

[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Holywell U.D.C.

Contributors

Holywell (Wales). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1969

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/rcysse3g>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

copy only

19/10/70

HEALTH
A 19 OCT 1970
FOV 73



Holywell Urban 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.

Together with the Annual Report of the

Public Health Inspector

H. L. FIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR

1969



CYNGOR DOSBARTH DINESIG TREFFYNNON

A D R O D D I A D

B L Y N Y D D O L

Y

SWYDDOG IECHYD

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

GYDA ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL YR

ARCHWILIWR IECHYD CYHOEDDUS

(H.L.FIELD, M.A.P.H.I.)

AM

1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION

REPORT

REPORT NO. 100

(S. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100)

(S. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION REPORT

(S. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100, N. D. C. 100)

100

100

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

Health Department Offices :

Civic Offices, Coleshill Street, Holywell Tel No. 3375/6 and 2322

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE 1969

Councillor M.E. Parry
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor D.P. Schwarz (Chairman) Councillor Mrs. M.E. Risley.
Councillor K.J.B. Caithness. Councillor Mrs. E.D. German-Lloyd.
Councillor H.M. Dickinson. Councillor H.G. Roberts.
Councillor J.R. Petrie.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

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.

Public Health Inspector:

H.L. FIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk :

Mrs. L. Thomas.

Associated Chief Officers :-

Clerk of the Council :

R. Woodruff, F.C.C.S.

Engineer and Surveyor :

W. Isherwood, C.Eng., M.I. Mun.E.,
A.I.H.M.

Chief Financial Officer :

F. Long.

UNION DISTRICT OF HOLYWOOD

Health Department Offices :

Girls' Offices, Coleman Street, Holywell Tel No. 3575/6 and 3575

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE : 1950

Councillor M.E. Fawcett
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor D.P. Roberts (Chairman) Councillor Mrs. M.E. Halsey.

Councillor K.J.S. Githens. Councillor Mrs. R.D. Green-Hughes.

Councillor H.M. Dickinson. Councillor H.C. Roberts.

Councillor J.E. Petrie.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

D.P.W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

D.R.O.C., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

M.L. FIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk :

Mrs. L. Thomas.

Associated Civil Engineers :-

Clerk of the Council : M. Woodruff, F.R.C.S.

Engineer and Surveyor : W. Listerwood, C.Eng., M.I. Struct. E., A.I.E.E.

Chief Planning Officer : T. Long.

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1969

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1969.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 8,750 which was an increase of 70 compared with 1968.

There were 159 births, which was an increase of 14 over 1968, and of these 12 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate was 17.7 which is above the national average of 16.3 per 1,000 population. The illegitimacy rate was 75 per 1,000 births, which was below the national average of 88.

Three still births occurred during the year, which was identical to the previous year and the local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births was 19, which is above the national average of 13.

Five infant deaths under one year of age were recorded, giving a local infant mortality rate of 31, per 1,000 live births, which is a considerable rise on the national average of 18 per 1,000 live births. Too much attention should not be attached to the variation in the infant mortality rate from year to year, and perusal of the statistics on page eight shows that the infant mortality rate over the last five years has been satisfactory.

During the year, 117 deaths occurred, giving a crude death rate of 13.4, and when adjusted, recorded a figure of 11.7 per 1,000 population, which compares with the national average of 11.9. I notice that the comparability factor for deaths has now changed from .65 in 1968 to .87, which is in line for the figure for 1967, and therefore I draw the conclusion that the figure for 1968 was an error.

Details of a visit by Unit 'B' of the Mass Radiography Service to Messrs. Courtaulds are given in this report and it will be seen that the number of abnormalities revealed, are an extremely low proportion of the total number of employees X-Rayed.

There were 5 cases of measles, 9 cases of suspected food poisoning, 5 cases of confirmed food poisoning, 2 cases of dysentery, 1 case of non-respiratory tuberculosis, 1 case of infective hepatitis and 1 case of scarlet fever notified during the year. I have referred in this report to the changes in the procedure for notification of infectious diseases and the deletion of certain diseases and the addition of others.

There has been a poor acceptance of the new measles vaccine, which has been made worse by the technical difficulties in the production of the vaccine, and it must be accepted that measles will continue to be a prevalent disease in the community for some years to come.

HOLLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1969

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL :

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1969.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 8,750 which was an increase of 70 compared with 1968.

There were 159 births, which was an increase of 14 over 1968, and of these 12 were illegitimate. The adjusted birth rate was 17.7 which is above the national average of 16.5 per 1,000 population. The illegitimacy rate was 10.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 9.8 in 1968.

Three still births occurred during the year, which was identical to the previous year. The still birth rate was 1.9, which is above the national average of 1.5.

Five infant deaths occurred during the year, giving a local infant mortality rate of 57 per 1,000 live births, which is a considerable rise on the national average of 18 per 1,000 live births. Too much attention should not be attached to the variation in the infant mortality rate from year to year, and personal of the statistics on page eight shows that the infant mortality rate over the last five years has been satisfactory.

During the year, 117 deaths occurred, giving a crude death rate of 13.4, and when adjusted, recorded a figure of 11.7 per 1,000 population, which compares with the national average of 11.9. I notice that the comparability factor for deaths has now changed from 65 in 1968 to 67, which is in line for the figure for 1967, and therefore I draw the conclusion that the figure for 1968 was an error.

Details of a visit by Unit 'B' of the Mass Radiography Service to Messrs. Countryside are given in this report and it will be seen that the number of abnormalities revealed, are an extremely low proportion of the total number of employees X-rayed.

There were 5 cases of measles, 2 cases of suspected food poisoning, 5 cases of confirmed food poisoning, 2 cases of dysentery, 1 case of non-respiratory tuberculosis, 1 case of infective hepatitis and 1 case of scarlet fever notified during the year. I have referred in this report to the changes in the procedure for notification of infectious diseases and the deletion of certain diseases and the addition of others.

There has been a poor acceptance of the new measles vaccine, which has been made worse by the technical difficulties in the production of the vaccine, and it must be accepted that measles will continue to be a prevalent disease.

<https://archive.org/details/b28848482>

I am pleased to say that all the milk samples taken in the Urban District area were satisfactory and also that the water supply, both public and otherwise was generally satisfactory.

The water from the St. Winefride's Well is continually monitored and chlorinated and in general the results were satisfactory.

In September 1969, new swimming baths were opened in Holywell. The Health Department has undertaken the responsibility for the sampling of the water, which is done on a weekly basis. The water is of course chlorinated, and is continually tested by the staff, to ensure that there is a residual quantity of chlorine in the water and also to ensure that the water is as free from bacteria as is possible, without introducing too much chlorine, which could affect the swimmers.

The Council started on the re-development of Pantton Place, and has started planning for the provision of flats and houses in the Whitford Street Re-development Area and it is hoped that a start can be made on the scheme next year.

The attention of the Health Department is now directed to the improvements of sub-standard dwellings, that are not so unfit as to be suitable for demolition.

Very little development occurred in 1969, in the provision of a sewage disposal works for the town, and it is hoped that in 1970 more progress will be made.

Details of the monthly readings of the apparatus which was installed in the Health Department in 1969 for measuring atmospheric pollution, are included in Mr. Field's report.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, Council Officials and Staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.P.W. ROBERTS.

Medical Officer of Health.

I am pleased to say that all the milk samples taken in the Urban District area were satisfactory and also that the water supply, both public and otherwise was generally satisfactory.

The water from the St. Winifred's Well is continually monitored and chlorinated and in general the results were satisfactory.

In September 1969, new outgoing water were opened in Holywell. The Health Department has undertaken the responsibility for the sampling of the water, which is done on a weekly basis. The water is of course chlorinated, and is continually tested by the staff, to ensure that there is a residual quantity of chlorine in the water and also to ensure that the water is as free from bacteria as is possible, without introducing too much chlorine, which could affect the customers.

The Council started on the re-development of Panty Place, and has started planning for the provision of flats and houses in the Whitford Street re-development area and it is hoped that a start can be made on the scheme next year.

The attention of the Health Department is now directed to the improvements of sub-standard dwellings, that are not so well as to be suitable for demolition.

Very little development occurred in 1969, in the provision of a sewage disposal works for the town, and it is hoped that in 1970 more progress will be made.

Details of the monthly readings of the apparatus which was installed in the Health Department in 1969 for measuring atmospheric pollution, are included in Mr. White's report.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, Council Officers and Staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.F.W. ROBERTS.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Population at mid-year 1969 (Registrar General's estimate)	8750
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	70
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1969)	3133
Number of empty properties (end of 1969)	110
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1969	£437,417
Product of penny rate	£1,719
General rate in £	15/3d.
Number of rated premises	3243

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

Holywell is an old market town pleasantly situated on land rising from the tidal estuary of the Dee, and with a long history of varied industries. The main industry now, is the production of viscose rayon staple at a large factory employing 2,500 persons. Other factories are engaged in paper making, and the weaving of woollen goods, and there are a number of distributive trades. Some residents work in nearby districts at a steel works, and in coal mining.

Since the war there have been a large number of new properties constructed in the town both council and private. There has also been a significant re-development of the town centre, which has involved the demolition of a large number of the older properties in the shopping centre area and this has tended to change the appearance of the town and give it a much more modern outlook.

GENERAL STATISTICS

8750	Population at mid-year 1969 (Registrar General's estimate)
70	Population change compared with previous year (increase of)
3133	Number of inhabited properties (end of 1969)
110	Number of empty properties (end of 1969)
6437,417	Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1969
61,719	Product of penny rate
15/3d	General rate in £
3243	Number of rated premises

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

Bojweil is an old market town pleasantly situated on land rising from the tidal estuary of the Lee, and with a long history of varied industries. The main industry now, is the production of viscose rayon - a large factory employing 2,500 persons. Other factories are engaged in paper making, and the weaving of woollen goods, and there are a number of distributive trades. Some residents work in nearby districts at a steel works, and in coal mining.

Since the war there have been a large number of new properties constructed in the town both council and private. There has also been a significant re-development of the town centre, which has involved the demolition of a large number of the older properties in the shopping centre area and this has tended to change the appearance of the town and give it a much more modern outlook.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Male 85 Female : 74	159
Legitimate Live Births : Male 78 Female : 69	147
Illegitimate Live Births : Male 7 Female : 5	12
Illegitimate Local Rate per 1,000 Live Births	75
National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births	88
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.2
Birth Rate Comparability Factor	0.97
Birth Rate Standardised	17.7
National Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.3
Still Births (total)	3
Legitimate Still Births	3
Illegitimate Still Births	-
Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	19
National Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	13
Infant Deaths under One year of age	5
Legitimate Infant Deaths under One year of age	4
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under One year of age	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	31
National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	27
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	83
Infant Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age (Neo-natal)	2
Legitimate Infant Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age	2
Illegitimate Infant Deaths under 4 Weeks of Age	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	13
National Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12
Total Peri-natal Deaths (still births and deaths under one week combined)	4
Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	25
National Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	23
Deaths in First Week of Life (early neo-natal period)	1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6
National Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	10
Maternal Mortality, Including Abortion :	
Number of Deaths	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Nil.

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 56 Female 61	117
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.4
Comparability Factor	.87
Local Death Rate per 1,000 population	.7
National Death Rate for England and Wales	.9

VITAL STATISTICS

159	Live Births : Male 85 Female : 74
147	Legitimate Live Births : Male 78 Female : 69
12	Illegitimate Live Births : Male 7 Female : 5
75	Illegitimate Local Rate per 1,000 Live Births
88	National Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 Live Births
16.2	Gross Birth Rate per 1,000 population
0.97	Birth Rate Comparability Factor
17.7	Birth Rate Standardized
16.3	National Birth Rate per 1,000 population
3	Still Births (total)
3	Legitimate Still Births
-	Illegitimate Still Births
19	Local Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births
17	National Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births
2	Infant Deaths under one year of age
4	Legitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age
1	Illegitimate Infant Deaths under one year of age
31	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
18	National Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
27	Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births
85	Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
2	Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)
2	Legitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age
-	Illegitimate Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age
13	Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
12	National Neo-natal Mortality Rate
4	Total Peri-natal Deaths (still births and deaths under one week combined)
25	Peri-natal mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births
23	National Peri-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births
1	Deaths in First Week of Life (early neo-natal period)
6	Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
10	National Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate
	Maternal Mortality, including Abortion :
111.	Number of Deaths
111.	Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births

DEATHS

117	Deaths : Male 56 Female 61
13.4	Gross Death Rate per 1,000 population
87	Comparability Factor
7	Local Death Rate per 1,000 population
8	National Death Rate for England and Wales

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

The following table shows the change in population due to migration :-

Year	Mid-year population R.G. estimate	Population change during the year	Change in population due to births and deaths only during the year	Change in population due to migration
1960	8,360	+40	+31	+9
1961	8,400	+40	+51	-11
1962	8,470	+70	+38	+32
1963	8,470	Nil	+45	-45
1964	8,560	+90	+66	+24
1965	8,580	+20	+54	-34
1966	8,640	+60	-	+60
1967	8,610	-30	+17	-47
1968	8,680	+70	+36	+34
1969	8,750	+70	+42	+28

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death :-

	<u>In Holywell</u>	<u>National Return</u>
Heart Disease	25%	44%
Vascular Lesions of C.N.S.	35%	17%
Cancer, excluding cancer of the Lung.	11%	13%
Bronchitis	2%	5½%
Cancer of the Lung	3%	2½%
Pneumonia	4%	2½%
Other Respiratory Diseases	1%	2%
Other Circulatory Diseases	5%	5%

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

The following table shows the change in population due to migration :-

Year	Mid-year population A.C. estimated figure	Population change during the year	Change in population due to births and deaths only during the year	Change in population due to migration
1960	8,360	+40	+31	+9
1961	8,400	+40	+81	-11
1962	8,470	+70	+38	+32
1963	8,470	N/A	+45	-45
1964	8,560	+90	+66	+24
1965	8,580	+20	+54	-24
1966	8,640	+60	-	+60
1967	8,640	-30	+17	-47
1968	8,660	+70	+36	+34
1969	8,750	+70	+42	+28

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death :-

In Holywell	National Average
Heart Disease	250
Vascular lesions of C.B.S.	350
Cancer, excluding cancer of the lung.	115
Chronicity	25
Cancer of the lung	25
Pneumonia	45
Other Respiratory Diseases	15
Other Circulatory Diseases	25

CANCER :

The total number of deaths from cancer was 16, which was an increase of 3 over 1968.

In March 1969 an apparatus was commissioned for the Health Department, to measure atmospheric pollution (the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide) in the air, and the details for 1969 are published in the Public Health Inspector's section.

The figures shown below are extracts from the Registrar General's Returns :-

Cancer Deaths :	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Lung	7	3	4	3	4	6	4	2	5	3
Stomach	2	3	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	3
Breast	1	1	6	1	-	1	2	1	2	3
Uterus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Leukaemia	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other Sites	5	8	18	11	11	5	4	10	4	6
<hr/>										
TOTAL DEATHS ALL SITES ...	15	16	35	18	18	16	12	18	13	16

CORONARY HEART DISEASE :

There were 18 deaths due to coronary heart disease, during 1969 and this is a decrease of 6 in the previous year. It has been shown statistically that people who smoke, take little exercise and are overweight, have an increased risk of coronary disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district for the past ten years :-

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths :	16	22	18	21	18	18	32	19	24	18

There has been a significant rise in the deaths due to coronary disease in this country, and it has been established that there are certain factors linked with the incidence of this disease, and these factors are as follows :-

1. High Blood Pressure.
2. Obesity.
3. Smoking Cigarettes - the more cigarettes smoked - the greater the risk of developing this disease.
4. High Blood Cholesterol.
5. Physical Inactivity.
6. Development of mental stress and less important factors which include heredity and race.

CANCER :

The total number of deaths from cancer was 16, which was an increase of 7 over 1968.

In March 1969 an apparatus was commissioned for the Health Department to measure atmospheric pollution (the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide) in the air, and the details for 1969 are published in the Public Health Inspector's section.

The figures shown below are extracts from the Registrar General's Returns :-

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Other Sites	5	4	10	8	5	17	11	18	6	5	1	6
Liver	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	6	1	1	1	3
Stomach	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	3
Lung	7	2	2	4	6	4	3	4	3	7	2	3
TOTAL DEATHS	15	16	25	18	16	18	18	32	16	15	12	16

CORONARY HEART DISEASE :

There were 15 deaths due to coronary heart disease, during 1969 and this is a decrease of 6 in the previous year. It has been shown statistically that people who smoke, take little exercise and are overweight, have an increased risk of coronary disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district for the past ten years :-

Deaths :	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	16	22	18	21	18	18	25	19	24	16

There has been a significant rise in the deaths due to coronary disease in this country, and it has been established that there are certain factors linked with the incidence of this disease, and these factors are as follows :-

1. High blood pressure.
2. Obesity.
3. Smoking cigarettes - the more cigarettes smoked - the greater the risk of developing this disease.
4. High blood cholesterol.
5. Physical inactivity.
6. Development of mental stress and less important factors which include heredity and age.

It is hoped that within a few years to come, it will become feasible for the screening of groups of the population at the greatest risk, that is men between the ages of 30 - 45 years and women between the ages of 40 - 55 years and giving advice to those who show the greatest risk of developing the disease. There are certain factors which reduce the odds of developing the disease, these being to reduce smoking, taking more exercise, reducing the intake of sugar and starchy food, and if obese, of making a serious attempt to reduce weight.

SCREENING PROCEDURES :

During the past few years, there have been projects for screening the general population in certain selected centres in the country, to ascertain whether mass screening procedure would be at all feasible and practical, in the detection of disease and its treatment and possible prevention.

The diseases that come to mind in this context, are namely :-

Cancer of the Cervix (neck of the womb).
Diabetes.
High Blood Pressure.
Defects of Vision.
Hearing Defects.
Anaemia.
Urinary Infections in Young People.
Coronary Heart Disease.

More work needs to be done in the future, before any large scale screening procedure can be set in motion, in particular, information on the levels of normality for the population.

It may be 10 years before screening procedure will be introduced on a mass scale and pending this, the only screening that is being undertaken, on any scale at present, is the detection of blood diseases in new born babies, due to errors of metabolism, which if not treated can cause mental defects, and which now can be successfully treated.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age, details of which are shown below :-

<u>Age at Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Sex</u>
One Month	Asphyxia due to acute pneumococcal bronchopneumonia.	Female.
One Day	Pulmonary Atelectasis	Male.
Four Days	Congenital Malformation	Male.
Five Months	Acute bilateral bronchopneumonia	Male.
One Year	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries.	Male.

There were three still births, details of which are shown below :-

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Sex</u>
Intra-Uterine anoxia) Premature labour)	Female
Macerated foetus	Female
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia of pregnancy.	Male

It is hoped that within a few years to come, it will become feasible for the screening of groups of the population at the greatest risk, that is, men between the ages of 30 - 45 years and women between the ages of 40 - 55 years, and giving advice to those who show the greatest risk of developing the disease. There are certain factors which reduce the odds of developing the disease, these being to reduce smoking, taking more exercise, reducing the intake of sugar and starchy food, and if obese, of making a serious attempt to reduce weight.

SCREENING PROGRAMS :

During the past few years, there have been projects for screening the general population in certain selected centers in the country, to ascertain whether mass screening procedures would be at all feasible and practical, in the detection of disease and the treatment and possible prevention.

The diseases that come to mind in this context, are namely :-

- Cancer of the Cervix (neck of the womb).
- Diabetes.
- High Blood Pressure.
- Defects of Vision.
- Hearing Defects.
- Asthma.
- Urinary Infections in Young People.
- Coronary Heart Disease.

More work needs to be done in the future, before any large scale screening procedure can be set in motion, in particular, information on the levels of normality for the population.

It may be 10 years before screening procedures will be introduced on a mass scale and pending this, the only screening that is being undertaken, on any scale at present, is the detection of blood diseases in new born babies due to errors of metabolism, which if not treated can cause mental defects, and which now can be successfully treated.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age, details of which are shown below :-

Age at Death	Cause of Death	Sex
One Month	Asphyxia due to acute pneumococcal pneumonia.	Female.
One Day	Perinatal Asphyxia	Male.
Four Days	Congenital Malformation	Male.
Five Months	Acute bilateral bronchopneumonia	Male.
One Year	Shock and haemorrhage due to multiple injuries.	Male.

There were three still births, details of which are shown below :-

Cause of Death	Sex
Placental Abruption	Female
Intra-Uterine Anoxia	Female
Pre-eclampsia toxemia of pregnancy.	Female

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT
FOR PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births per R.G. Returns	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 popula- tion	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	National infant mortality rate.
1960	8,360	150	17.94	18.11	17.1	119	14.23	11.52	11.5	2	13.33	21.7
1961	8,400	173	20.59	20.79	17.4	122	14.52	13.21	12.0	4	23.12	21.4
1962	8,470	184	21.72	21.93	18.0	146	17.23	N.A.	11.9	7	38.04	21.6
1963	8,470	174	20.54	19.2	18.2	129	15.23	N.A.	12.2	6	34.38	20.0
1964	8,560	168	19.6	19.0	18.4	102	11.92	N.A.	11.3	-	N.A.	20.0
1965	8,580	172	20.0	19.4	18.0	118	13.7	10.2	11.5	1	5.8	19.0
1966	8,640	133	15.4	14.9	17.7	133	15.4	10.5	11.7	1	7.0	19.0
1967	8,610	125	14.5	14.1	17.2	108	12.5	11.0	11.2	1	8.0	18.3
1968	8,680	145	16.7	16.2	16.9	109	12.6	8.2	11.8	1	7.0	18.3
1969	8,750	159	18.2	17.7	16.3	117	13.4	11.7	11.9	5	31.0	18.0

N.A. Not Available

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYWELL

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under	AGE IN YEARS									
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes Mellitus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases of Nervous System Etc.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Hypertensive Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	6	4	4	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	
	F	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	19	19	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	

continued/....

continued/....

CAUSE OF DEATH

Sex

Total
All AgesUnder
4 weeks4 weeks
and under

1 - 4 5 - 14

15 - 24

25 - 34

35 - 44

45 - 54

55 - 64

65 - 74

75 and
Over

AGE IN YEARS

Continued/

Influenza

M

2

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

2

2

Pneumonia

M

4

-

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

2

-

Bronchitis and Emphysema

M

2

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

1

-

Other Diseases of Respiratory
System

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia

M

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

Other Diseases of Digestive
System

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

-

Nephritis and Nephrosis

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

Hyperplasia of Prostate

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary
System

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

Diseases of Musculo-skeletal
System

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

Congenital Anomalies

M

1

-

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

Other Causes of Perinatal
Mortality

M

2

2

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

Motor Vehicle Accidents

M

1

-

-

-

-

-

1

-

-

-

-

-

-

TOTAL ALL CAUSES

M

56

2

2

-

-

-

1

3

1

8

17

22

F

61

-

1

-

-

-

-

2

2

9

14

33

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1969

[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE TREND OF THE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE IN THE DISTRICT OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

DISEASE	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	-	-	11	24	11	-	12	2	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	188	48	28	25	166	27	84	138	66	5
Pneumonia	3	4	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	N.A.
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	5	-	24	1	-	-	5	3	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	N.A.
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	6	9	5	9	3	1	1	1	-	-
Tuberculosis - Non Respiratory	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
Erysipelae	1	-	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	N.A.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.A. Not Applicable

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :

In October 1968, new Regulations were introduced governing the notification of infectious diseases. Erisipelas, Puerperal Pyrexia and Pneumonia were deleted and the following diseases were added :-

Anthrax.
Acute Encephalitis.
Tetanus.
Leptospirosis.
Yellow Fever.
Smallpox.
Leprosy.

There were five cases of food poisoning notified during the year and nine suspected cases. I am pleased to say that the confirmed and suspected cases of food poisoning cleared up satisfactorily. The vast majority of suspected food poisoning were negative on investigation, but in one or two cases it was necessary for individual persons to take special precautions in their work.

There was one case of scarlet fever notified, one case of whooping cough, five cases of measles, two cases of dysentery, one case of tuberculosis (non-respiratory), and one case of infective hepatitis.

I am pleased to say that on the whole the level of infectious disease was quite low in 1969.

At the end of the year the country was affected by a very large outbreak of influenza, and this continued into the early part of 1970.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES :

The Mass X-Ray Unit ceased to call at Holywell on a routine basis at the end of 1967.

Listed below is a report from the Mass Radiography Service, by the kind permission of Dr. T.F. Jarman, on the survey carried out in 1969, at the Factory of Messrs. Courtaulds Limited, Greenfield :-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>Employees</u>			
Total Number Examined	756	714	42
Total found to be abnormal cases	4	4	-
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation.	1	1	-
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest.	3	3	-
<u>Employees in Chemical Division</u>			
Total Number Examined	91	83	8
Total found to be abnormal cases	3	3	-
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation.	2	2	-
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest.	1	1	-

In October 1968, new Regulations were introduced governing the notification of infectious diseases. Rubella, Parvovirus B19 and Pneumonia were added and the following diseases were added :-

Antitoxin
Acute Necrotizing
Tetanus
Leptospirosis
Yellow Fever
Shigellosis
Leptospirosis

There were five cases of food poisoning notified during the year and nine suspected cases. I am pleased to say that the confirmed and suspected cases of food poisoning cleared up satisfactorily. The vast majority of suspected food poisoning were negative on investigation, but in one or two cases it was necessary for individual persons to take special precautions in their work.

There was one case of scarlet fever notified, one case of whooping cough, five cases of measles, two cases of diphtheria, one case of tuberculosis (non-respiratory), and one case of infective hepatitis.

I am pleased to say that on the whole the level of infectious disease was quite low in 1968.

At the end of the year the country was affected by a very large outbreak of influenza, and this continued into the early part of 1969.

QUEST 1-24 FACILITIES :

The Quest 1-24 Unit ceased to call at Holford on a routine basis at the end of 1967.

Attached below is a report from the Mass Radiography Service, by the kind permission of Dr. T. V. Jerns, on the survey carried out in 1968, at the factory of Messrs. Greenfield Limited, Greenfield :-

Employees			
Total	Male	Female	
Total Number Examined	756	714	42
Total found to be abnormal cases	4	4	-
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation.	1	1	-
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest.	3	3	-
Employees in Chest Physician			
Total Number Examined	31	29	2
Total found to be abnormal cases	3	3	-
(a) Referred to Chest Physician as cases requiring further investigation.	2	2	-
(b) Other abnormalities of the chest.	1	1	-

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH

SERVICES ACT, 1946

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G.W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details :-

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN - INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

The Clinic premises are in Park Lane, Holywell and an Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon from 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. There is also an additional Clinic in School Lane, Greenfield, where an Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, codliver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these Clinics.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS :

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Park Lane Clinic weekly and are staffed by hospital and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Talks are given to mothers attending these Clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING :

Family planning is available at Flint and Rhyl.

CERVICAL SMEAR CLINICS :

Clinics are now available by appointment at Connah's Quay and Rhyl for women to attend to have cervical smears taken. Women who wish to avail themselves of this service, should contact their own general practitioner or call at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS :

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH

SERVICES ACT, 1946

The following local services are the responsibility of the
Fingertown County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical
Officer of Health, Dr. G.W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the
following details :-

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN - INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

The Clinic premises are in Park Lane, Holywell and an Infant
Welfare Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon from 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
There is also an additional Clinic in School Lane, Greenfield, where
an Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon 1.30 p.m. -
4.30 p.m.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are
distributed at these Clinics.

ANTE NATAL CLINIC :

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Park Lane Clinic weekly and are
staffed by hospital and nursing personnel, under the direction of the
Consultant Obstetrician.

Tea is given to mothers attending these Clinics by the health
visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING :

Family planning is available at Fint and Holy.

GENITAL WELFARE CLINIC :

Clinics are now available by appointment at Gorman's Quay and
Holy for women to attend to have cervical smears taken. Women who
wish to avail themselves of this service, should contact their own
General Practitioner or call at the Infant Welfare Clinic.

DENTAL CARE OF expectant mothers :

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County
Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and
up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that
more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY SERVICES :

There are two midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, also two part-time nurses, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITORS :

There are two full-time health visitors who are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING SERVICES :

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION :

SMALLPOX

As a result of Ministry of Health recommendation it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months.

POLIOMYELITIS DIPHTHERIA WHOOPING COUGH

Vaccination against these diseases is given to babies in the first year of life and a booster dose is given on school entry.

MEASLES

Vaccination is now available to susceptible children at one year of age and it is hoped that the public will accept the vaccine and that mass vaccination will reduce the incidence of the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not require vaccination is high i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis in the community.

SECTION 23 - MIDWINTER SERVICES :

There are two midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, also two part-time nurses, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITORS :

There are two full-time health visitors who are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complementary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING SERVICES :

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

SECTION 26 - VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION :

As a result of Ministry of Health recommendation it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months.

Vaccination against these diseases is given to babies in the first year of life and a booster dose is given on school entry.

Vaccination is now available to susceptible children at one year of age and it is hoped that the public will accept the vaccine and that mass vaccination will reduce the incidence of the disease.

All 15 year old children are offered vaccination (by use of live attenuated tubercle bacillus B.C.G.) against this disease and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not receive vaccination is high i.e. they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis in the community.

SMALLPOX

POLIO MYELITIS
DIPHTHERIA
WHOLE COW

MEASLES

TUBERCULOSIS

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCES :

The ambulance service is radio controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. A local station is situated in Holywell.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY :

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e. in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tirionfa", Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities. There is also an Adult Training Centre, at Greenfield for men and women.

VENEREAL DISEASE :

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph

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

Chester Royal Infirmary

Males - Wednesday 5.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. Saturday 11.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.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

NURSING HOMES :

The following nursing home is registered with the County Council and is inspected periodically :- Glyn Abbott, Bagillt Road, Holywell.

WELFARE HOMES :

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at :- Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Womens' Convalescent Home; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hafad Glyn, Shotton, and Mold.

Construction has now commenced on a new Home for the aged in Holywell and Prestatyn and new homes are planned at Flint, Mold and at Overton.

The ambulance service is radio controlled and administered from the headquarters at Hols. A local station is situated in Holswell.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY :

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e. in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tiverton", Hants. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities. There is also an Adult Training Centre, at Greenfield for men and women.

MENTAL DISEASE :

Treatment is available at the following special clinics :-

R.N. Special Hospital, St. Asaph

Men and Women - Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Queen Mary's Hospital

Men - Wednesday 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.

Women - Monday 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. Thursday 2.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

MINDING HOMES :

The following nursing home is registered with the County Council and is inspected periodically :-
Glyn Abbey, Begli's Road, Holswell.

WELFARE HOMES :

Persons who are unable to look after themselves either wholly or partly are admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at :-
Y Gwlad, Rhyf; The Llan, Rhyf; Part of the Women's Convalescent Home; Carr House, Trestayn; Park House, Trestayn; Baled Glyn, Rhyf, and Hols.

Construction has now commenced on a new Home for the aged in Holswell and Trestayn and new houses are planned at Trestayn, Hols and at Gwlad.

SECTION 27 - NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons' who "are aged, infirm, or suffering from chronic diseases, and are living in insanitary conditions, are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others". In 1969 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

A number of visits were made to cases of people in Holywell, who were living in unsatisfactory conditions and arrangements were made for their removal to hospital, either on a temporary or permanent basis.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE :

The local public health laboratory is at Chester (Dr. P. Poole, is the Director) and bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District are examined here. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960 :

Routine inspections of food premises were maintained, and there are 3 food businesses and 29 catering businesses, all of which comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19.

There is one poultry processing business dealing with about 9,000 birds a year, mostly hens, which is visited regularly. Two per cent of the birds were rejected as unfit for human consumption, giving a total weight of 750 lbs. The premises are in an area scheduled for re-development in 1970, and the business must soon be transferred to a more suitable location.

HOUSING :

During the year the following units of housing accommodation were provided in the town :-

New houses and flats provided by the Council	Nil.
Private properties	28

Since the war the Council have built 838 houses, bungalows and flats, also 357 private dwellings have been built.

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who are aged, infirm, or suffering from chronic diseases, and are living in insanitary conditions, are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others. In 1963 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

A number of visits were made to cases of people in Heligwell, who were living in unsatisfactory conditions and arrangements were made for their removal to hospital, either on a temporary or permanent basis.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE :

The local public health laboratory is at Chester (Dr. P. Poole, is the Director) and bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District are examined here. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

FOOD HYGIENE (GERMAN) REGULATIONS 1960 :

Routine inspections of food premises were maintained, and there are 7 food businesses and 29 catering businesses, all of which comply with the requirements of Regulations 16 and 19.

There is one poultry processing business dealing with about 2,000 birds a year, mostly hens, which is visited regularly. Two per cent of the birds were rejected as unfit for human consumption, giving a total weight of 170 lbs. The premises are in an area scheduled for re-development in 1970, and the business must soon be transferred to a more suitable location.

HOUSING :

During the year the following table of housing accommodation were provided in the town :-

No.	Houses and flats provided by the Council
28	Private properties

Since the war the Council have built 838 houses, bungalows and flats, also 327 private dwellings have been built.

The table below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town over the past ten years :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Council Houses Bungalows or Flats</u>	<u>New Private Houses or Bungalows</u>	<u>Number of Inhabited Properties in Town</u>
1969	-	28	3133
1968	107	20	3179
1967	74	15	2994
1966	59	9	2590
1965	38	32	2571
1964	-	57	2552
1963	-	21	2526
1962	20	16	2660
1961	77	27	2576
1960	49	8	2494

The waiting list for council accommodation at the end of 1969 was as follows :-

Number of families in general list	approximately	120
Number of persons waiting for old persons accommodation	approximately	32

WATER SUPPLY :

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water which is supplied to this area by the Alwen Reservoir. The Water Engineer and the staff of the Central Flintshire Water Board normally carry out the analysis of the water. Twenty three samples were taken during the year and the majority were satisfactory and when otherwise appropriate action was taken to have the abnormality rectified.

The St. Winefride's Well is supplied with water from an addit fed by an underground water pipe. Samples of the water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis at periodic intervals.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis on the 7th October, 1969 and the results were as follows :-

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

Colour. Hazen Units	12
Turbidity F.E. Scale	2
pH	7.80
Electrical Conductivity Micromhos/cm	85
Chloride as Cl	11
Total Alkalinity as CaCo ₃	16
Carbonate Hardness as CaCo ₃	16
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCo ₃	16
Total Hardness as CaCo ₃	32
Calcium as CaCo ₃	20
Magnesium as CaCo ₃	12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Coliform count /100 mls	0
E. Coli count /100 mls	0
Plate Count 1 Day at 37°C	1
Plate Count 3 Days at 22°C	
Clostridium Welchii/20 ml	

Remarks : Bacteriologically satisfactory.

Year	New Council Houses Rural towns or village	New Private Houses or Rural towns	Number of inhabited properties in town
1960	49	8	2494
1961	77	27	2576
1962	20	16	2660
1963	-	27	2556
1964	-	27	2552
1965	38	25	2571
1966	58	9	2599
1967	74	12	2584
1968	107	20	2778
1969	-	28	2772

The waiting list for council accommodation at the end of 1969 was as follows :-

Number of families in general list	approximately 120
Number of persons waiting for old persons accommodation	approximately 35

WATER SUPPLY :

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water which is supplied to this area by the Alton Reservoir. The Water Engineer and the staff of the Central Tinsmiths Water Board normally carry out the analysis of the water. Twenty three samples were taken during the year and the majority were satisfactory and when otherwise appropriate action was taken to have the abnormality rectified.

The St. Winifred's Well is supplied with water from an artesian by an underground water pipe. Samples of the water sent to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis at periodic intervals.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis on the 7th October, 1969 and the results were as follows :-

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

Calcium as CaCO ₃	12
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	12
Chloride as CaCO ₃	20
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	32
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	16
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	16
Chloride as Cl	11
Electrical Conductivity Microhm/cm	85
pH	7.80
Turbidity F.S. Scale	2
Colour, Hazen Units	12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Coliform count /100 ml	0
E. Coli count /100 ml	0
Plate Count / Day at 37°C	1
Plate Count / Day at 22°C	
Coliform count /100 ml	

Remarks : Bacteriologically satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY :

The responsibility for the routine sampling of milk rests with the County Council Health Department and close co-operation is maintained between the County Council Health Department and Mr. Field.

The Health Department continued to carry out a considerable amount of work during the year, in the taking of samples of milk for bacteriological analysis in connection with the search for brucella abortus organisms in unpasteurised milk.

I am pleased to say that all samples taken, were satisfactory and free from bacteria.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE :

There are no cesspools or pail closets in the district, but there are small groups of properties whose drainage is received into septic tanks, and the Council have now approved a scheme to sewer these properties (St. Peter's Estate) and it is hoped that construction of the necessary works will be commenced at the end of the year.

The Welsh Office at the end of 1969, were still considering the scheme for the provision of a treatment plant on land adjacent to Messrs. Courtaulds Works. It is vitally important that this scheme is pursued to the utmost, as it is most undesirable that crude sewage is passed untreated, into the Dee Estuary.

SUPERANNUATION :

During the year eight medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District in connection with the fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

MILK SUPPLY :

The responsibility for the control of milk supply rests with the County Council Health Department and close co-operation is maintained between the County Council Health Department and Mr. Walsh.

The Health Department continued to carry out a considerable amount of work during the year, in the taking of samples of milk for bacteriological analysis in connection with the search for Brucella abortus organisms in unpasteurized milk.

I am pleased to say that all samples taken, were satisfactory and free from bacteria.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE :

There are no cesspools or pott chambers in the district, but there are small groups of properties whose drainage is connected into septic tanks, and the Council have now approved a scheme to sewer these properties (St. Peter's Estate) and it is hoped that construction of the necessary works will be commenced at the end of the year.

The Welsh Office at the end of 1939, were still considering the scheme for the provision of a treatment plant on land adjacent to Messrs. Courtland's Works. It is vitally important that this scheme be pursued to the utmost, as it is most undesirable that crude sewage is passed untreated, into the Dee Estuary.

SUBSIDIARIES :

During the year eight medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District in connection with the fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

Visits made in connection with public health matters were as follows :-

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh Annual Report for 1969.

During the year there were several items of legislation affecting environmental health. The most important was the new Housing Act, which is aimed at improving facilities in houses which, although of a low standard, are not sufficiently bad as to warrant demolition. It offers higher financial assistance to owners undertaking improvements, and also provides for increased rents in tenanted houses brought up to the requisite standard. Several owners have already applied for these benefits.

Regulations were issued which provides that it is an offence to emit dark smoke otherwise than from a chimney from industrial or trade premises. This has meant the end of smoke nuisances from such practices as burning the tyres and trim of scrap motor cars.

There was good progress in lessening the number of disused mine shafts in the District. One particularly hazardous one was capped, and numerous shafts on an area of agricultural land crossed by a public footpath, were filled in as a result of extensive land levelling carried out by the owner.

The data so far obtained relating to the degree of atmospheric pollution in the Town, is insufficient for an accurate assessment, but at least it gives no cause for alarm.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for their support and interest, and all members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

H.L. FIELD.

Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventh Annual Report for 1933.

During the year there were several items of legislation affecting environmental health. The most important was the new Housing Act, which is aimed at improving facilities in houses which, although of a low standard, are not sufficiently bad as to warrant demolition. It offers higher financial assistance to owners undertaking improvements, and also provides for increased rents in tenanted houses brought up to the requisite standard. Several owners have already applied for these benefits.

Regulations were issued which provide that it is an offence to emit dark smoke otherwise than from a chimney from industrial or trade premises. This has meant the end of smoke nuisance from such premises as burning the tyres and trins of scrap motor cars.

There was good progress in lessening the number of diseased pigs in the district. One particularly hazardous one was culled, and numerous others on an area of agricultural land crossed by a public footpath, were killed as a result of extensive land levelling carried out by the owner.

The data so far obtained relating to the degree of atmospheric pollution in the town, is insufficient for an accurate assessment, but at least it gives no cause for alarm.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council, and the Medical Officer of Health for their support and interest, and all members of the staff for their ready help and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

H. L. FIELD.

Public Health Inspector.

PARTICULARS OF NOTICES AND INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR :

Visits made in connection with public health matters were as follows :-

<u>NATURE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Visits and re-visits to premises following complaints	125
No access	54
Inspections under the Housing Acts	238
Refuse collection and disposal	248
Inspections of slaughterhouses	24
Visits to slaughterhouses	408
Visits to food premises	39
Inspections of foodstuffs	14
Water supplies	23
Milk supplies	11
Caravans	7
Infectious diseases	37
Swimming Baths	21
Inspections under the Civic Amenities Act	42
Mineshafts	29
Atmospheric pollution	17
Miscellaneous	35
Interviews	150

SERVICE OF NOTICES :

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Reasons for Notices</u>	<u>Result</u>
24	Nil.	Nuisances	Abated

Number of dwellinghouses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of formal and informal action - 10.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL :

Some difficulties were encountered in the collection service early in the year because of the lack of a suitable chargehand. However the services of the Councils Works Superintendent were extended to the day-to-day control of the refuse service, and he and I, conducted a detailed timing of the collections. As a result, it was possible to prepare a weekly work schedule which has operated satisfactorily.

It appears likely that a detailed Works Study Report will be presented in the near future, on the operation of this service.

HOUSING :

During the year 31 unfit houses were demolished, and another 2 were closed. Six families comprising a total of fifteen persons were moved from sub-standard houses to Council owned accommodation.

The introduction of the Housing Act, 1969 gave additional impetus to the improvement of sub-standard houses, with a more flexible approach to financial assistance. Several owners submitted schemes of improvement and there were 14 applications for Qualification Certificates from landlords wishing to obtain increased rents from houses in good repair and provided with standard amenities.

Visits made in connection with public health matters were as follows :-

NATURE	NUMBER
Visits and re-visits to premises following complaints	125
No access	24
Inspections under the Housing Act	238
Refuse collection and disposal	248
Inspections of slaughterhouses	24
Visits to slaughterhouses	408
Visits to food premises	39
Inspections of foodstuffs	14
Water supply	23
Milk supplies	11
Gardens	7
Infectious diseases	37
Swimming baths	21
Inspections under the Civic Amenities Act	42
Misuse of	29
Atmospheric pollution	17
Miscellaneous	35
Interviews	120

SERVICE OF NOTICES :

Informal	Formal	Reasons for Notices	Results
74	111	111	Adapted

Number of dwellings in which repairs were carried out in consequence of formal and informal action - 10.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL :

Some difficulties were encountered in the collection service early in the year because of the lack of a suitable chargehand. However the services of the Council's Works Superintendent were extended to the day-to-day control of the refuse service, and he and I, conducted a detailed study of the collection. As a result, it was possible to prepare a weekly work schedule which has operated satisfactorily.

It appears likely that a detailed Works Study Report will be presented in the near future, on the operation of this service.

HOUSING :

During the year 31 milk houses were demolished, and another 2 were closed. Six families comprising a total of fifteen persons were moved from sub-standard houses to Council owned accommodation.

The introduction of the Housing Act, 1969 gave additional impetus to the improvement of sub-standard houses, with a more flexible approach to financial assistance. Several owners submitted schemes of improvement and there were 14 applications for Qualification Certificates from landlords wishing to obtain increased rents from houses in good repair and provided with standard amenities.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :

Routine inspections of food premises were maintained and the following complaints were received from members of the public :-

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Piece of woven material in a sausage	Manufacturers warned.
Stone in chipped potato	Shopkeeper warned.
Beetle in tin of baked beans	Manufacturers warned.
Metal washer in cornish pasty	Manufacturers warned.
Piece of polythene in sandwich cake	Manufacturers warned.
Hairs in steak pie	Referred to nearby local authority.
Hairs in cob	Referred to nearby local authority.
Mouldy wrapped meat pie	Shopkeeper warned.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED :

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	1092	3	9	12,015	1565
Number <u>Not</u> Inspected	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	9	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned <u>Tuberculosis only</u>	98	-	1	145	25
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :

During the year, licences were not issued for two of the slaughterhouses, but the throughput continued to increase in the remaining slaughterhouse, which was extensively re-equipped. A regular week-end meat inspection service was continued.

CONDEMNED FOOD - 1969 :

Various unsound foodstuffs were inspected and disposed of after voluntary surrender.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 :

The administration of this Act continued, and there were two reported accidents :-

<u>Number of premises registered</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>	
Offices	19	117
Retail Shops	88	368
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4	33
Catering Establishments	6	21
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1
<u>118</u>	<u>540</u>	- Males 189 Females 351

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT :

Licences were issued in respect of 16 premises where petroleum spirit is stored. Excellent co-operation is received from the Officers of the County Fire Service, in inspections, and testing of equipment.

Factories (1) - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health 1969

<u>Premises</u>	<u>M/C Line</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of Insp.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupier Prosecuted</u>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	1	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	34	23	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-		39	25	-	-

Various unusual foodstuffs were inspected and disposed of after voluntary surrender.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1962 :

The administration of this Act continued, and there were two reported accidents :-

<u>Number of premises registered</u>		<u>Number of persons employed</u>	
Office	12		117
Railway Shops	88		328
Wholesale Shops and			
Warehouses	4		33
Catering Establishments	6		21
Rail Storage Depots	1		1
	<u>110</u>		<u>540</u>
			- Miles 189
			Wagon 151

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRITS :

Licences were issued in respect of 16 premises where petrol spirit is stored. Excellent co-operation is received from the Officers of the Gannu Fire Service, in inspection, and testing of equipment.

Factories (1) - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health 1962

<u>Premises</u>		<u>No. on which of</u>		<u>Written</u>		<u>Occurrence</u>	
		<u>Factories Inspectors</u>		<u>Notice</u>		<u>Provision</u>	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by local authority		1	2	2	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority		2	2	2	-	-	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworks)		2	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-		5	6	4	-	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found :-

	M/C Line	Number of Cases in which defects were found		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
		Found	Remedied	to H M.I.	by H M.I.
<u>Want of Cleanliness S.1.</u>	4	-	-	-	-
<u>Overcrowding S.2</u>	5	-	-	-	-
<u>Unreasonable Temperature S.3.</u>	6	-	-	-	-
<u>Inadequate Ventilation S.4</u>	7	-	-	-	-
<u>Ineffective Drainage of Floor S.6</u>	8	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>					
S.7					
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-
<u>Other offences against THE ACT (not including offences relating to outwork).</u>	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-		-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961 - Part VIII, Section 133 :

Outworkers : There were no notifications of outworkers in the Holywell Urban Area.

Survey of Air Pollution

Early in the year, apparatus was installed in the Civic Offices which gives a daily reading of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The detailed information is supplied monthly to the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology for inclusion in the national statistics.

The figures for Holywell are given below, and in the light of experience, I think the figures of sulphur dioxide for March and April are unduly high because of unfamiliarity with the equipment:-

W/O Line	Number of Cases in which defects were found	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
W/O of Cleveland S.I.	4	-
Overhaul S.I.	2	-
Unusable Temperature	2	-
Instantaneous Ventilation	7	-
Ineffective Protection of Floor S.I.	8	-
Sanitary Appliances		
(a) Inefficient	9	-
(b) Unusable or defective	10	-
(c) Not separate for rooms	11	-
Other offences against THE ACT (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	-
TOTAL:-	-	-

Statistics for 1951 - Part VII, Section 122 :

Outwork : There were no notifications of outwork in the Holwell Urban Area.

Survey of Air Pollution

Early in the year, apparatus was installed in the Civic Offices which gives a daily reading of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The detailed information is supplied monthly to the Western Sydney Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology for inclusion in the national statistics.

The figures for Holwell are given below, and in the light of experience, I think the figures of sulphur dioxide for March and April are unduly high because of unfamiliarity with the equipment:-

	<u>Smoke</u>		<u>SO₂</u> <u>Micrograms/Cu.M.</u>		<u>Ratio</u>
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest Day</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest Day</u>	
March	26	54	121	252	0.21
April	21	45	155	170	0.20
May	17	61	56	208	0.24
June	5	14	38	104	0.06
July	11	23	19	40	0.58
August	20	72	31	82	0.65
September	18	57	29	134	0.47
October	22	69	22	53	0.74
November	24	87	13	54	1.46
December	60	186	26	149	2.31

To put these figures in perspective an average winter smoke concentration of less than 100 ug/m³, and a limit of 100 to 150 ug/m³ of sulphur dioxide are considered to be conditions giving little danger to health.

Smoke
 Historical Data
 50
 Ratio

Month	Average	Minimum Day	Average	Minimum Day	Ratio
March	26	24	151	252	0.51
April	21	18	122	170	0.20
May	17	14	96	208	0.24
June	7	14	38	104	0.06
July	11	23	19	40	0.28
August	20	75	31	85	0.62
September	18	27	29	134	0.47
October	22	63	22	27	0.74
November	24	87	12	24	1.46
December	60	186	26	149	2.21

To put these figures in perspective an average winter smoke concentration of less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and a limit of 100 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of sulfur dioxide are considered to be conditions posing little danger to health.



