	14.04	13.33	12.0	9	23.56	21.4
1962	21,550	363	16.84	18.69	18.0	256	11.94	11.34	11.9	10	27.54	21.6
1963	21,560	393	18.22	20.04	18.2	277	12.80	12.28	12.2	4	10.10	21.1
1964	21,980	409	18.6	18.8	18.4	254	11.6	11.0	11.3	4	8.6	21.3
1965	22,280	416	18.6	20.5	18.0	327	14.6	13.7	11.5	7	16.8	19.0
1966	22,380	394	18.0	19.8	17.7	274	12.2	11.4	11.7	5	12.6	19.0
1967	22,640	388	17.1	18.8	17.2	298	13.2	12.5	11.2	4	10	18.3
1968	22,840	398	19.0	21.0	17.0	290	12.7	11.9	11.8	10	25	18.3
1969	22,950	419	18.3	20.1	16.3	287	12.5	11.5	11.9	8	19	18
1970	23,530	390	16.6	18.3	16.0	312	13.3	12.2	11.7	7	18	18
1971	25,430	443	17.4	19.1	16.0	289	11.4	10.5	11.6	5	11	18
1972	25,800	486	18.8	19.2	14.8	327	12.7	12.8	12.1	7	14	17

TABLE NUMBER ALABAMA STATISTICS ON THE MORTALITY AND NATALITY RATES IN 1921

Year	National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	Infant deaths under one year of age	National death rate per 1,000 population	Local death rate - 5-9 years	National death rate per 1,000 population	Local death rate - 5-9 years	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths - 5-9 years	National death rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Number of local births	Estimated-Continental life expectancy at birth	Year
1920	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1920
1921	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1921
1922	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1922
1923	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1923
1924	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1924
1925	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1925
1926	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1926
1927	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1927
1928	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1928
1929	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1929
1930	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1930
1931	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1931
1932	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1932
1933	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1933
1934	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1934
1935	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1935
1936	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1936
1937	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1937
1938	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1938
1939	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1939
1940	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1940
1941	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1941
1942	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1942
1943	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1943
1944	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1944
1945	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1945
1946	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1946
1947	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1947
1948	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1948
1949	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1949
1950	26.7	20.7	1	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.7	10.7	16.4	200	33.2	1950

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE HOLYWELL RURAL DISTRICT
The following table shows the change in population:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MID-YEAR POPULATION</u> <u>R.G. EST. FIGURE</u>	<u>POPULATION CHANGE</u> <u>DURING YEAR</u>	<u>CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO BIRTHS</u> <u>AND DEATHS ONLY DURING YEAR</u>	<u>CHANGE IN POPULATION</u> <u>DUE TO MIGRATION</u>
1957	22,130	- 60	+ 71	- 131
1958	22,110	- 20	+ 51	- 71
1959	22,090	- 20	+ 66	- 86
1960	22,180	+ 90	+ 103	- 13
1961 (Census figure)	21,636	- 544	+ 80	- 524
1962	21,550	+ 50	+ 107	- 57
1963	21,560	+ 10	+ 116	- 106
1964	21,960	+ 400	+ 155	+ 245
1965	22,280	+ 320	+ 89	+ 231
1966	22,380	+ 100	+ 120	- 20
1967	22,640	+ 260	+ 90	+ 170
1968	22,840	+ 200	+ 108	+ 92
1969	22,950	+ 110	+ 132	- 22
1970	23,530	+ 580	+ 78	+ 502
1971 (Census figure)	25,430	+ 1900	+ 154	+ 1,746
1972	25,800	+ 370	+ 159	+ 211

THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE THE BASIS FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

TABLE	TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION	TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION	TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION	TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION
1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
1002	1002	1002	1002	1002
1003	1003	1003	1003	1003
1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
1005	1005	1005	1005	1005
1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
1008	1008	1008	1008	1008
1009	1009	1009	1009	1009
1010	1010	1010	1010	1010
1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
1013	1013	1013	1013	1013
1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
1016	1016	1016	1016	1016
1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
1018	1018	1018	1018	1018
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1023	1023	1023	1023	1023
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1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
1027	1027	1027	1027	1027
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1030	1030	1030	1030	1030
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1034	1034	1034	1034	1034
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1092	1092	1092	1092	1092
1093	1093	1093	1093	1093
1094	1094	1094	1094	1094
1095	1095	1095	1095	1095
1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
1097	1097	1097	1097	1097
1098	1098	1098	1098	1098
1099	1099	1099	1099	1099
1100	1100	1100	1100	1100

CAUSES OF DEATH 1972 in the Rural District of Holywell - by courtesy of the Registrar General

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75
		All Ages	4 weeks	and under one year									& Over
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	3	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	10
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	9	20
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75
		All Ages	4 weeks	and under one year									& Over
Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pneumonia	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and Ill-defined conditions	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All Other Accidents	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	172	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	F	172	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Causes of Self-Inflicted Injuries

All Other Accidents

Motor Vehicle Accidents

Alcoholism and Intoxication

Other Causes of Mental and Nervous

Brain Injury, Disturbed Judgment, etc.

Occupational Accidents

Causes of Suicide-Related Issues

Other Diseases, Genetically Inherited System

Psychological or Nervous

Other Diseases of Digestive System

Cerebral or Liver

Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia

Rectal Ulcer

Other Diseases of Digestive System

Intestine and Esophagus

Intestine

CAUSE OF DEATH

Sex

Age Group 4 weeks and under 4 years 4-10 years 11-15 years 16-20 years 21-25 years 26-30 years 31-35 years 36-40 years 41-45 years 46-50 years 51-55 years 56-60 years 61-65 years 66-70 years 71-75 years 76-80 years 81-85 years 86-90 years 91-95 years 96-100 years

1-10

11-20

21-30

31-40

41-50

51-60

61-70

71-80

81-90

91-100

101-110

1971 CENSUS

By courtesy of the Registrar General

<u>Holywell R.D.C.</u>					<u>Flintshire</u>	
<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>All persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0 - 4	2160	1110	1050	15235	7780	7450
5 - 9	2265	1160	1100	15520	8010	7510
10 - 14	1840	975	865	12970	6605	6330
15 - 19	1545	790	755	11035	5590	6005
20 - 24	1830	895	930	12450	6125	5290
25 - 29	1660	815	840	11730	5725	4670
30 - 34	1635	850	785	10735	5465	5005
35 - 39	1415	705	705	9525	4855	5238
40 - 44	1520	770	750	10045	5040	5130
45 - 49	1510	780	730	10255	5020	5235
50 - 54	1440	675	765	9740	4610	5130
55 - 59	1570	750	825	10525	5000	5525
60 - 64	1570	725	845	10455	4720	5735
65 - 69	1320	620	700	9475	4200	5275
70 - 74	950	395	555	7205	2927	4230
75 - 79	620	240	385	4590	1680	2910
80 - 84	360	115	245	2675	830	1845
85 - 89	160	45	115	1190	320	865
90 - 94	40	10	30	325	75	250
Over 95	10	-	5	75	20	55

(Discrepancies present)

Summary of the Registrar General

Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population
0-4	1,200	0-4	1,100	0-4	2,300	5-9	1,100	5-9	1,000	5-9	2,100
5-9	1,100	5-9	1,000	5-9	2,100	10-14	1,000	10-14	900	10-14	1,900
10-14	1,000	10-14	900	10-14	1,900	15-19	900	15-19	800	15-19	1,700
15-19	900	15-19	800	15-19	1,700	20-24	800	20-24	700	20-24	1,500
20-24	800	20-24	700	20-24	1,500	25-29	700	25-29	600	25-29	1,300
25-29	700	25-29	600	25-29	1,300	30-34	600	30-34	500	30-34	1,100
30-34	600	30-34	500	30-34	1,100	35-39	500	35-39	400	35-39	900
35-39	500	35-39	400	35-39	900	40-44	400	40-44	300	40-44	700
40-44	400	40-44	300	40-44	700	45-49	300	45-49	200	45-49	500
45-49	300	45-49	200	45-49	500	50-54	200	50-54	100	50-54	300
50-54	200	50-54	100	50-54	300	55-59	100	55-59	50	55-59	150
55-59	100	55-59	50	55-59	150	60-64	50	60-64	20	60-64	70
60-64	50	60-64	20	60-64	70	65-69	20	65-69	10	65-69	30
65-69	20	65-69	10	65-69	30	70-74	10	70-74	5	70-74	15
70-74	10	70-74	5	70-74	15	75-79	5	75-79	2	75-79	7
75-79	5	75-79	2	75-79	7	80-84	2	80-84	1	80-84	3
80-84	2	80-84	1	80-84	3	85-89	1	85-89	0	85-89	1
85-89	1	85-89	0	85-89	1	90-94	0	90-94	0	90-94	0
90-94	0	90-94	0	90-94	0	95-99	0	95-99	0	95-99	0
95-99	0	95-99	0	95-99	0	Total	10,000	Total	9,000	Total	19,000

(Population in thousands)

Details of Infant Deaths Under One Year of Age extracted from Local Returns

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
28 ⁸ / ₅₂	Prematurity & Atelectasis	M
5 hrs	Pulmonary atelectasis & prematurity	F
7 hrs	Pulmonary atelectasis & prematurity	M
1 month	Peritonitis	M
12 hrs	Respiratory failure asphyxia neonatorum & prematurity	M
7 ¹ / ₂ hrs	Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	M
7 hrs	Pulmonary haemorrhage and prematurity	M

Details of Still Births extracted from Local Returns

Four still births were recorded by the Registrar General, but details of only three are available from local returns.

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M or F</u>
32 ² / ₅₂	Anencephaly	F
30 ⁰ / ₅₂	Anencephaly	F
33 ³ / ₅₂	Haemolytic disease of the new born	F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 143 cases of measles, 4 cases of food poisoning, one case of dysentery, 2 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 5 cases of scarlet fever and one case of whooping cough notified during the year. A reference has been made in the preface of this report to the measles outbreak, and it remains to be seen whether this outbreak will be repeated again in two years time, as this disease tends to have a 2-year cycle. If the vaccination index could be improved to between 80 - 90% of children under the age of 10, then I am sure the incidence of the disease would fall dramatically. Admittedly the disease is a minor incident nowadays in the child's life, but under the age of 2 years it can, of course, have serious complications, notably otitis media (middle-ear infection), meningitis and eye infections. Doubt has been expressed regarding the value of including whooping cough vaccine in the triple vaccine (diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus) given under the age of one year, the doubt of course being the efficacy of the vaccine, and the matter has still not been resolved.

Age at Death	Place of Death	M or F
1 yr 1 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 2 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 3 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 4 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 5 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 6 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 7 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 8 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 9 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 10 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 11 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M
1 yr 12 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	M

History of Infant Death from the Year of the epidemic from 1918 to 1919

Our first infant was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below.

Age at Death	Place of Death	M or F
1 yr 1 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 2 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 3 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 4 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 5 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 6 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 7 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 8 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 9 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 10 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 11 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F
1 yr 12 mo	Philadelphia & Pennsylvania	F

Infant Death from the Year of the epidemic from 1918 to 1919

There were 11 cases of infant death from the epidemic, the first of which was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The second case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The third case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The fourth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The fifth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The sixth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The seventh case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The eighth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The ninth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The tenth case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below. The eleventh case was reported by the New York Herald, the details of which are given in the table below.

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES WERE NOTIFIED IN 1972

DISEASE	0 - 3 years inc.	4 - 10 years inc.	11 - 30 years inc.	Over 31 years	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	-	3	1	-	5
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	43	100	-	-	143
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Polio myelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	-	4
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis : Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis (Jaundice)	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis (Non-notifiable)	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	-	-	2	-	2

In 1968 new Regulations were introduced governing notification of infectious diseases, and Pneumonia, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas were deleted and the following diseases were added :- Tetanus, Anthrax, Infective Hepatitis (Yellow Jaundice) and a number of tropical diseases such as Leprosy, Smallpox and Yellow Fever.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TREND OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS

DISEASE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	20	14	13	1	3	6	4	8	4	3	-	-	2	2	5
Whooping Cough	55	2	7	5	9	1	16	5	3	32	4	-	46	16	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	68	294	88	251	31	33	190	118	143	203	79	28	53	6	143
Pneumonia	28	26	21	17	20	13	10	8	5	6	11	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	-	-	4	20	-	1	6	12	-	4	-	-	9	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	3	24	23	2	4
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	8	11	19	19	6	7	5	4	1	4	2	5	2	1	2
Tuberculosis : Non-Respiratory	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Erysipelas	2	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Laboratory Facilities :

Public Health Laboratory,
Chester & Conway.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance Facilities :

Provided by the Flintshire County Council.

Ambulances are stationed at Flint, Holywell,
Mold and Rhyl.

Sitting case cars are provided by
arrangement with the County Ambulance
Service.

Vaccination and Immunization

Protection Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

Protection against these diseases is provided by a course of one injection and oral vaccine given simultaneously on three occasions, commencing at the 4th month of life, and completing the course by the 10th month. An injection of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine and a dose of oral polio vaccine is given at school entry age.

Protection Against Smallpox

Routine vaccination of babies has now been discontinued.

Protection Against Measles

Immunization is provided by a single injection on completion of the diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio course, and takes place around the first birthday. There are few reactions.

Protection Against Rubella (German Measles)

All girls between eleven and fourteen years of age are eligible to be protected against this disease. Subject to parental consent, vaccination is by a single injection of vaccine with very few side effects.

Protection Against Tuberculosis

All 13 year old children are offered protection against the disease by vaccination with a live attenuated strain of the tubercule bacillus (B.C.G.). Parental consent is first obtained and a preliminary skin test is carried out, and after three days the test is read. If no reaction is observed vaccination is given in the left arm near the shoulder.

Other Services provided by the County Council

Home Helps
Home Nursing
Domiciliary Midwifery
Health Visitors
Tuberculosis Health Visiting
Mental Health Visiting
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care
Pre-natal Clinic
School Clinics and Medical Examination of School Children at Schools
Infant Welfare Clinics
Distribution of Infant Foods
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics
Speech Therapy Clinics
Ultra-Violet Light Therapy
Cervical Smear Clinics
Chiroprody

Laboratory Facilities:

Public Health Laboratory,
Shrewsbury & County.

Public Analyst, Chester.

Diagnostic Facilities:

Provided by the Shropshire County Council.
Antibiotics are obtained at Flint, Holywell,
Wals and Ely.

Nothing more can be provided by
arrangement with the County Antibiotic
Centre.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection Against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio-virus

Protection against these diseases is provided by a course of one
injection and oral vaccine. Diphtheria and tetanus are given
separately at the age of 1 year, and 4 years, the course by the
10th month. An injection of polio-virus vaccine and a dose of oral
polio vaccine is given at school entry.

Protection Against Tuberculosis

Booster vaccination of children over 7 years is recommended.

Protection Against Measles

Immunisation is provided by a single injection at the age of 1 year
and 4 years, when the child is healthy and free from other acute
illnesses. There are two injections.

Protection Against Rubella (German Measles)

All girls between 12 and 16 years of age are vaccinated
to protect against this disease. Boys are vaccinated on a voluntary basis
by a single injection of vaccine with very low side effects.

Protection Against Pertussis

All 15 years old children are offered protection against the disease
by vaccination with a live attenuated strain of the pertussis bacteria
(B.C.P.). Parental consent is first obtained and a preliminary skin
test is carried out, and after these tests the test is given. If the reaction
is observed vaccination is given to the child at the age of 15 months.

Other Services provided by the Health Service

- Home Nurse
- Home Nursing
- Community Midwifery
- Health Visitors
- Tuberculosis Health Visiting
- Mental Health Visiting
- Prevention of Blindness, Deaf and Dumb
- Preventive Clinics
- School Clinics and Medical Examination of School Children at Schools
- Infant Welfare Clinics
- Distribution of Infant Food
- Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics
- Speech Therapy Clinics
- Ultraviolet Light Therapy
- Cervical Screen Clinics
- Chiropody

General Provision of Health Services in the Area / Continued

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are :

Hospital and Out-Patient Clinic Facilities
Chest Clinics and Sanatorium Accommodation
Mental Hospital Facilities
Mass Radiography Facilities - Mobile Units, Semi-Static Units

Venereal Diseases

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

Chester Royal Infirmary

Males - Wednesday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. Saturday 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.
Females - Monday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. Thursday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

Males)
Females) - Tuesday, 5.30 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

County Welfare Homes

Residents of Flintshire wishing to be admitted to a Welfare Home because of age or infirmity and unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may arrange this through the local Welfare Officer or their family physician.

Homes are situated in Rhyl, Prestatyn, Holywell, Mold, Shotton, Flint, and a new home is planned for Overton.

Deposit Gauge at Pentre Halkyn

A standard deposit gauge was placed in Pentre Halkyn village in 1968 following complaints of dust from Pant-y-Pwll Quarry, and the results so far are as follows :-

1968	Monthly average of	15.1	tons per sq. mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1969	Monthly average of	11.7	tons per sq. mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1970	Monthly average of	13.0	tons per sq. mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1971	Monthly average of	16.0	tons per sq. mile of inorganic matter deposited.
1972	Monthly average of	26.0	tons per sq. mile of inorganic matter deposited.

Analysis of the insoluble matter has shown it to be largely calcium carbonate.

Sanitary Work

Sanitary work was done in the following places:
City of New York, New York
County of New York, New York
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Sanitary work was done in the following places:

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County of New York, New York
City of New York, New York
County of New York, New York

WATER SUPPLY

REPORT upon the analysis of a mains water supply taken December 1972.
(Ffordd Dyfrdwy, Maes Pennant, Mostyn, 19.12.72). Ref.No. F.255.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Colour, Hazen Units	9
Turbidity F.E. Scale	2
pH	8.40
Electrical Conductivity Micromhos/cm	85
Chloride as Cl	12
Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3	13
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	13
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO_3	17
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	30
Calcium as CaCO_3	23
Magnesium as CaCO_3	7
Chlorine Residual (Total)	0.02

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform count/100mls	0
E Coli count/100 mls	0
Plate count 1 day at 37°C	0
Plate count 3 days at 22°C	-
Clostridium Welchii/20ml.	-

Opinion

The chemical and bacteriological condition of the water samples taken, the results of which are shown above, was satisfactory.

105 samples of water were taken from public water mains and submitted for bacteriological analysis in 1972 and 86 were found satisfactory. Repeat tests were carried out on results where initially tests were unsatisfactory, and all subsequent tests proved satisfactory.

Sampling of private water supplies including wells was undertaken by the Health Inspectors and of the 16 samples taken during the year 12 were unsatisfactory, and a few samples showed heavy contamination. Most of the wells sampled were in the parishes of Nercwys, Cilcain and Nannerch.

Steady progress was made in providing a public water supply to the remaining dwellings in the district lacking this essential amenity.

In 1961, 16.69% of dwellings in the rural district lacked a cold water supply according to the census figures. It was not possible to extract similar information from the 1971 census, but I have made enquiries with the Water Boards to ascertain the number of dwellings still not receiving water from a public mains supply.

Mains water is supplied from the following sources in Holywell Rural District (population 25,800 in 1972).

- Central Flintshire Water Board (population of district served was 23,951 in 1972)
- Wrexham & East Denbighshire Water Company supplies 658 dwellings in and around the Parish of Leeswood, ~~in~~ which 22 dwellings are unconnected and are not receiving a public water supply.
- Wirral Water Board supplies 14 properties direct and may be supplying more.

The Clerk/Treasurer's Department of the Central Flintshire Water Board, to whom I am greatly indebted, provided me with a list of the ~~unconnected~~ hereditaments as of August 1973. Mr. Dixon, the Engineer, informed me that there are approximately 100 properties receiving a connected water supply from standpipes, and would therefore not be included in the list of properties unconnected. No lists of this type of property are available in the records of the Central Flintshire Water Board.

The Engineer of the Wrexham & East Denbighshire Water Company informed me that there are no dwellings in the Holywell Rural District served by standpipes.

I have compiled the following list by extracting the names of hereditaments which I believe are dwellings and includes farms, and have excluded commercial undertakings, garages, places of worship and caravan sites.

Parishes	Number of dwellings in Parish 1971 Figures	No. of hereditaments without a connected indoor public water supply
Brynford	275	11 (4%)
Caerwys	235	11 (5%)
Cilcain	298	37 (12%)
Gwaenysgor	75	1 (1%)
Halkyn	465	14 (3%)
Leeswood	615	22 out of 658 (3.7%)
Llanasa	1290	36 (3%)
(Burial) Mold Rural	2175	12
(Ex Burial) Mold Rural		43
		(2.5%)
Nannerch	90	33 (37%)
Nercwys	120	42 (34%)
Northop	1110	33 (3%)
Trelawnyd	150	11 (7%)
Whitford	1300	45 (3%)
Ysceifiog	305	45 (15%)

Total number of dwellings without a public water supply = 374.

In order to ensure that this list of unconnected hereditaments was correct, Health and Clerk's Department staff correlated the Water Board's list with the records of properties closed or demolished under the Housing Acts, and also properties which have been or are being improved with the aid of standard and discretionary improvement grants.

It is conditional on the award of a grant for a public water supply to be provided wherever practical.

The revised list is as follows (Excludes properties closed or demolished or being improved, or those that have been improved).

Parish	Number of dwellings in Parish 1971	No. of dwellings without a public water supply (Approx. % in brackets)
Brynford	275	6 (2%)
Caerwys	235	9 (4%)
Cilcain	298	28 (9%)
Gwaenysgor	75	1 (1%)
Halkyn	465	8 (2%)
Llanasa	1290	25 (2%)
(Burial) Mold Rural	2175	11
(Ex Burial) Mold Rural		25
		(2%)
Nannerch	90	26 (29%)
Nercwys	120	37 (31%)
Northop	1110	23 (2%)
Trelawnyd	150	6 (4%)
Whitford	1300	27 (2%)
Ysceifiog	305	43 (14%)

Total number of properties unconnected = 275

The parishes having the largest percentage of unconnected properties are Nercwys 31%, Nannerch 29%, Ysceifiog 14%, and Cilcain 9%.

I consider that more progress is required in the provision of mains water supply to dwellings lacking this amenity in these four parishes. These figures of unconnected properties are unacceptably high. I trust that the new local and water authorities will ensure that progress is continued in future.

A detailed survey is being carried out by the Staff of the Health Department to check even further the above list, and there may be a further revision. If the above table is incorrect the Council will be issued with a detailed list of all the individual properties that are unconnected, towards the end of 1973.

LEAD IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Considerable national interest was aroused during the year as a result of people being affected by lead poisoning, mainly arising from fumes being emitted from lead smelters and factories using lead and lead products.

The Department of Health and Social Security informed local authorities of studies being carried out in relation to lead in the environment and the possible dangers to human beings. In so far as the U.K. is concerned most of the dangers to people arise through air pollution from lead smelters or non-ferrous smelters using lead-based metals, the burning of car batteries and the ingestion of articles painted with lead paint.

Investigations were carried out in 1972 at Trelogan to assess the lead content of the soil, plants and natural water (streams).

Results as follows

p.p.m. = parts per million		Copper Cu.p.p.m.	Lead p.p.p.m.	Zinc Zn.p.p.m.
Samples of cabbage	Site (1)	0.3	<0.2	2.5
	Site (2)	<0.2	<0.2	1.3
Red Cabbage	Site (1)	0.2	<0.2	1.3

		Lead p.p.m.
Grass on Council Estate		0.40
Grass from County Primary School		1.5
Cabbage	} from a Council House at Trelogan	<0.05
Lettuce		0.3
Potatoes		<0.05
Lettuce from another Council house		0.3
Purple top swede from another Council house		<0.2
Beetroot " " " " "		0.2
Water from stream below Trelogan Village		<0.05

Soil Analysis in Trelogan Village

		Lead p.p.m.
Soil from School playing field		3000
" " dwelling near Quarry		2200
Soil from field	Site (1)	360
" " cottage	Site (2)	1700
" " house	Site (3)	650
" " house	Site (4)	900
" " house	Site (5)	8000
" " house	Site (6)	3300
" " house	Site (7)	3000

The upper permissible levels of lead in water supplies used for drinking purposes is at present 0.1 mgm/litre or 0.1 p.p.m. (World Health Organisation recommendation). Tests have been carried out on public water supplies in Flintshire (Rhyl area mainly) where the source of water is from upland moors which is often acid and which can have a plumbo solvent action on lead service pipes.

Concentrations of lead in food are given in Table 1. The results of analyses of lead in food are given in Table 1. The results of analyses of lead in food are given in Table 1.

The Department of Health and Social Security has issued guidelines for the control of lead in food. The guidelines are given in Table 1. The guidelines are given in Table 1.

Investigations were carried out in 1971 at Twickenham to assess the lead content of the soil, plants and natural water sources.

Results are given in Table 1.

Sample	Lead (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5

Sample	Lead (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5

Sample	Lead (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5
Soil from Twickenham	1.5	0.1	0.5

The upper permissible level of lead in water is 0.1 ppm. The results of analyses of lead in water are given in Table 1. The results of analyses of lead in water are given in Table 1.

A. A. is pleased to say that, generally speaking, which overlies samples
the immediately over the level of 0.1 g.p.w., the normal running distance
level of lead is well below this figure. It should be therefore to run
the top of a stone line (which is the running stone level) is a lead
about 0.1 g.p.w., and regions the level of the stone line is a lead
about 0.1 g.p.w. These properties found about the 1911 - 1912 have plastic
appears on some other, no paper.

The upper part of the level of lead is not in the following:-

1. 0.1 g.p.w. on the water, but there is a range of 0.1 - 0.2 g.p.w. and
the level of the upper part of the level of lead is 0.1 g.p.w. - which
includes the water, lead and rock water.

2. No comparison was made in the old lead mining areas of Rhineland
where it is known that the running distance was locally, and the lead
level of the stone line was 0.1 g.p.w. and the level of the
mineral is 0.1 g.p.w.

3. The lead in the water is not and not likely to prove false, except
perhaps if it is water in quantity. This was water, of course, only
apply to the level, which is usually have a level of 0.1 g.p.w.

SECTION 47 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section of the National Assistance Act 1948, conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who are "aged, infirm or suffering from chronic diseases and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others".

In 1972 it was necessary to take legal action in one case. This is only resorted to as a terminal procedure when every alternative approach has failed and where treatment in a home or hospital is necessary in the interests of the individual.

A number of visits were made by me during the year to old people living in distressing conditions, and these requests come usually from the general practitioners and welfare officers.

Where an order for removal is necessary, a magistrate gives the final authority, and in the first instance the order lasts for 3 weeks, and later can be renewed up to a further period of 3 months.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

I have kindly received from Mr. W.G. Davies, the Engineer, a report regarding works carried out, the works under construction, and future developments at the end of 1972.

" Since last year's report the position regarding Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes is as follows :-

Schemes completed during financial year 1972/73

Afonwen	-	£ 20,000 approx.
Brynford	-	£ 60,000 approx.
Rhosesmor	-	£ 90,000 approx.
Nercwys	-	£ 37,000 approx.
Berthengam	-	£ 6,000 approx.

Schemes under construction

Lixwm, Rhesycae & Ysceifiog	-	£135,000 approx.
Mostyn Dock Area	-	£ 31,000 approx.
Bells, Gronant	-	£ 9,000 approx.

All villages in the rural area will be adequately sewered by the end of 1973, and will receive full treatment at the Council sewage disposal works. It has been brought to the Council's notice that there are a number of small sewerage schemes still required to be completed in the following areas which could be connected on to the existing sewerage system, and are as follows :-

Cilcain	-	Pentre	-	11 properties
Cilcain	-	Four Crosses	-	16 properties
Lloc Village	-		-	27 properties
Lloc/Gorsedd	-		-	6 properties
Halkyn	-	Windmill	-	21 properties
Halkyn	-	Britannia	-	10 properties
Halkyn	-	Dolphin,	-	18 properties
		Pen-y-Pylle		
Nercwys	-	Pentre Bach	-	8 properties
Lixwm	-	Walwen area	-	9 properties
Lixwm	-	Bryn-y-Berthen	-	13 properties
Lixwm	-	Pen-Ucha'r	-	13 properties
		Plwyf		
Lixwm	-	Garneddwen	-	7 properties
Rhesycae	-	Bwlch Lane	-	4 properties
Talacre	-	Tyn-y-Morfa	-	5 properties
Talacre	-	Llawndy Farm	-	3 properties

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Schemes under construction / Continued

Axton	-	13 properties
Tai Trevor	-	6 properties
Hafod-y-Ddol, Mostyn	-	9 properties
Nannerch, Rising Sun	-	9 properties
Ysceifiog - Sarn Mill	-	11 properties
Whitford - Saith-Ffynnon	-	16 properties
Mostyn - Lime Bank Cottages	-	5 properties
Gwernymynydd, Glyndwr Road	-	15 properties

The Council have resolved that these schemes be carried out as soon as possible and recommend that the new Delyn Council carry out this resolution.

At present the number of septic tanks in the area is 1,127, but this will shortly be reduced as 75 will be connected on to main drainage. If all the schemes proposed are carried out, this figure will be further reduced by 193".

HOUSING AMENITIES

Extracts from 1961 Census
- by courtesy of the Registrar General

	Total no. of dwellings with occupier present	Percentage of dwellings occupied by households all lacking or sharing				Those occupied by households at least one of which has exclusive use of all four arrangements (Percentages)
		Cold water tap	Hot water tap	Fixed Bath	Water Closet	
FLINTSHIRE	45,886	4.49	17.25	21.32	13.93	75.04
Aggregate of Municipal Boroughs & Urban Districts in Flintshire						
	23,921	2.11	12.33	15.86	6.46	80.95
Aggregate of Rural Districts in Flintshire						
	21,965	7.07	22.60	27.27	22.06	63.60
Holywell R.D.C.						
	6,902	16.69	36.54	42.67	42.61	51.22

This table shows the poor standard of provision of housing amenities in 1961 in the Holywell Rural District.

Details of a Housing Survey carried out in 1971 in England & Wales

Percentage of dwellings lacking :-

Water closet inside dwelling	-	11.9%
Fixed bath in a bathroom	-	9.5%
Wash basin	-	11.9%
Sink	-	0.5%
One or more of these amenities	-	13.9%
Dwellings with all these amenities	-	83.2%

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY 1971 Census figures

All tenures (households)	Total Households	Without hot water supply %	Outside toilet only - shared %	Without fixed bath %	Outside flush toilet only %	No flush toilet %	Dwellings exclusive use % of toilets inside Hot water & fixed bath
TOTAL	55685	4.2	0.2	6.9	7.0	2.8	87.2
Owner/Occupied	35355	3.1	0.2	5.7	4.8	2.4	91.1
Council Houses	14295	1.0	0.0	1.1	6.2	0.3	92.4
Private un- furnished rented	7190	15.6	6.7	24.3	20.0	9.6	64.7
Rented furnished	1740	5.5	0.9	7.8	4.3	2.6	58.3
Not stated	125	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0	84.0

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY 1971 Census figures

TOTAL	63090	5.3	0.3	9.4	8.6	2.4	85.5
Owner/Occupied	29865	4.0	0.2	8.2	6.9	2.3	83.4
Council Houses	21995	0.9	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.2	95.0
Private un- furnished rented	9875	18.4	1.1	30.3	24.4	7.4	60.2
Rented furnished	1255	9.6	2.0	13.5	7.2	2.8	52.2
Not stated	100	10.0	-	20.0	10.0	5.0	65.0

- by courtesy of the Registrar General

HOLYWELL R.D.C. - 1971 Census figures by courtesy of the Registrar General

All tenures (households)	Total Households	Without hot water supply %	Outside toilet only - shared %	Without fixed bath %	Outside flush toilet only %	No flush toilet %	Dwellings exclusive use % of toilets inside Hot water & fixed bath
TOTAL	8490	9.7	0.4	14.8	8.7	10.3	78.5
Owner/Occupied	5345	7.9	0.3	13.0	6.0	9.0	82.6
Council Houses	1765	0.8	-	1.1	12.2	0.8	86.4
Private un- furnished rented	1245	28.1	0.8	40.2	15.3	28.1	52.2
Rented furnished	120	29.2	4.2	37.2	8.3	20.8	54.2
Not stated	15	-	-	33.2	-	33.3	66.7

AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS IN DENBIGHSHIRE - 1971 Census figures

TOTAL	29970	7.5	0.5	13.6	11.3	4.6	81.2
Owner/Occupied	12575	6.9	0.6	14.3	10.7	5.1	81.1
Council Houses	11825	1.1	0.1	1.6	4.4	0.4	94.4
Private un- furnished rented	5160	22.9	1.6	38.3	28.2	12.6	53.0
Rented furnished	360	19.4	2.8	26.4	13.9	8.3	61.1
Not stated	50	10.0	-	20.0	10.0	10.0	70.0

- by courtesy of the Registrar General

AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS IN FLINTSHIRE - 1971 Census figures

All tenures (households)	Total Households	Without hot water supply %	Outside toilet only - shared %	Without fixed bath %	Outside flush toilet only %	No flush toilet %	Dwellings exclusive use % of toilets inside Hot water & fixed bath
TOTAL	27470	5.3	0.3	9.2	8.0	5.0	84.8
Owner/Occupied	15870	5.1	0.3	8.4	5.6	4.5	87.8
Council Houses	7005	0.6	-	0.7	7.0	0.5	91.8
Private un- furnished rented	3955	18.3	0.9	27.1	19.3	14.9	60.9
Rented furnished	615	8.1	0.8	11.4	6.5	5.7	81.3
Not stated	25	-	-	20.0	-	20.0	80.0

- by courtesy of the Registrar General

ANALYSIS OF BLOOD SAMPLES IN PATIENTS - 1951 Census Report

Age	Sex	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	Temperature (°C)	Pulse (b/min)	Blood Pressure (mm Hg)	Hemoglobin (g/100 ml)	Red Blood Cells (millions/mm ³)	White Blood Cells (thousands/mm ³)	Platelets (thousands/mm ³)	Other
15	M	170	65	37.0	72	110/70	15.0	4.5	10.0	250	
20	F	155	50	36.8	68	100/60	14.0	4.2	9.5	240	
25	M	180	75	37.2	75	120/80	16.0	4.8	11.0	260	
30	F	160	55	36.9	70	110/70	15.5	4.6	10.5	255	
35	M	175	68	37.1	73	115/75	15.8	4.7	10.8	258	
40	F	158	52	36.7	69	105/65	14.5	4.3	9.8	245	
45	M	185	78	37.3	76	125/85	16.5	5.0	11.5	265	
50	F	165	58	37.0	71	115/75	15.8	4.7	10.8	258	
55	M	178	72	37.1	74	118/78	16.0	4.9	11.2	262	
60	F	162	56	36.9	70	112/72	15.6	4.5	10.6	256	
65	M	182	76	37.2	75	122/82	16.2	5.0	11.4	264	
70	F	168	60	37.0	72	118/78	16.0	4.8	11.0	260	
75	M	188	82	37.3	78	128/88	16.8	5.2	12.0	270	
80	F	170	65	37.1	74	120/80	16.5	5.0	11.8	268	
85	M	190	88	37.4	80	135/95	17.5	5.5	12.5	280	
90	F	175	70	37.2	76	125/85	17.0	5.3	12.2	275	
95	M	195	92	37.5	82	140/100	18.0	5.8	13.0	290	
100	F	180	78	37.3	78	130/90	17.5	5.5	12.8	285	

15 cm, and 100 mm Hg.

Examination of the preceding table on page 19 and the details of the housing amenities from the 1971 census on page 21 reveals the following points.

1. The standard of housing amenities in Holywell Rural District in 1961 was low in relation to the County of Flintshire. Only Maelor R.D.C. had a lower standard. 51% of properties had the exclusive use of cold water supply, hot water tap, fixed bath and W.C. In other words, nearly half the inhabited dwellings lacked the basic twentieth-century amenities of life in Holywell Rural District.
2. In 1971 10.3% of the dwellings in Holywell Rural District had no flush toilet, compared with the average for the R.D.C.'s in Flintshire of 5%, and the average for the R.D.C.'s in Denbighshire of 4.6%
3. In 1971 14.8% of the dwellings in Holywell Rural District were without a fixed bath, compared with the average for the County of Flintshire of 6.9% and the aggregate of the rural districts in the County of 9.2%. In England & Wales the equivalent figure was 9.5%.
4. 12.2% of the Council houses in Holywell Rural District in 1971 had an outside toilet only, compared with the average for the County of 8% and the average for the rurals of 11.3%. The outside toilet is immediately adjacent to the rear door of the house and it only requires in my opinion a slight modification of the structure to include it within the house.
5. Again 9.7% of the dwellings in 1971 were without a hot water supply in Holywell Rural District, compared with the County figure of 4.2%, and an average of 5.9% for the rural districts in the County.
6. There has obviously been a considerable improvement in housing amenities since 1961, when for instance, 16.69% of dwellings had no cold water tap inside the dwelling, and the rate of progress in the past 12 years has been greater than in other parts of the County. On the other hand, in the past 25 years the district has had to upgrade a much higher percentage of substandard houses and also to demolish a higher percentage of slum dwellings than in other local authority areas of the County.

Approximately 1,000 dwellings have been dealt with by slum clearance, or treatment as individual unfit houses under the Housing Acts.

In the period June 1971 - July 1973 the Council have received

- 237 standard grants
- 231 discretionary grants

Total 468

of this total

- 224 standard grants have been approved
- 218 discretionary grants have been approved.

My conclusions are

(a) That the Holywell Rural District in future will still require more public expenditure per head of population or per dwelling, or per unit of accommodation, than perhaps other areas of the County.

(b) This expenditure should be directed at the following deficiencies :

1. Improved water supply in certain parishes referred to previously.
2. Encouragement to owners of substandard property to improve such dwellings.
3. Continued modernisation of the pre-war Council houses.
4. Ensure that, where possible, inhabited dwellings are connected to public sewers. Mr. Davies the Engineer has also referred to this serious matter..

Examination of the preceding table on page 13 and the details of the
the statistics from the 1911 census on page 14 reveals the following picture.

The standard of housing accommodation in Holwell Rural District in 1911
was low in relation to the County of Wiltshire. Data for the County of Wiltshire
had a lower standard. Six of properties had the standard of
cold water supply, hot water, gas, electricity and W.C. in other
words, nearly all the inhabited dwellings lacked the basic necessities
necessary for a standard of life in Holwell Rural District.

In 1911 10.1% of the dwellings in Holwell Rural District had no
bath, compared with the average for the County of Wiltshire
of 12.5% and the average for the H.D.C. of 15.0%.

In 1911 10.1% of the dwellings in Holwell Rural District were
without a hot water supply, compared with the average for the County of
Wiltshire of 12.5% and the average for the rural districts in the
County of Wiltshire. In England the equivalent figure was 10.1%.

10.1% of the Council houses in Holwell Rural District in 1911 had an
outside lavatory only, compared with the average for the County of Wiltshire
of 12.5% and the average for the rural districts in the County of Wiltshire
of 15.0%. The outside lavatory is
immediately adjacent to the rear of the house and is only
regarded in my opinion as a slight modification of the structure to include
it within the house.

Again 10.1% of the dwellings in 1911 were without a hot water supply
in Holwell Rural District, compared with the County figure of 12.5%
and an average of 15.0% for the rural districts in the County.

There has obviously been a considerable improvement in housing
conditions since 1911, when for instance, 10.1% of dwellings had no
bath, and the standard of the dwelling, and the rate of progress in the
past 10 years has been greater than in other parts of the County.
On the other hand, in the past 10 years the standard has had to
improve a much higher percentage of substantial houses and also in
dwellings of a lower percentage of class dwellings than in other local
authorities areas of the County.

Approximately 1,000 dwellings have been dealt with by some element
or elements of individual units houses under the Housing Act.

In the period June 1971 - July 1973 the Council have received

- 277 standard grants
- 271 discretionary grants

1,408

of this total

- 234 standard grants have been approved
- 218 discretionary grants have been approved

My conclusion are

(a) That the Holwell Rural District is doing well with regard
public expenditure per head of population or per dwelling, or per
of accommodation. This picture is not clear at the County.

(b) This expenditure should be directed at the following objectives:

Improved water supply in certain houses referred to previously.
Improvement to owners of substantial property to improve such dwellings.
Continued maintenance of the present Council houses.
Houses that, where possible, inhabited dwellings are converted to public
use. The Council has also referred to this section earlier.

DENSITY OF PERSONS PER DWELLING & ITS RELATION TO OVERCROWDING

Extracts of Information from the 1971 Census
- by courtesy of the Registrar General

Holywell Rural District Council - 25,045 population
8,490 householders
0.58 = density of persons per room

Parishes	Population	No. of Households	Persons per room	Absent private households on census night
Brynford	805	275	0.61	25
Caerwys	665	235	0.55	15
Cilcain	870	295	0.54	25
Gwaenysgor	180	75	0.48	10
Halkyn	1365	465	0.60	30
Leeswood	1845	615	0.62	5
Llanasa	3790	1290	0.60	120
Mold Rural	6275	2175	0.56	60
Nannerch	260	90	0.53	10
Nercwys	370	120	0.59	10
Northop	3265	1110	0.57	30
Trelawnyd	430	150	0.56	10
Whitford	4010	1300	0.62	15
Ysceifiog	915	305	0.58	30

County of Flintshire

Population - 172,295
Households - 58,705
Persons per room - 0.57
Absent private households - 1,485

Comments

There is a higher percentage of absent private households in the Parish of Llanasa, reflecting the use of dwellings as holiday cottages. There is no significant overcrowding, although the Parishes of Whitford and Leeswood have the highest density of persons per room, probably due to the larger size of families in those districts.

Holywell Rural District Council (Extracts from 1971 Census)

Breakdown of the total of 8430 households in the District is as follows :-

8430 households (42,874 rooms) occupied by 24,915 persons

Of this total

5290 are owner/occupied

1765 are Council owned

1245 private landlord unfurnished

115 furnished lettings (private)

75 households had over $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room, equivalent to 0.9% of the total households, of which 15 were owner/occupied and 40 were Council dwellings, (equivalent County total was 0.9%).

410 households have between 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room, equivalent to 4.9% of the total, of which 170 are owner/occupied, and 175 are Council owned. (Equivalent County total was 4.4%).

Table 1. Population of the District of Columbia by Race and Sex, 1970

1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia

Age	Population	No. of Households	Persons per Household	Persons per Room
0-4	100	100	1.00	1.00
5-9	100	100	1.00	1.00
10-14	100	100	1.00	1.00
15-19	100	100	1.00	1.00
20-24	100	100	1.00	1.00
25-29	100	100	1.00	1.00
30-34	100	100	1.00	1.00
35-39	100	100	1.00	1.00
40-44	100	100	1.00	1.00
45-49	100	100	1.00	1.00
50-54	100	100	1.00	1.00
55-59	100	100	1.00	1.00
60-64	100	100	1.00	1.00
65-69	100	100	1.00	1.00
70-74	100	100	1.00	1.00
75-79	100	100	1.00	1.00
80-84	100	100	1.00	1.00
85-89	100	100	1.00	1.00
90-94	100	100	1.00	1.00
95-99	100	100	1.00	1.00
100+	100	100	1.00	1.00

Table 2. Population of the District of Columbia by Race and Sex, 1970

1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia

There is a higher percentage of African American residents in the District of Columbia, reflecting the fact that the District is a predominantly African American area. The percentage of African American residents in the District is 44.1 percent, compared to 11.1 percent in the United States as a whole.

Table 3. Population of the District of Columbia by Race and Sex, 1970

1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia

1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia
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1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia
 1970 Census of the District of Columbia

It is not possible from the information available to give statistics on housing overcrowding in the public and private sectors in various parishes.

Gross overcrowding in a dwelling occurs generally speaking when there is an average of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room, and a dwelling is moderately overcrowded when the density is between 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

There is a weekly collection of nightsoil from properties in the Rural District, details of which are given below :-

Parish	No. of properties where a sewer is available but nightsoil is still collected	No. of properties where no sewer is available and where nightsoil is collected
Brynford	29	29
Caerwys	30	6
Cilcain	-	43
Halkyn	14	26
Leeswood	6	13
Llanasa	99	18
Mold Rural	5	44
Nannerch	-	3
Nercwys	18	3
Northop	12	6
Whitford	2	33
Ysceifiog	57	27

In June 1973 a circular letter was sent out from the Health Department to eighty-seven occupiers and owners of properties on a nightsoil collection, and where a connection can be made reasonably easily to a main sewer, informing the occupants that there will be no nightsoil collection after the 30th September 1973.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT RAPID PROGRESS IS MADE ON THE CONNECTION OF DWELLINGS TO MAIN SEWERS WHEREVER THIS IS PRACTICABLE. THIS COUNCIL HAS COLLECTED NIGHTSOIL FROM PROPERTIES WHERE CONNECTIONS COULD HAVE BEEN MADE, FOR FAR TOO LONG A PERIOD, and I trust that the nightsoil collection service will cease to operate within the very near future. Where properties cannot be connected to main sewers, septic tanks or cesspools should be provided, and grants are available to carry out the work.

Continued .../.../...

It is not possible from the information available to give estimates of the following in the public and private sectors in various areas.

Green accounting is a dwelling sector generally speaking when there is average of four to five persons per room, and a dwelling is moderately crowded when the density is between 1 and 1.5 persons per room.

HOUSING COLLECTION SERVICE

There is a weekly collection of nightsoil from properties in the 1 District, details of which are given below:-

Ward	No. of properties where a sewer is available but nightsoil is still collected	No. of properties where no sewer is available and where nightsoil is collected
Albion	20	10
Beaconsfield	30	5
Clarendon	-	40
Edgware	14	20
Hampton	5	15
Leicester	30	10
North End	7	40
Northwood	-	5
South End	10	5
West End	10	5
Westwood	5	10

In June 1977 a circular letter was sent out from the Housing Department to all property owners and owners of properties on a nightsoil collection system. A comment can be made reasonably easily to a nightsoil collector that there will be no nightsoil collected after the September 1977.

It is indicative that rates proposed in 1977 for the collection of nightsoil were higher than in previous years. This is due to the fact that the collection of nightsoil from properties with connections to the sewerage system has been a rising trend, and I trust that the nightsoil collector will be able to advise owners of properties within the very near future. As the properties are connected to the sewerage system, the nightsoil collector is provided with a service to carry out the work.

WEEKLY NIGHTSOIL COLLECTIONS TO

PROPERTIES WHERE CONNECTION CAN BE MADE TO A PUBLIC SEWER

Number of Notices served by the Engineer's Department from August 1972 to August 1973 regarding connection to a main sewer under the Public Health Act, 1936.

<u>Parishes & Villages</u>	<u>No. of Properties</u>
Whitford	1
Ysceifiog	8
Afonwen	23
Rhesycae	33 (No Notices submitted as scheme has not commenced)
Gronant	1
Moel-y-Crio	7
Penyffordd	5 (Plan for one dwelling submitted)
Nercwys	4
Glanrafon	2 (Plan approved for one dwelling)
Trelogan	7 (Plans submitted for two dwellings)
Talacre	9
Gwespyr	5
Llanasa	3
Ffynnongroew	32 (Plans submitted for 5 dwellings)
Tan Lan	3
Brynford	24 (Plans submitted for 5 dwellings)
Lixwm	34 (No Notices submitted as scheme is not commissioned).
Pontblyddyn	6
Halkyn	5
Northop Hall	2
Mynydd Isa	5
Cadole	14 (No Notices submitted - scheme in progress).
Gwernymynydd	1
Wern (Rhosesmor)	5
Rhosesmor	2
Berth Ddu	8
Pentre Halkyn	1

SEPTIC TANK & CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

Septic tanks and cesspools are emptied on the occupier's request, and at the time of writing this report in August 1973 there were 1,143 properties served by septic tanks or cesspools.

No routine arrangements for emptying septic tanks and cesspools are in force, and it is the responsibility of each occupier of such properties to apply to the Health Department for the tanks and cesspools to be emptied, giving as much notice as possible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MINERAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

UNIT OF MINERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, REPORT NO. 1, 1900.

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Climate	86
Soil	87
Vegetation	88
Water	89
Climate	90
Soil	91
Vegetation	92
Water	93
Climate	94
Soil	95
Vegetation	96
Water	97
Climate	98
Soil	99
Vegetation	100

THIS PAGE A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

The data in this report are based on the results of a survey of the area of investigation, and are not intended to be a complete description of the area. The data are presented in a form which is suitable for use in a report, and are not intended to be a complete description of the area. The data are presented in a form which is suitable for use in a report, and are not intended to be a complete description of the area.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Public Cleansing

The collection services for wet and dry refuse have continued to be satisfactorily carried out during the year.

There was again a marked increase in the number of properties receiving the service, due to the continuing development of new premises in the area. Over 500 applications were received during the year for a collection service, which is an increase of over 5% of the properties in the area.

In addition, a weekly collection scheme was commenced for the caravan sites in the Talacre and Gronant area, and during the months of May to October approximately 2,500 caravans received the service.

All the new properties in the area receive as a matter of routine a purpose-made bin for use with the bin liner collection scheme. Approximately 4,000 premises are now on the scheme and the remainder are on the plastic sack scheme, which are used on the free-standing concrete holders which were first introduced some seven years ago.

Plastic sacks and liners have now been used exclusively for the past few years, and no problems of any significance have been experienced in their use.

Although the number of premises has increased, these properties have been absorbed into the scheme without any appreciable increase in labour or vehicles.

Three vehicles operate full-time in the District, a large capacity Revopak, and two 35 cubic yard Pakamatics. A stand-by 35 cubic yard Pakamatic goes out on two days a week to collect from the more scattered areas. These vehicles are crewed by 14 men, with assistance as necessary on the stand-by vehicle.

It is hoped that a new replacement vehicle will be delivered during next year to replace one of the Pakamatics in regular use.

Continual difficulty has been experienced during the year in obtaining experienced drivers who hold the necessary Heavy Goods Vehicle Licences. It would appear that this state of affairs is not peculiar to local government, however, as many of the local haulage and quarry companies also have the same difficulty.

During the year the Sychdyn refuse disposal site was filled, and no tipping by the Council has taken place since 10th November 1972. However, indiscriminate dumping continues to be a problem, in spite of the 'No Tipping' signs displayed on the site. In the New Year soil will be obtained in order to cover and level the site before the period of the lease expires.

The disposal sites at Rhesycae and Mostyn received the bulk of the refuse collected from the area.

Again indiscriminate dumping at Mostyn thwarts all efforts to keep the site looking tidy. Rubbish is continually being dumped adjacent to the footpath, in the gate opening, and on the tip road. Ironically little of this rubbish originates from the Rural area. Investigations have proved that refuse is brought from towns along the coast by passing cars

Continued .../.../...

THE YEAR 1975 IN THE HISTORY OF THE AREA

Continued from page 10

Continued from page 10

The collection services for wet and dry refuse have continued to be satisfactory during the year.

There was again a marked increase in the number of properties receiving a service, due to the continuing development of new premises in the area. At 300 properties were received during the year for a collection service, this is an increase of over 5% of the properties in the area.

In addition, a weekly collection scheme was commenced for the houses in the Tulse and Tulse areas, and during the month of May to about approximately 1,500 customers received the service.

All the new properties in the area receive as a matter of routine a weekly service for wet and dry refuse collection scheme. Approximately 1,000 properties are now on the scheme and the remainder are on the plastic bag scheme, which are used on the two-standing concrete blocks which are first introduced some seven years ago.

Plastic bags and liners have now been used exclusively for the year, and no problems of any kind have been experienced in the area.

Although the number of properties has increased, those properties have not affected into the scheme without any appreciable increase in labour or cost.

Three vehicles operate full-time in the district, a large capacity vehicle, and two 15 cubic yard lorries. A stand-by 15 cubic yard lorry is available on two days a week to collect from the more scattered areas. These lorries are covered by 14 men, with assistance as necessary on the standby days.

It is hoped that a new replacement vehicle will be delivered during the year to replace one of the lorries in regular use.

Continued delivery has been experienced during the year in obtaining permits for the necessary Heavy Goods Vehicle licences. It would appear that the state of affairs is not peculiar to local government, however, as many of the local councils and county councils also have a similar difficulty.

During the year the Tulse refuse disposal site was filled, and no longer by the Council has taken place since 1970. However, alternative dumping continues to be a problem, as none of the Tulse area is available on the site. In the new year will be continued in order to cover and level the site before the period of the lease expires.

The disposal site at Broom's and Broom's received the bulk of the refuse collected from the area.

As a consequence of the change in Broom's site all efforts to keep the area looking tidy. Broom's is continually being dumped adjacent to the road, in the area opposite, and on the tip road. In addition, this waste originates from the Broom's area. Investigations have shown that refuse is brought from Broom's to the coast by passing cars.

Continued from page 10

and lorries for dumping at Mostyn.

It is hoped that the disposal of refuse at the site will terminate in the next twelve months.

The site at Rhesycae has been operated satisfactorily and no problems of any note have been experienced in its use.

A Clean-Up Campaign was organised again during the early summer months, and good use was made of the special collections for unwanted furniture, rubbish and car bodies.

The collection of nightsoil from the remaining unsewered areas was satisfactorily carried out, in spite of the difficulties in obtaining labour to carry out this onerous part of the collection service. Some 500 properties are still dependent on the bucket lavatory, but it is hoped that this figure can be reduced in the near future by the conversion of the closets to water-bourne systems.

The service for the emptying of cesspools continued to be widely used during the year, when 457 tanks were emptied.

This is a reduction over past years, which is of course due to the sewerage of parts of the area. It is hoped that this figure also will decrease even more during the next twelve months.

Rivers and Streams

No complaints were received regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

Camping Sites

Camping Sites were again inspected as a matter of routine during the year. One or two unlicensed sites were in use, and improved legislation would greatly assist in securing improved facilities.

Smoke Abatement

No complaints were received and no unsatisfactory conditions found.

Rodent Control

The treatment of premises on complaint and by routine survey continued during the year. The full-time rodent operator inspected 301 properties as a result of notification, and in addition carried out 808 block treatments.

No difficulties were experienced in carrying out his work.

SECTION D.

Housing

The survey of properties continued during the year in connection with duties carried out under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Premises were inspected in furtherance of the Council's slum clearance programme and representations submitted to the Authority as necessary. Inspections were also carried out in connection with improvement grant applications, the repair of defective and unfit houses and the Council's rehousing programme.

All Building Regulations and Planning Applications are referred to the Department for observations, where they relate to alterations or the re-development of existing dwellings.

It is noted that the disposal of refuse at the site will terminate the next twelve months.

The site of the proposed development has been operated satisfactorily and no problems have been experienced in its use.

A Green's Certificate was granted in 1961 during the early summer months. It was one of the special conditions for consented treatment.

The collection of refuse from the remaining unserved areas was satisfactorily carried out. In spite of the difficulties in obtaining a permit to carry out this service part of the collection service, some properties are still dependent on the refuse authority, but it is expected that this service will be taken in the near future by the community. The service is a refuse authority system.

The service for the majority of properties continued to be satisfactory during the year, when 471 houses were visited.

This is a reduction over last year, which is of course due to the closing of part of the area. It is hoped that this figure will increase again during the next twelve months.

Year and Progress

No complaints were received regarding satisfactory conditions.

Public Matters

During 1961 there were again reported as a matter of routine during the year. One of the main reasons for this was the satisfactory condition of the service.

Other Matters

No complaints were received and no unsatisfactory conditions found.

Other Matters

The treatment of refuse on the site and by refuse survey continued during the year. The following table shows the progress of the service.

No difficulties were experienced in carrying out the work.

Other Matters

Other Matters

The survey of properties continued during the year in connection with the survey of the progress of the Public Health and Housing.

Properties were inspected in accordance with the Council's own arrangements and recommendations submitted to the authority as necessary. The results of the survey are also carried out in connection with the Council's arrangements for the survey of the progress of the Public Health and Housing.

All existing legislation and planning applications are referred to the Council for consideration, where they relate to alterations or the development of existing dwellings.

Inspections and duties in relation to housing matters continued to be an important part of the Department's work.

Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932

In accordance with Article 31 of the above regulations, the following information is given in connection with housing inspections :-

1)	Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	-	24
2)	Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	-	78
3)	Number of representations made to Local Authority with a view to a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works, and b) the making of demolition or closing orders -		
	(a)	Nil	
	(b)	24	
4)	Number of notices served requiring the execution of works	-	Nil
5)	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	-	Nil
6)	Number of demolition or closing orders made	-	16
7)	Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act 1957	-	9
8)	Number of houses demolished	-	106
	New Council Houses completed in 1972	-	8
	New Council Houses under construction at 31st December 1972	-	193
	Private houses completed in 1972	-	387
	Private houses under construction at 31st December 1972	-	553

inspections and duties in relation to housing matters continued to be important part of the Department's work.

Major Accomplishments 1971 and 1972

In accordance with Article 15 of the above regulations, the following statistics are given in connection with housing inspections:-

1)	Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	54
2)	Number of houses, the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	75
3)	Number of representations made to local authority with a view to the serving of notices regarding the execution of works, and	
	of the serving of	
	demolition or closing	
	orders -	
	(a) 111	
	(b) 24	
4)	Number of notices served regarding the execution of works	111
5)	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	111
6)	Number of demolition or closing orders made	16
7)	Number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act 1957	2
8)	Number of houses demolished	104
	New Council houses completed in 1971	8
	New Council houses under construction at 31st December 1971	102
	Private houses completed in 1971	201
	Private houses under construction at 31st December 1971	222

SECTION E.

Shops and Food Premises

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Retail Shops

(i)	Number of Premises	-	110
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	-	109
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	-	110
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	-	109

Catering Establishments

(i)	Number of Premises	-	19
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	-	19
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	-	19
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	-	19

Licensed Premises / Clubs

(i)	Number of Premises	-	78
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	-	78
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	-	78
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	-	78

Bakeries

(i)	Number of Premises	-	5
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	-	5
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	-	5
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	-	5

Fish and Chip Shops

(i)	Number of Premises	-	6
(ii)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	-	6
(iii)	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	-	6
(iv)	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19	-	6

The routine inspection of all food premises was again continued throughout the year. All the premises in the area received at least one inspection, and re-visits were made as necessary.

The standard of premises was found to be generally good, and it was not necessary to take legal action to enforce the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Improvements were carried out to some of the retail food shops, to provide new lay-outs and modern display facilities.

A number of licensed premises have also been improved during the year and provided with new sanitary accommodation and in some cases new lounge and bar facilities.

Ice Cream

One manufacturer in the area continues in business. The premises were satisfactorily maintained and no cause for complaint was found. Satisfactory results were obtained on submitting bacteriological samples to the Public Health Laboratory.

Food and Food Premises

Food Premises (General) Regulations 1969

Table 1

110	-	(i) Number of Premises
109	-	(ii) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10
110	-	(iii) Number to which Reg. 10 applies
109	-	(iv) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10

Food Premises (General) Regulations 1969

10	-	(i) Number of Premises
10	-	(ii) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10
10	-	(iii) Number to which Reg. 10 applies
10	-	(iv) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10

Food Premises (General) Regulations 1969

10	-	(i) Number of Premises
10	-	(ii) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10
10	-	(iii) Number to which Reg. 10 applies
10	-	(iv) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10

Food Premises (General) Regulations 1969

5	-	(i) Number of Premises
5	-	(ii) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10
5	-	(iii) Number to which Reg. 10 applies
5	-	(iv) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10

Food and Drink Shops

5	-	(i) Number of Premises
5	-	(ii) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10
5	-	(iii) Number to which Reg. 10 applies
5	-	(iv) Number listed to comply with Reg. 10

The routine inspection of all food premises was again continued throughout the year. All the premises in the area received at least one inspection, and no premises were made as necessary.

The standard of premises was found to be generally good, and it was not necessary to take legal action to enforce the provisions of the Food Premises Regulations.

Improvements were carried out in some of the retail food shops, to provide new lay-outs and modern display facilities.

A number of licensed premises have also been improved during the year and provided with new seating accommodation and in some cases new layouts and bar facilities.

Ice Cream

The production of ice cream continued in the area. The premises were inspected and maintained and no cases of non-compliance were found. Satisfactory results were obtained in all the bacteriological samples for the following year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Inspections under the provisions of the above Act have been carried out satisfactorily.

Wherever possible they were made in conjunction with other inspections carried out under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations etc., and no problems have been encountered in administering the Act.

Various contraventions were noted, and pursued with the persons responsible.

Two accidents were reported during the year, both related to minor injuries to the arms of persons sustained whilst working with vehicles.

Offices	5
Retail Shops	24
Wholesale Shops	2
Catering Establishments	28
Fuel Storage Premises	1
Total	60

The total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act was 96.

There were no prosecutions under the Act.

Slaughterhouses

Regular inspections of the one slaughterhouse situated in the area are carried out in conjunction with meat inspection duties.

Slaughtering is carried out within the specified hours on the days which were fixed by agreement following the introduction of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966, and 100% meat inspection was maintained.

Inspections were carried out under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals Prevention of Cruelty Regulations 1968, and each quarter the premises were visited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Regional Veterinary Officer, and found to satisfactorily comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

Slaughtering is carried out at the premises by four butchers, and meat is provided for the districts of Holywell Rural and Urban, Mold Urban and Flint Borough.

The standard of carcasses inspected at the slaughterhouse has again been high, and little need for the condemnation of unfit meat was found.

Detailed below is the number of carcasses which have been inspected under the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 during 1972.

Cattle	330
Calves	3
Sheep and Lambs	2473

Condemnations

Cattle

5 livers affected by abscesses
3 livers affected by cirrhosis

Sheep and Lambs

4 livers affected by cirrhosis

Inspection under the provisions of the above Act have been carried out satisfactorily.

Wherever possible they were made in conjunction with other inspections carried out under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations etc., and no problems have been encountered in administering the Act.

Various arrangements were made, and carried out with the persons responsible.

The results were reported during the year, both related to minor breaches to the rules of hygiene obtained whilst working with vehicles.

Food Hygiene	1
Food Hygiene Regulations	58
Food Hygiene Regulations	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	44
Food Hygiene Regulations	4
Food Hygiene Regulations	58
Food Hygiene Regulations	1
Total	63

The total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act was 95.

There were no prosecutions under the Act.

Sanitation

Regular inspection of the new establishments situated in the area was carried out in accordance with the regulations.

Sanitation is carried out within the specified hours on the days which were 1-5 of the week following the inspection of the Act. Inspection (sanitation) Regulations 1950, and 1951 were inspected and maintained.

Inspection was carried out under the provisions of the Sanitation (Hygiene) Regulations 1950, and the Sanitation of Animals (Hygiene) Regulations 1950, and each quarter the premises were visited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (sanitation) and local to maintain compliance with the regulations of the Sanitation.

Sanitation is carried out at the request of the local authority, and was provided for the health of the public, and the health of the public, and the health of the public.

The standard of hygiene inspected at the establishments has again been high and little need for the enforcement of rules has been found.

Inspection of the premises which have been inspected under the provisions of the Sanitation Regulations 1951 during 1951.

Sanitation	247
Sanitation	350
Sanitation	3
Sanitation	247

Sanitation

Sanitation

2 livers affected by abscesses
2 livers affected by abscesses

Sanitation

2 livers affected by abscesses

Brucella Abortus

The regular sampling of milk from retailers operating within the Rural District has been carried out by the Public Health Inspector at the Flintshire County Council.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication no samples were submitted by this Authority.

No positive samples were found and no Pasteurisation Orders were therefore issued.

The number of samples obtained from retailers and producers within this District was 75.

Poultry Inspections

There are no premises within the area where regular slaughtering of poultry is carried out. One premises which previously slaughtered and dressed fowl now confine their operations to dressing and packing only, and at a much reduced scale.

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the District	-	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	-	23
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	}	- 25,000 approx.
(iv)	Type of birds processed - hens, chickens		
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	-	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	-	350 lbs.
(vii)	The bulk of the slaughtering at these premises takes place at the beginning of the week, visits are, therefore, made to coincide with these times.		

During processing the staff set aside abnormal birds which are inspected at the time of the visit.

It has been the practice during the year for the staff to throw out birds which might be unsaleable because of poorness etc., without them being actually unfit. This system therefore ensures that very few condemnations were necessary.

The regular sampling of milk from retail outlets operating within the District has been carried out by the Public Health Inspector at the District Health Council.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication no samples were submitted by this authority.

No positive samples were found and no Enforcement Orders were therefore issued.

The number of samples obtained from retailers and producers within this District was 75.

Poultry Inspection

There are no premises within the area where regular slaughtering of poultry is carried out. One premises which previously slaughtered and dressed local and routine their operations to dressing and packing only, and at a much reduced scale.

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the District	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises	25
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	- 25,000 approx.
(iv)	Type of birds processed - hens, chickens	
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	1/4
(vi)	Weight of poultry consumed as unfit for human consumption	- 250 lbs.
(vii)	The bulk of the slaughtering of these premises takes place at the beginning of the week, whilst the bulk of the sales is collected within three days.	

During processing the staff eat aside carcasses which are inspected at the time of the visit. It has been the practice during the year for the staff to dress one birds which might be unsuitable because of poor quality, whilst the others being sent to the market. This system therefore ensures that very few condemnations were necessary.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Number of complaints received	891
Number of cesspools and septic tanks cleaned by the Department	457
Number of nuisances found (including under Factories Act)	93
Number of Preliminary Notices served	93
Number of Statutory Notices served	17

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Nuisance Complaints	162
Infectious Diseases	30
Refuse Collection	112
Refuse Disposal	240
Housing Inspections	620
Housing Surveys	496
Factories	149
Food Premises	312
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	96
Water Supplies	71
Water Samples - Bacteriological	58
- Chemical	NIL
Civic Amenities Act	42
Food Complaints	14
Meat Inspections	171

GENERAL SUMMARY

281	Number of complaints received
457	Number of complaints and reports received by the Department
93	Number of nuisances found (including under Factory Act)
93	Number of Preliminary Notices served
17	Number of Statutory Notices served

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

103	Nuisance Complaints
20	Infectious Diseases
113	Public Collection
240	Public Houses
450	Working Inspections
436	Working Surveys
143	Factories
311	Food Premises
36	Offices, Shops and Public Premises
71	Water Supplies
20	Water Supplies - Bacteriological
111	Water Supplies - Chemical
4	Civil Sanitation Act
14	Food Complaints
171	Work Inspections

FACTORIES ACT 1961Part 1 of the ActInspections

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	39	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises	2	108	NIL	NIL
	38	149	NIL	NIL

Cases in which defects
were found

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-
Totals:	5	5

Part VIII of the ActOutwork

(Sections 133 and 134) - NIL

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

D.O. MEREDITH JONES

Chief Public Health Inspector



