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Contributors

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PUBLIC HEALTH DAPARTMENT

AMIUAL REPORT 1972



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

1. J. St. E.-G. Rhys, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., N.R.C.O.G., D.P.H., M.F.C.M. PUBLIC HEALTH HISPECTOR:

J. Y. Anderson, M.A.P.H.I., M.P.S.H.



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BOROUGH OF LANPETED

Mayor 1971/72

Mayor 1972/73

Councillor A. E. Young

Councillor Mrs. J. I. Lewis

The Council consists of sixteen members including the Mayor

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman 1971/72

Councillor Mrs. C. F. Barton

Councillor F. Samuel

Chairman 1972/73

Town Clerk: D. Llewelyn Evans, Esq., Town Hall, LANDETER.

Telephone: Larpeter 426

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Mayor 1979/72

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To The Mayor, Aldermen and Members of Lampeter Borough Council

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for 1972.

The number of live births registered during the year was ten, representing a decrease of six from the figure for the previous year. There were no registered stillbirths and no infant deaths. No woman died as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The number of registered deaths was thirty-four, a decrease of four from the figure for the previous year. Twelve people died of heart disease, seven of cancer and five of 'stroke'.

No unusual notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year. No new case of tuberculosis was notified and no person died of the disease. In order to trace all contacts of a notified case of tuberculosis, the Department works in conjunction with the local chest physician.

It was hoped to incorporate in this Annual Report for 1972, an analysis of the Vital Statistics for 1973 as well, but it has now become obvious that the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys will be unable to supply the basic information necessary for any assessment, before this Council ceases to exist as such.

Consequently this is the last Annual Report I shall have the pleasure of presenting as your Medical Officer of Health. I have attempted over the years to draw your attention to various problems affecting the public health, and on

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To The Hoyer, Aldermon and Manbers of Largeter Bergach Council

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Let us then look at the conditions existing in Britain when the first Medical Officers of Health were appointed in the middle of the last century. By 1350 the Industrial Revolution was complete, and whereas in 1780, about 75 per cent of Britain's population worked on the land, by 1850 only 40 per cent did so; the rest worked in factories and existed in the disgraceful conditions brought about by the Industrial Revolution. Mothers and children slaved in industry, and many families occupied one small room, in which children witnessed birth, death and the horrors of Smallpox. Pauper children were sent by the cartload to work for 15 hours a day, 6 days a week as cheap labour in industry, and were kept in barracks near the factories.

The fear of infectious disease was real - in 1849 there were 53,000 deaths from cholera in this country. The official social conscience was nonexistent, as evidenced by the Andover Scandal in 1845, and the treatments carried out in the name of medicine and surgery are best left untold.

Against this backcloth of squalid life and merciful death, where at least 200. and often 250 children out of 1,000 born were due to die before their first birthday, and people did not hope to live beyond the age of forty, was set up the first Public Health Let of 1848, and Sir John Simon was appointed the first Hedical Officer of Health of London. No one, before or since, has done more for the health of this country. The broad social outlook of his reports, the part he played in reforming the training of doctors and the methods used in the General Degister Office are witnesses to the comprehensiveness of his approach to the problems of the public health. From the 22,000 a year he

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received for his investigations has grown the whole organized system of medical research in Britain. He set up a Royal Sanitary Commission and for the first time emphasis was laid on prevention of pollution of water, cleanliness of dwellings, disposal of refuse and snoke, inspection of food, the burying of the dead without injury to the living and registration of sickness and death.

The introduction of compulsory education in 1871 meant that young children could no longer be sent out to work to earn money, but had to be maintained by their parents until school-leaving age - as a result the birth rate (35 per 1,000 population in 1871) started to fall and, apart from a rise associated with the second world war, has continued to fall each year ever since, until in 1972 it was only 15 per 1,000 population. However during this hundred year period the population of England and Vales has doubled from 24 million in 1871, to 49 million in 1972. This paradox is the result of the corresponding fall in infant mortality per 1,000 live births, from 149 in 1871 to 17 in 1972, and the conconitant decline in death rate per 1,000 living, from 21 in 1871 to 12 in 1972.

Slowly the reforms of the 19th century began to take effect, so that by the early years of this present century the country was ready to accept the broad social policies of Mr. Lloyd George - it is salutary to realize that the 10s. Cd. a week benefit paid to a sick man in 1911 represented a higher proportion of the average wage, and more purchasing power than the amount paid today.

The Ministry of Health was formed in 1919, and soon inaugurated maternity and child care clinics and campaigns against infectious diseases. It was almost inevitable that this medical and social reform should gain momentum, and culminate in the National Health Service Acts of 1946 and 1973.

Let us now look at some of the present and future problems against this sketchily painted backcloth of the past. One of the most important problems

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motolding printed been cloth of the past. One of the most important problem

that will face us in the future will be the problem of old age. At the beginning of this century only 4 per cent of the population in Britain was over 65 years of age, now 13 per cent are over 65 and in 1990, 17 per cent will be over 65. It is heartening to realize that only 3 per cent of meople over 65 years of age are at present in homes for the aged, the vast majority continuing to live in their own community receiving support from their families. However, as families in this country continue to get smaller and smaller, and the number of old people continues to get bigger and bigger, the real problem of loneliness in old age will loom larger and larger, as there will be fewer and fewer middle aged people to care for more and more elderly people in their own homes, and the percentage of old people in homes for the aged will unfortunately rise. However it is our duty to provide servi .s and support to enable the elderly person, who is otherwise healthy, and wishes to spend the evening of her life at her own familiar hearth, to do so, and when her time comes, let the place be her own loved home. I use the word 'her' advisedly because women live longer than men - in fact for every 1,000 women over 75 years of age in this country in 1972, there were only 457 men.

In Cardiganshire we have already reached the projected figure, for the year 1990 in Britain, of 17 per cent of people over 65 years of age, according to a comprehensive survey carried out in 1973 by the Director of Social Services. It is interesting also to note from this survey that, according to the elderly themselves, far and away the most popular of all the services provided for them, is the Domiciliary Library Service which was inaugurated many years ago by our own County Librarian.

If the problems of ageing concern us, so also should the problems of maintaining the quality of life. Because our cities and towns are so large

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If the problems of spoing concern us, so also should the problems of methods and the auglity of life. Because our cities and torms are so large

they, like the dinosaurs, are nonviable, and so satellite towns are built, but these are palliative only, and so the cancer of urbanization spreads into what is left of the countryside proper, converting it into an <u>urban slum</u> (or 'slurb'). This has happened in the United States of America, where an area of countryside, equal in size to Britain, lying between Boston and Maslington has already been converted into one enormous slurb.

The people who live in the nonviable cities and industrial towns, attempt to move away from the polluted atmosphere they have created, in order to preserve what is left of their physical health, and they move into the surrounding country villages, which they "develop" into the concrete jungles called dormitory towns, which breed not physical, but psychiatric illness, due to the complete absence of community life. The med to escape from all this, results in a recurring movement of population out from the dormitory housing estates into the unspoilt ("undeveloped") countryside, with the inevitable consequence that "development" occurs in the form of huge caravan sites and holiday villages, complete with all the paraphernalia that appears to be necessary to urban existence, as opposed to urbane living. These population movements will increasingly pose very real public health problems, as more and more hitherto unsullied rivers and streams become polluted, and it is true to say that the Affluent Society is fast becoming an Effluent Society which is destroying our environment.

Another problem to consider is the changing pattern of disease. A hundred years ago most people in this country breathed pure air, but drank polluted water. They died of nutritional and infectious diseases, which were associated with poverty and fatigue. Nowadays most people in this country drink pure water, but breathe polluted air. They die of coronary heart disease, cancer

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It is interesting to speculate about the diseases of the future. The introduction of more detergents and synthetics may cause new diseases of allergy, further advances in chemotherapy may lead to the emergence of new resistant strains of disease - causing organisms, new drugs may cause new toxic states, the increasing use of new insecticides and the further sophistication of foodstuffs may lead to new metabolic diseases and ionizing radiation may cause new forms of cancer.

It is a sobering thought that good advice given many centuries ago cannot be bettered today. In the 5th century E.C., Hippocrates, the father of medicine, advised moderation in eating and drinking. Galen (130-200 A.C.) emphasized the effect of social conditions on health, and concluded that physical work short of fatigue, the enjoyment of sun and fresh air, a moderate diet and the pleasant exercise of the mind in conversation were all beneficial to health. This same advice echoes down through the centuries to us today from our own Physicians of Nyddfai, who said in the 12th century "Tri chymedroldeb a barant hir oes - ymborth, llafar a myfyrdod".

Hippocrates wrote two and a half thousand years ago "It is changes that are chiefly responsible for diseases" and this remains true today. Total environment affects disease patterns, and since we are rapidly destroying our own environment, we are in danger of becoming the cancer of our own country and destroying ourselves at the same time.

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Thereas a hundred years ago, one was ill because one was poor, today one is more likely to be ill because one is rich, and there appear to be grounds now, as far as health is concerned, for advocating a mode of life which embraces a medically orientated puritanism.

A more detailed account of the work of the Public Health Department, including a portion by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.

Name and a set and a state of the set of the

Nabeithived sytumo yn yr sdruddiel Blynyddol hen am 1972 ddedanwoddied "mystaiogan hantodol am 1973 yn ogystâl, ond bellaeb man'n gwbl anleg maell a Gwyddie Cyfrifiad ee Aroleg Peblogaeth rol'r wybodaeth sylfancol angenrheidael ar gyfer wrhyw ddedanaeddiad syn y daw'r Gyngor yrosonnol hen i ben. O gunlymiad, dynn'r adroddiad einf y caf y pleser o'i gyflwyno fel eich Bwyddog Iechyd. Ceisicia ar hyd y blynyddoedd dynna eich sylw at nifer o broblamar a oedd yn dylamendu ar isolyd sybaeddus, ac ar yr achlynur olef hen anffan amlyga rei e'r probleman y dawir synch yn wyneb a hwy yn y dyfedol, a meddul amlanynt yng betefndir problema'r gerffennol. Acress a hundral yama ago, one was ill sociate win port, sondy one is more likely to be ill because one is rich, and there appear to be grounds now, as far as boalth is conserned, for sivecating a hole of life which embraces a radically orientated puritanism.

A more det iled account of the work of the Public Feelth Japartment, in-

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At Faer, Henaduriaid ac Aelodau Cyngor Bwrdeisdref Llanbedr-Pont-Steffan

REAGAIR

Y mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno Adroddiad Blynyddol yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus an 1972.

Nifer y rhai a gofrestrwyd yn fyw ar eu genedigaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn oedd deg, chwech yn llai na'r nifer am y flwyddyn flaenorol. Ni chofrestrwyd un marw-anedig nac un marwolaeth baban cyn cyrraedd diwedd y flwyddyn gyntaf o fywyd. Ni fu un fenyw farw oherwydd ei bod yn feichiog, nac wrth eni plentyn, na thrwy erthyliad.

Cofrestrwyd tri-deg-pedwar o farwolaethau, pedwar yn llai na'r flwyddyn cynt. Bu farw deuddeg o glefyd y galon, saith o'r cancr a pump o'r strôc.

Ni dderbyniwyd hysbysiad anarferol o glefyd heintus yn ystod y flwyddyn. Nodwyd ddim un ddigwydliad newydd o'r ddarfodedigaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn a ni bu farw un person o'r clefyd hwn. Er mwyn dod o hyd i bob person a fu mewn cyffyrddiad a'r achos gwybyddus o'r ddarfodedigaeth y mae'r Adran yn cydweithredu a'r arbenigwr lleol yn y maes hwn.

Gobeithiwyd cyfuno yn yr Adroddiad Blynyddol hwn am 1972 ddadansoddiad o'r ystadegau hanfodol am 1973 yn ogystal, ond bellach mae'n gwbl amlwg naall y Swyddfa Cyfrifiad ac Arolwg Poblogaeth roi'r wybodaeth sylfaenol angenrheidiol ar gyfer unrhyw ddadansoddiad cyn y daw'r Cyngor presennol hwn i ben.

C ganlyniad, dyma'r adroddiad olaf y caf y pleser o'i gyflwyno fel eich Swyddog Iechyd. Ceisiais ar hyd y blynyddoedd dynnu eich sylw at nifer o broblemau a oedd yn dylanwadu ar iechyd cyhoeddus, ac ar yr achlysur olaf hwn hoffwn amlygu rai o'r problemau y deuir wyneb yn wyneb a hwy yn y dyfodol, a meddwl amdanynt yng nghefndir problemau'r gorffennol.

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At Far, Hanaduriald as Aslodau Oyagor Burdaisdrof Llambedr-Pont-Stellan

Stabless.

Y ma'a blaser gennyf gyflwyno Akroddiad Blynyddol yr Afran Leenyd Gymeedd ma 1972.

Mifer y rhai a goirestreyd yn fyw ar su genedigneth yn ystod y llwydyn oedd deg, chwech yn llai na'r nifer an y flwydyn flaenerol. M chefrestreyd marw-anodig nae un muwolasth baban syn cyrraedd diwedd y flwyddyn gyntaf o fywyd. M fu un fenyw farw oberwydd ei bed yn feichiog, nae wrth eni plentyn, an threw ertiwliad.

Correstryd tri-dog-odwrr o farwolaethau, pedwar yn llaf na'r flyddyn cynt. Ba farw headleg o glefyd y galon, saith o'r eaner o puno o'r strôc. Mi dderbyndwyd hysbysiad anerferol o glefyd heintus yn ystod y flwydlyn, Nodwyd ddin un diigwydliad newydi o'r diarfodedigaeth yn ystod y flwydlyn a ni ba farw un person o'r clefyd hwn. Er myn dod o hyd i beb person a fu newn cyffyrddiad a'r schos gwybydlun o'r diarfodedigaeth y mae'r Adran yn cydweithrodu a'r mbentym ileol yn y maes hwn.

Gobeithived cyfuno yn yr 6droddiad Slyneddol hen am 1972 diadanaoddiad o'r ystadegau hanfodol om 1973 yn ogystal, ond bellach mae'n gwbl amlwg naall y Swyddfa Cyfrifiad ac Arolwg Poblogaeth roi'r wybodaeth sylfaenol angenrheidiol ar gyfer unflyw ddedanaoddiad cyn y daw'r Cyngor presennol hwn i ben.

O gamlyniad, dyna'r adroddiad olaf y caf y pleser o'i gyflwyno fel eich Swyddog lechyd. Geisiais ar hyd y blynyddoedd dynna eich sylw at nifer o broblemen a oedd yn dylamwadu ar ischyd cyhoeddus, ac ar yr achlysur olaf hyn hoffwn amlygu rai o'r problemau y dawir wyneb yn wnab a hwy yn y dyfodol, a meddwl amdanynt yng ngheindir problemau'r gorffennol. Gadewch i ni felly cdrych ar y sofyllfa ym Maeydain yng nghanol y ganrif ddiwethaf pan gafodd y Swyddogion Iechyd cyntaf eu hapwyntio. Brbyn 1850 roedd y Chwyldro Diwydiannol yn gyflawn, a thra roedd saith-deg-pump y cant o boblogaeth Prydain ym 1780 yn gweithio ar y tir, dim ond pedwar-deg y cant a wnai hynny erbyn 1850; gweithiai'r gweddill mewn diwydiant a byw dan amodau gwarthus a ddaeth yn sgil y Chwyllro Diwydiannol. Llafuriai mamau a phlant mewn diwydiant, a gorfodid llawer o deuluoedd i fyw mewn un ystafell fechan lle roedd y plant yn llygad - dystion o enedigaeth, marwolaeth a'r frech wen. Cludwyd llwythi o blant y tlodion mewn ceirt i weithio'n rhad am bymtheg awr y dydd a chwe niwrnod yr wythnos mewn diwydiant, ac fe'u lletywyd mewn gwersylloedd milwrol gerllaw'r ffatrioedd.

Roedd arswyd rhag afiechyd heintus yn beth byw iawn - yn 1849 bu 53.000 farw o golera yn y wlad hon. Dengys yr Andover Scandal yn 1845 absenoldeb llwyr unrhyw gydwybod gymdeithasol swyddogol, a gwell fyddai peidio a son am driniaethau a weinyddwyd yn enw meddygaeth a llawfeddygaeth.

Yn erbyn y cefndir hwn o fywyd aflan a marwolaeth drugarog, pan ddisgwylid i o leiaf 200 ac yn aml 250 o blant allan o bob mil a anwyd, i farw cyn eu penblwydd cyntaf, a lle nad oedd obaith i bobl fyw dros ddeugain oed, y cafwyd y Odeddf Iechyd Cyhoeddus gyntaf yn 1848 a phenodwyd Cyr John Simon yn Swyddog Iechyd cyntaf Llundain. Ni wnaeth neb, na chynt na wedyn, fwy dros iechyd y wlad hon. Mae rhagolwg cymdeithasol eang ei adroddiadau, y rhan a chwaraeodd mewn diwygio hofforddiant meddygon, a'r dulliau a ddefnyddid yn y Prif Swydifa Gofrestru yn fynegiant o'i agwedd gynhwys fawr tuag at broblemau Iechyd Cynoeddus. O'r 22,000 a dderbyniodd i noddi ei ymchwiliadau y tyfodd holl drefn ymchwil feddygol ym llhrydain. Sefydlodd Gomisiwn Iechyd Brenhinol, ac am y tro cyntaf rhoddwyd pwyslais ar atal halogi dwr, glendid tai annedd, cael gwared ar

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Indevent i ni feliy etereb at y servite an indeviate row minor y ganti dilveriat pan gafedd y Swellegier leekyd syntaf ou heneratie. Srbyn 1030 roed y Chwyldro Maydiancol yn gyflman, e time roedd smith-der-pune y cent o boblegaeth Frydain ym 1760 yn gweithio ar y tir, dim ond velwer-deg y cent a wnal hynny erbyn 1830; gweithiai'r gweidill mawn disydiant a byw dan anodau gwarth a idaeth yn syfl y Cheyliro Miydianaci, blafurial mamau a phi'nt mewn disydiant, a gorfodid linear o dealweedd i fyw mewn an ystafell fechan lle roedd y plant yn liygaf - dystion o enedi meth, marwolaoth a'r freeh wen. Cladwd

oine nivrnod yr wytinos newn diwydiant, 20 fe'n lletyrgd newn gwersylloedd nil wnol gerllaw'r ffatrioedd.

Loedd arawyd rhag afleebyd baintus yn beth by'r imm - yn 1869 50 91.000 farw o golern yn y wied hon. Jennys yr Andswer Saendal yn 1865 ebeensideb lleyr annhyw webybod gymdeithasol swydiogol, a gwell fyddai yeitho a son an

In orbyn y cefndir ham o Syred aftan a murolasch drugaron, pan ditegoyli i o leinf 200 ac yn aml 230 o hinnt dilan o bob mil e eneyd, i farw cyn eu pen bleydd cyntaf, a lie nai eedd obaith i babl fyw dros ddeugain oed, y eafwyd y Sdadif Isebyd Crineddau gyntaf yn 1050 a phenodoyd yr John Simon yn Swyddog Igenyi cyntaf Hanisin. Mi wnaeth meb, na chynt ne wedyn, fwy dros iechyd y wiad hon. Mae rhagolwg cymiaithemol anny ei adroddiadau, y rhan a chwaraeodd Gofrestru yn fynegiant o'i agwedd gynhwya fawr tung at broblemau lechyd Syned ua. C'r 20,000 a dderbyniodi i neddi oi ymeirifiadau y tyfedi boll drefn yaehafl feddygol ym Enydain. Sefydiadd foniaiwn lechyd Branhimol, ac an y tro ehafl feddygol ym Enydain. Sefydiadd foniaiwn lechyd Branhimol, ac an y tro ennod reddygol ym Enydain. Sefydiadd foniaiwn lechyd Branhimol, ac an y tro

(z)

sbwriel a mwg, archwilio bwyd, claddu'r meirw hab wmend niwed i'r byw, a chofrestru afiechyd a marwolaeth.

Yn 1871 daeth addysg orfodol i rym a golygai hyn na ellid mwyach anfon plant allan i ennill, a'i bod yn ofynnol i'w rhieni eu cadw tan iddynt gyrraedd oedran gadael ysgol. Canlyniad hyn oedd i nifer y genedigaethau (a oedd yn 35 y 1,000 poblogaeth yn 1871) ddisgyn yn gyson bob blwyddyn, ar wahan i godiad a gysylltir a'r Ail Tyfel Byd, tan 1972 pan nad oedd ond 15 y 1,000 poblogaeth. Er hynny, yn ystod y can mlynedd hyn bu i boblogaeth Cymru a Lloegr ddyblu o 24 miliwn yn 1871 i 49 miliwn yn 1972. Gellir egluro'r gwrthgyferbyniad hwn yn wyneb y lleihad cyfatebol a fu yn nifer marwolaethau plant yn ol y 1,000 o enedigaethau byw o 149 yn 1871 i 17 yn 1972, a'r lleihad cyson yn nifer y marwolaethau o 21 yn 1871 i 12 yn 1972 y 1,000 poblogaeth.

Yn araf, teimlwyd effaith diwygiadau'r G9edd, nes bod y wlad yn barod erbyn Blynyddoedd cynnar y ganrif hon i dderbyn polisiau cymdeithasol eangfrydig Mr. Lloyd George - mae'n ddiddorol i ni sylwi fod y budd-dal o chweugain a delid i ddyn tost yn 1911 yn cynrychioli cyfran uwch o'r gyflog gyffredin, ac yn uwch ei gwerth ar y farchnad na'r swm a deli'r heddiw.

Yn 1919 sefydlwyd y Weinyddiaeth Iechyd, ac yn fuan wedyn glinigau a gofal dros famau a phlant a'i ymgyrchoedd rhag afiechydon heintus. Boedd hi'n anochel i'r diwygiadau meddygol a chymdeithasol hyn ennill grym a chyrraedd eu hanterth yn neddfau Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol 1945 a 1973.

Gadewch i ni'n awr edrych ar rai o broblemau'r presennol a'r dyfodol yng nghefndir yr amlinelliad bras a gafwyd o'r gorffennol. Un o'r problemau pwysicaf a fydl yn ein hwynebu i'r dyfodol fydd problem yr henoed. Ar ddechrau'r ganrif hon dim ond pedwar y cant o boblogaeth Prydain oedd dros 65 oed, ac yn 1990 fe fydd dau-ar-bymtheg y cant dros 65. Hae'n galon gol sylwi mai dim ond

(xi)

abaripi a may, arebuilta boyd, slallu'r maire bab emand niwed i'r byw, a choi-

Yn 1871 éseth séireg arfodal i rym a golygai hyn na ollid myneh anfon plant allen i ennill, a'i bod yn ofynnol i'w rhieni es oade tan id ynt gyrrand oodran gadael ysgol. Chulyniad hyn oedd i nifer y genedigaethau (a oedd yn 35 y 1,000 poblogaeth yn 1871) diisgyn yn gyson bob blwyddyn, ar wahan i godiad a greylltir e'r iil byfel Byd, tan 1972 gan nad oedi ond 15 y 1,000 poblogaeth. Sr hynny, yn ystod y onn miynedd hyn bu i boblogaeth Cymru a bloegr diyblu o 94 miliwn yn 1871 i 46 miliwn yn 1972. Gellir ogluro'r gwrthgyferbyniad hyn yn wynab y lleihad syfatebol a fu yn nifer marwolaethau plant yn ol y 1,000 o enedigaethau byw o 100 yn 1871 i 17 yn 1972, a'r lleihal cyson yn uffer y mar-

In work, teimingd effeith divygladau'r G9edl, nes bod y vind yn bered erbyn blynyddsedd cynnar y genrif han i dderbyn polisiau cymdeithasol cangfrydig lir, lloyd isorge - moe'n ddiddarol i ni sylwi fod y budd-dal o chwangain a delfi i diyn tost yn 1911 yn cynrychioli cyfran uwch o'r gyflor gyfredin, se

In 1919 sefydlwyd y feinyddinath leelyd, ac yn faan wedyn glinigau a gofe dros famau o phlant a'i ymyrchoedd rhog sfiechydon heintus. foedd bi'n anochal i'r diwyriadau maddyral a chymdeithnaol hyb aneill grym a chyrroedd eu benterth yn neddfau fwasmaethau Cymdeithesol 1945 a 1973.

ledaweb i ni'n aar edrych ar rai o broblenau'r presennol o'r dyfodol yng nghefniir yr anlinelliad brad a galwyd o'r gorffennol. Un o'r problemau ysyadoaf a fydl yn ein heynebu i'r dyfodol fydd problem yr heneed. Ar ddechrau'r ganrif hon din ond pedwar y cant o boblogaeth Frydein oedd 'ron 65 oed, ac yn 1950 fe fydd dan-ar-bymtheg y cant dron 55. llac'n galoo'gal sylvi nai din om

(11)

tri y cant o'r bobl dros 65 oed sydd ar hyn o bryd mewn cartrefi henoed a'r mwyafrif llethol yn dal i fyw yn eu cymdogaeth eu hunain ac yn cael eu cynnal gan eu teuluoedd. Beth bynnag, em fod teuluoedd y wlad hon yn mynd yn llai ac yn llai, a nifer yr henoed yn mynd yn fwy ac yn fwy, fe fydd gwir broblem unigrwydd henaint yn cynyddu, oherwydd ceir llai a llai o bobl canol oed i ofalu an fwy a mwy o henoed yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, ac yn anffodus fe gyfyd cyfartaledd nifer yr hen bobl mewn cartrefi henoed. Serch hynny, ein dyletswydd ni yw sicrhau gwasanaethau ' alluogi i'r person oedrannus iach sy'n dymuno Treulio hwyrnos bywyd ar ei haelwyd gyfarwydd hi ei hun fedru gwneud hynny, a phan ddaw angau, y gelyn olaf heibio bydded iddi gael ffarwelio a'r ddaear hon o'i hanawyl gartref ei hun. O fwriad defnyddiaf y rhagenw "hi" oblegid mae gwragedd yn byw yn hwy na dynion - fel mater o ffaith am bob 1,000 o wragedd dros 75 ced yn y wlad hon yn 1972, nid oedd ond 457 o ddynion.

Yn Sir Aberteifi, yn ol arolwg cynhwysfawr Cyfarwyddwr y Gwalanaethau Cymdeithasol am 1973, rydym eisoes wedi cyrraedd yr amcangyfrif dros Brydain am y flwyddyn 1990, sef dau-ar bymtheg y cant dros 65 oed. Mae'n ddiddorol sylwi hefyd ar un ffaith arall sy'n deillio o'r arolwg hwn sef bod yr henoed, yn ol eu tystiolaeth hwy eu hunain yn ystyried mai un o'r gwasanaethau mwyaf poblogaidd o bell ffordd o'r rhai a gynigir iddynt yw'r Llyfrgell Deithiol, a gychwynwyd gan Llyfrgellydd y Sir hon.flynyddoedd maith yn ol.

Os ydy problem mynd yn hen yn ein poeni ni, yna fe ddylai'r broblem o ddiogelu ansewdd bywyd ein poeni ni hefyd. Am fod ein dinasoedd a'n trefi mor fawr, maent fel y dinosors, yn anhyfyn, neu'n anabl i fodoli, felly adeiledir cylchdrefi, ond dim ond lliniaru dipyn ar bethau a wnant hwy felly mae'r cancr trefoli yn ymledu i'r hyn sy'n weddill o gefn gwlad a'i weddnewid yn slym trefol. Te ddigwyddodd hyn eisoes yn America lle cafodd darn o gefngwlad rhwng Boston a Washington sy'n gyfartal o ran maint a Phrydain ei droi'n un slym enfawr.

(xii)

tri y cant o'r bobl dros 65 oed wrdt ar byn o bryd maam dartherr banoer a'r myafrif lletbol yn dal i fyw yn eu cymlogaeth on hunain no yn cael on cynnal yn eu teuluoedd. Geth bynneg, ma fod teuluoedi y wlad hon yn mynd yn llei ae yn llei, a nifer yr benoed yn mynl yn fwy ee yn fwy, fe fydd geir broblem unigryrad heneint yn cynydda, ohersydd ceir llei e llei e bobl canel oed i ofelu er fwy e my o henoed yn eu entrofi eu hunain, ac yn amfoduu fe Gryd cyfartaledi nifer yr hen bobl wewn cartrefi benoed. Gerob hynny, ein dylatwerdd ni taledi nifer yr hen bobl wewn cartrefi henoed. Gerob hynny, ein dylatwerdd ni bwyrnas bynyd ar ei haelwyd gyfarwydd hi ei hun fodru gwnaud hynny, e ghau dyn yn gertref ei hun. O fwried defnyddia y rhagenn "hi" oblenid mae gwregedd yn yw grafwr ac din brolen brided iddi geel fiarwello a'r ddeaer hen o'i hunyn fyw yn hen bobl o fwried defnyddiaf y rhagenn "hi", oblenid mae gwregedd yn fyw yn hen yn 1972, nid oedi ani bol yn bob 1,800 o wregedd iros 75 oc yn yw yr afed hen yn 1972, nid oedi oni bol o fwrien.

Yo Sir Abertelli, yr al wolwy synhrysfaw Syfarwyddwr y fanasaachad Omiaithasol an 1973, rydyn eisoes wedi syrraedi yr incangyfrif free Grydain an y flwyddyn 1990, sef dan-ar bynthes y eent free 55 oei. Hae'n diiddorol sylwi hefyd ar un ffeith arall w'n faillie o'r erolwg han sef bod yr henced, yn ol eu tystiolasth her eu bunain yn ystyried nei un o'r gwasanethau mysf yeblogeidd o bell ffordd o'r rini e gynigir iddynk yw'r hlyfrgeil Saithfol, o

Os y'y problem mynd yn hen yn ein poend ni, yns fe dylei'r broblem e dhiogelu answeld bywyd ein poend ni hefyd. As fod eis dinesoedd e'n treff noi fawr, meant fel y dinesors, yn amwyyn, neu'n mebl i fodolf, felly sielledir sylchdrefi, ond dim ong llindaru digyn ar botheu a wnant hwy felly me'r enner trofolf yn ynledu i'r hyn sy'n weddill o gefn gwlad e'i wedinewid yn slym trofal. Ye diigwydfodi hyn eisoes yn amorica lle cafodi denn o gefngwlad rhwng Boston a faebinrtan av'n wyfartal o ran maint a Firydain ei drof'n wn slym en Ceisiau poblogaeth y dinasoedd a'r trefi anhyfyn symud allan i'r pentrefi jwledig cyfagos i fyw er lles ac iechyd corfforol gan droi eu cefnau ar yr amgylchfyd a halogwyd ganddynt hwy eu hunain. "Datblygid" y pentrefi yn faesdrefi sy'n ddim amgenach nag anialdir concrit sy'n magu nid afiechydon corfforol onl afiechydon seiciatryddol oherwydd nas ceir ynddynt unrhyw fywyd cymdeithasol yn yr angen i ddiane rhag hyn mae'r boblogaeth yn symud allan o'i maestrefi i'r wlad nas "datblygwyd" na'i halogi, gyda'r canlyniad anochel y gwelir "datblygiad" ar ffurf meysydd carafaniau helaeth a phentrefi gwyliau sy'n llawn o'r paraffanalia a ystyrir yn angenrhei'iol i fywyd trefol, ond sy'n hollol wrthun i fywyd gwar. Fe grea'r symudiadau cyson 'nyn newn poblogaeth broblemau dyrys mewn iechyd cyhoedlus, oherwydd wrth i'r Gymdeithas Foethus hon halogi afonydd a ffrydiau oedd gynt yn anllygredig try'n gymdeithas esgeulus sy'n dinistrio'n hamgylchfyd.

Problem arall i'w hystyried yw'r newid ym mhatrwm afiechyd. Gan mlynedd yn ol roedd y mwyafrif o bobl y wlad hon yn anadlu awyr bur, ond yn yfed dwr brwnt. Roeddent yn marw o afiechydon heintus a maethlon a gysylltid a thlodi a gwendid. Heddiw, yf mwyafrif o bobl y wlad hon ddwr pur, ond anadlant awyr wedi ei lygru. Maent yn marw o afiechydon y galon y cancr neu stroc. Disgrifiwyd yr afiechydon hyn yn afiechydon y goludlawn mewn cymdeithas sy'n moduro yn smocio ac yn gorfwyta, gyda'i gwres canolog a'i bywyd hunanysgogol a gorniodedl o oriau hamiden. Yn lle blinder a gysylltir ag afiechydon corfforol, ceir diflastol a gysylltir ag afiechyd meddyliol.

llae'n ddiddorol dyfalu beth fydd afiechydon y dyfodol. Fe all rhoi ar y farchnad ragor o lanedyddion a synthetigion greu afiechydon alergol newydd, fe all datblygiadau pellach mewn cemotherapeg greu mathau newydd o afiechydon sy'n gwrthsefyll unrhyw foddion ac achosi organebau, fe all drygiau newydd wenwyno, fe all y defnydd cynyddol ar bryfleiddiadau a'r llygru pellach ar

(xiii)

(estaine poblogneth y dinascedi z'r treff andriys symad allan i'r pentreff ynledig cyfegos i fyw or llas an iechyd corfforol gan droi au ceinau ar yr angylchfyl a halogwyd gandlynt hwy eu hunain. "Catblygid" y pontreff yn fasadreff sy'n ddin asgengeh nag anfaldir conorit sy'n magu nid aflochydon corfforol oni aflechydon asiciatrydiol oherwydd nas ceir yndiynt umbyw fywyd cyndeithasol yn yr sagen i ddiand rhag hyn mae'r boblogaeth yn symud allan o'i maastrefi i'r wlad nas "drifbygwyd" na'i halogi, gyda'r canlyniad anochel y gwalir "datblygiad" ar rfarf noysydd carafaniau hulasth a phentreff gwyliau sy'n llawn o'r paraffanalia a ystyrir yn angemhei fol i fynyd trefol, ond gaeth brobleasa dyrys uown iechyd cyhoetim, ohorwydd wrth i'r Gyndeithas goeth brobleasa dyrys uown iechyd cyhoetim, ohorwydd wrth i'r Gyndeithas a sacothuu hon balogi afonydd a ffrydiau oodi gynt yn anllygrodig try'n gyndeithas gaeth brobleasa dyrys uown iechyd eyhoetim, ohorwydd wrth i'r Gyndeithas a sacothuu hon balogi afonydd a ffrydiau oodi gynt yn anllygrodig try'n gyndeithas a sacothuu hon balogi afonydd a ffrydiau oodi gynt yn anllygrodig try'n gyndeithas a sacothuu hon balogi afonydd a ffrydiau oodi gynt yn anllygrodig try'n gyndeitha a sacothuu hon balogi afonydd a ffrydiau oodi gynt yn anllygrodig try'n gyndeitha

Problem arall i'w hystyried yw'r uswid ym mhatram afiochyd. Gan mlynadd yn ol roedd y msyafrif o bobl y wlad hon yn anallu swyr bur, ond yn yfod dar brant. Roeddent yn uarw o afiechydon heintus a moethion a gysylltid a thlodi a gwendid. Roddiw, yf mwyafrif o bobl y wlad hon ddwr pur, ond anadlant awyr wedi ei lygru. Haent yn marw o aflechydon y galon y caner nau a'roc. Disgri isyd yr aflechydon hyn yn afiechydon y goludlawn newn cyn aithas sy'n moduro yn ameio ac yn gorfwyta, gyda'i gwrea camolog a'i bysyd hunnysgogol a gorniodadd o oriau hundlan. Yn lle blinder a gysylltir ag aflechydon corfforol, ceir diflantod a gysylltir ag aflechyd meddyliol.

ilse'n diidiorol dyfalu beth fydd afiethydon y dyfolol. Ye all rhol ar y farehnad ragor o hmedydilon a synthetigion grou afiethydon alergol newydd, fo all datblygiadan pellach mewn cemethorapeg grou methou newydd o afiethydor sy'n gwrthaefyll uurbyw foddion ac achosi organebau, fe all drygiau newydd wowerwe. fo all y dafnydd cynyddol ar bryfleiddiadau a'r llygru pellach ar

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fwydydd arwain i afiechydon metabolig, a gall pelydredd ionig achosi mathau newydd o gancr.

Fe'n sobrir o gofio na ellir gwella ar y cyngor da a roddwyd lawer canrif yn ol gan Hippocrates, tad meddygaeth, yn y puned ganrif, ar i ni fod yn gymhedrol wrth fwyta ac yfed. Pwysleisiodd Galen (130 - 200 0.C.) effaith amodau cymdeithasol ar iechyd a dyfarnodd fod gwaith corfforol heb ormod o flinder, mwynhau haul ac awyr iach, bwyta cymhedrol a sgwrs i hogi'r meddwl, yn llesol i iechyd. Daeth yr un neges i lawr atom drwy'r canrifoedd, a chawn Feddygon Hyddfai yn y deuddegfed ganrif yn dweud; "Tri chymedroldeb a barant hir oes ynborth, llafar a myfyrdod".

Ddwy fil a hanner o flynyddoedd yn ol sgrifennodd Hippocrates; "It is changes that are chiefly responsible for diseases", a deil hyn yn wir heddiw. Mae'r amgylchfyd cyfan yn effeithio ar batrymau afiechyd a chan ein bod yn cyflym ddinistrio ein hamgylchfyd ein hunain, rydym mewn perygl o ddifrodi ein gwlad a dinistrio ein hunain yr un pryd.

Gan mlynedd yn ol ceid afiechyd ochr yn ochr a thlodi, ond heddiw y cyfaethog sy'n fwyaf tebygol o fod yn afiach, ac ymddengys fod yna le mawr i ddadlau cyn belled ag y mae iechyd yn y cwestiwn y dylai meddygaeth amlygu ffordd biwritanaidd o fyw.

Gwelir adroddiad mwy manwl o waith yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus sy'n cynnwys darn gan yr Arolygwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus yn y tudalennau canlynol.

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fwydydd arwain i afiechydon metabolig, a gall pelytredd ionig achosi mathau

Yo'n sobrir a gofio na ellir gwella ur y synyar da a roddayd lawer canrif yn ol gan Lippoerstes, tad meddygeeih, yn y puned ganrif, ar i ni fod yn gynhodrol wrth fwyta ac yfed. Pwysleisiodd Galen (130 - 200 0.0.) effeith modan syndeithanol or iochyd a dyfernodd fod gwrith corfforel heb ornad o filnder, mwynhau haul ac ewyr iach, bwyta cynhedrol a sywra i hoff'r meddul, yn llesol i icohyd. Baoth yr un ieges i lawr ston drwy'r curifoedd, a chawn Fedlygon synberth, llefer e myfyrdod".

Odey fil a hannar a flynyl'aadd yn ol agrifannadd Hippoersteer "It is ahenges that are chdefly responsible for disesses", a deil hyd yn wir heddiw. Hae'r angylchfyd cyfan yn effeitide ar batryman affechyd a chan oin bol yn cyf lym ldinistria ein hangylchfyd ein hunnin, rydyn mewn perycl o dilfrodi ein ywlad a dinistrio ein hunnin yr un pryd.

Ten mlynedd yn ol ceid efiechyd ochr yn ochr a thloll, ond heddiw y cyfnethog sy'n fwyni tebygol o foi yn afiach, ac ymldongys fal yns le mewr i diad len cyn belled ag y mae ischyd yn y cwestiwn y dylei medlygaeth amlygu ffordd biwritennidl o fyw.

Gwolir alroddial mwy manwl o waith yr Ldran Issiyd Cyhoedius sy'n synnys darn gan yr Arolygwr Issiyd Cyhoedlas yn y tulaiannan canlynol.

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VITAL STATISTICS

| | | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|----|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | LIVE BILTES | | | |
| | Total Leg: Leg: Illeg: Rate per 1,000 population (crude) Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | 24 24 0 11.3 14.7 | 16 15 1 7.5 9.8 | 10 10 0 4.7 4.8 |
| | Rate per 1,000 population Vales and England Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births | 16.0 0 | 16.0 6 | 14.8 0 |
| 2. | STILLBERTHS | | | |
| | Total Leg: Illeg: | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| | Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths Vales and England | 0 13 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| 3. | TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS | 24 | 16 | 10 |
| 4. | FERI-NATAL DATUS (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths) | | | |
| | Total Leg: Illeg: Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths | 1 1 0 42 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 |
| 5. | EARLY NEO-MATAL DEATHS (deaths under one week) | | | |
| | Total Leg: Leg: Illeg: | 1 1 0 12 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| 6. | NEO-NATAL DEATHS (deaths under four weeks) | | | |
| | Total | 1 1 0 42 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 |

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| | | | 6. HOO-MUTAL DIMENTS (decthe under four weeks) |
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|---|------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| | - | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| 7. INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year) | | | | |
| Leg: . Illeg: . | | 2 2 0 8 3 8 3 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate birth | ate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) | | | | |
| Total | • • • • | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | | |
| DEATHS | | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) | •• | 17.5 12.1 | 17.8 12,3 | 34 16.0 11.7 12.1 |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | | | | |
| Area comparability factor for births | • • | 1.30 | 1,30 | 1.03 |
| Area comparability factor for deaths | | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.73 |
| | | | | |
| <u>POPULATION STATISTICS</u> Area (in acres) | | 1,75 | 14 | |
| Population (census 1961) | | 1,85 | 5 | |
| Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population for 1972) | | 2,13 | 0 | |

| | | Totol |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| | | Late per 1,000 total live births |
| | | 8. MATTUL MATTLE (including abortion) |
| | | Eate per 1,000 total live and stillbir ha |
| | 37 17.5 12.1 11.7 | Totol |
| | | addald and instant will be an |
| | | Area emperability factor for deaths |
| | | EDITEITAR HATTANTON |

Population (conaus 1961) 1,855 Population for 1972) 2.130

GAUSES OF DEATH

(Headings with no deaths allocated are cmitted)

| | | | Humber of Deaths | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| Causes of Death | | | | Male | Fenale | Total | |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach | | | | 3 | 1 | <i>l</i> <u>4</u> | |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Breast | | | | - | 1 | 1 | |
| Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | | | | - | 1 | 1 | |
| Ischaemic Heart Disease | | | | 7 | 3 | 10 | |
| Other Forms of Heart Disease | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | | | | 1 | l_{\pm} | 5 | |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | | | | 2 | 2 | l <u>t</u> | |
| Pneumonia | | | | - | 2 | 2 | |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| All Other Accidents | | | | - | 1 | 1 | |
| Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | | | | 1 | - | 1 | |
| | TOTA | .L: | | 19 | 15 | 34 | |

(3)
| ber of Deal | | |
|-------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | Mait mus Mooilam, Iang, Bronchus |
| | ** | Mall gaant Hanglown, Broast |
| | | Malignant Moplam, Prostata |
| I | - | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | Other Massing of Circulatory System |
| | | |
| ** | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year:-

| Acute Encephalitis | • • | •• | • 0 | • c | •• | • • | | • • | Nil |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Acute Meningitis | •• | • • | • • | • • | | | | • • | Nil |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | ••• | • • | •• | • • | 0 0 | | •• | | Nil |
| Diphtheria | •• | •• | •• | •• | | | 0 0 | •• | Nil |
| Dysentery | •• | •• | • • | •• | •• | 0 9 | | • • | Ni l |
| Food Poisoning | • • | • • | • • | •• | • • | | • • | | Nil |
| Infective Joundice | •• | •• | 0 0 | • • | • • | | •• | • • | Nil |
| Leptospirosis | •• | •• | •• | • • | •• | • • | ••• | | Nil |
| Malaria | •• | •• | • • | •• | | •• | • • | • • | Nil |
| Measles | ۰۰ | • • | ••• | • • | •• | | ••• | •• | 2 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatory | uri | | • • | • • | •• | •• | | •• | Nil |
| Paratyphoid Fever | •• | •• | | •• | •• | | • • | •• | Nil |
| Scarlet Never | | •• | • • | • • | •• | •• | •• | | l <u>k</u> |
| Tetanus | •• | •• | •• | •• | •• | •• | • • | • 0 | Nil |
| Typhoid Fever | ••• | •• | | | •• | | | • • | Ni l |
| Theoping Cough | •• | | ••• | •• | •• | | •• | •• | Nil |

(4)

DIFESTIVE DISTANCES

| | | | | | | | | | | al pairolle | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-------------|-------|--|
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| 181 | | * 4 | * 4 | * • | * 0 | | | | | tary | Эувеп | |
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| | | 4.4 | | | | | | | | ·· ·· att | | |
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TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year:-

| | RESPIRA | TORY | NON-RESPILATORY | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| AGE GROUP | Male | Fenale | Male | Female | |
| 5 - 14 | | non_lenitor | | n alion e <u>n</u> uger | |
| 15 - 24 | | Sub-rold 1 | erthe - 100 | a be and the de | |
| 25 - 44 | in and - Ditter | - | - | been_sore | |
| 45 - 64 | - | - | - | | |
| 65 + | 1 ddag - 94 m | | to _ 101 | 11 h- | |
| TOTAL | | - | | | |

SECTION 47 OF THE MATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

lb action was required to be taken under this Section during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PREVENTIVE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

> W. J. St. E.-G. REMS NEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

alan 0.281

The following table shows the sex and age distribution

| | YEOTACITY | | | VI TEEL | | |
|---|-----------|---|---|---------|----------|--|
| | | | | oleii | WORD EDA | |
| - | | | - | | 5 - 14 | |
| | | | | - | | |
| | - | - | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 65 + 7 | |
| | | | | | TOTAL | |

SECTION AV OF THE MATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

No action was required to be taken under this Section

ALLA CER HI SEDIVIED TALADE LUIDETER SVITEVER TO HOLEVOR JUINER

What renain estentially the suce as in previous years

W. J. St. 3.-0. MUNS

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR 1972

1. SETTATE

The Borough is served by a partially separate system with as much surface water as possible being diverted elsewhere. During the year the second half of the descaling contract commenced in 1971 was completed and this has resulted in all round improvement of the system, including the considerable benefit of being able to discontinue the use of several stormwater overflows.

2. SEVACE DISPOSAL

The daily dry weather capacity of the treatment works is 115,000 gallons, with excess flows given partial treatment in storm retention tanks before discharge to the River Teifi. A general improvement in effluent standard has been obtained but as the works are now dealing with flows approaching and even exceeding the design capacity it is clear that major extensions will have to be put in hand in the near future if further local housing development is not to be stifled. Much has been made in the past of the smell nuisance arising from the works and although this appears to have been more uccessfully controlled of late, the works are in fact unfortunately sited and the present overall situation makes one wonder whether or not this is the time to resite the disposal works in a more favourable position. On a wider basis the centralization of disposal works also comes to mind, it being obvious that in this particular instance it would be technically possible, economically favourable and otherwise desirable to resite the new works in a position which would allow the reception of sewage from neighbouring villages over a relatively wide area. On an environmental basis alone, one feels that river pollution risk would be much reduced in any circumstances and certainly there could not fail to be improvement over the present position whereby several small works discharge generally unsatisfactory effluents over a long stretch of river. However, with the best of intentions, it is difficult to foresee the necessary degree of co-operation between Authorities as at present, although one hopes that impending re-organization of Local Government will go some way towards making unified schemes possible.

3. MATTER SUPPLY

later is supplied throughout the area by the Cardiganshire Water Board from a service reservoir on the Aberaeron Boad. Samples taken during the year proved satisfactory and those complaints received always concerned the apparent visual quality of the water following mains maintenance.

4. DEATMAGE AND NEV DUILDINGS

| | | - |
|--|----|----|
| Number of plans submitted under Building Regulations | 39 | 45 |
| Number of plans approved under Building Regulations | 37 | 42 |
| Number with drainage | 20 | 31 |
| Number tested and approved | 20 | 31 |

1972 1973

ANTIGERED PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ANTIGER ANTIGER

TOL 113 1347. 1972

ETT1158

The Horough is served by a partially separate system with an an anonal fice water as possible being diverted elsewhere. During the year the second half of the descrifted contract connenced in 1971 was completed and this has resulted in all round improvement of the system, including the considerable benefit of being able to discontinue the use of several atornwater overflows.

LUGORIC SOMIES ...

The daily dry vestber sepacity of the treatment which is hip,000 ginteres, with excess flows given partial treatment is shown retention tambe before been obtained but as the works are now dealing with flows approaching and aven erceeding the dealing excession it is clear that major extended and have to be put in hand in the mean future if further local bounne development is not to be shifted. Inch has near future if further local bounne development arising from the works and although this expanse to have been nors docesestaing from the works and although this expanse to have been nors docesepresent over all situation makes one would a vestber or not this is the time to fully controlled of late, the works a... in fact whithen, for which has present over all situation makes one would whithen or not this is the time to that is the disposal works in a more forourable position. On a wider basis which would ally the resticution of disposal works are not solved ally forourable and otherwise factor makes has been and the is the time to the construction of disposal works are not been and, it being obvious ally forourable and otherwise factor and to be testheted by and the that in this particular instance it would be testheted by marking in a constitent of the task over all alternates the would be testheted by and by a solved ally forourable and otherwise factorable to realth the new vorte in a constitent in this particular instance it would be testheted by and by a stand of lation rich would be much reduced in any circumstance works in a constant politicion rich would be improvement of the present position whereby several politicion rich would be improvement of the present position whereby several politicion rich would be improvement of the present position whereby several politicion rich would be the severable over the position whereby several politicion there is a such reduced in any circumstance as a present, althe present, when the beam of anotic being a state in the politic by a state of river. Insever, w

MATTIN SUPPLY

fetor is supplied throughout the most by the Orritgmanice which noire from a service reservoir on the Abercaron Lond. Samples taken during the year proved suffetetory and these completute received twoys concerned the securent visual quality of the water following units maintenance.

| 1973 | 1972 | DEVERGERUS VEN CHA LTANTACE | |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| 85 42 51 | | encide of plans animitted under Building Toguletions | |
| | | opankarb dit ky rodenie | |

5. PUBLIC CLEAIGING

The revised collection services, both household and trade, introduced last year continue to operate satisfactorily. It is unfortunate that the same cannot be said for the collection vehicle which continues to provide a steady source of income to local garages. The nationwide trend to produce more refuse is also apparent locally with the result that the tractor utilised to level the tip is no longer up to the work involved and it will again become necessary to employ outside plant for this purpose. On the brighter side, active consideration is being given to replace the present collection vehicle with a new S. & D. lorry and it is hoped to place a firm order for this vehicle shortly.

Lampeter, in common with most towns of a comparable size and indeed many of a larger population, operates the traditional kerbside collection system for refuse bins. It is meant as no reflection to say that although this is the common method it is by no means the most desirable or effective. The introduction of the "paper sack" method utilising a special frame to hold a paper sack was the first attempt to overcome the inherant disadvantages of the traditional method, but this system had its own disadvantages, not the least being that of cost. It is doubtful that more than 30 per cent of the original paper sack schemes are still in operation as such, but many lessons were learned and progression of methods followed which showed that the disadvantages could be overcome and even running costs brought to an acceptable level. Again it is to be hoped that the advent of local government re-organization will allow the implementation of modernized collection systems through the reduction of costs made possible by the bulk buying facilities enjoyed by larger Authorities.

6. VININDUS PIEIISES

No cases were reported but the Department did deal with a variety of insect infestations.

7. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

It is unfortunate to have to report that public misuse of conveniences is still more than evident and indeed appears to be on the increase. One regrettable aspect of complaints received is that they are in the main made by visitors to the town and this must mean that unfavourable memories are carried away. I have however, reservations regarding many such complaints, having myself seen a busload of forty trippers reducing what had been a clean convenience to a most unsavoury condition. In the circumstances, it is difficult to afford a complainant from the end of the queue the abject apologies obviously expected.

The policy introduced last year of cleaning the conveniences twice a day has been continued but one must return to the opinion that a single, supervised convenience is the only answer to the problem.

S. PRIME CLEMENTS

The revised colloction services, soun monomore and and a strain the last year continue to everate astisication voldels which continues to provide a same cannot be said for the collection voldels which continues to produce aterity sources of income to local granges. The mathematic that the tracter ofilmore refuse is also apparent locally with the result that the tracter ofilised to lovel the tip is no longer up to the sort involved and it will again become necessary to amploy outsile plant for this process. On the brighter side, outly a consideration is being given to regions the prosent collection wohicle with a new 5. & 3. forry and it is hoped to place a firm order for this wohicle abortly.

Lampster, in common with most towns of a competence size and induce many of a larger population, sporates the traditional karbeits collection while is the common method it is by as means the most desirable or effective. The introduction of the "paper seck" without diliting a special frame to hold a paper seck was the first attants to evercome the inherent disadvantages of the traditional method, but this system had its our disadvantnet the least being that of cost. It is doubtful that are than 30 per cent of the entitient paper seck solemes are still in our attact when be leasens ware learned and progression of methods followed which showed that the disadvantages could be evercent and over running costs brought to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advantage to a most the disadvantages could be evercent and over running costs brought to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advantage to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advantage to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advantage to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advantage to an aveing the original paper and progression of antibule of advantage to an acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advant of local part aveing the original paper at the to be based that the advant of local part acceptable level. Again it is to be based that the advant of local part acceptable by the role allow the implementation of modernic d collection acceptable by the role advantant of costs and part of local parts acceptable by the role advantant of costs and parts of a sole advantant defined by larger further advant of local parts

6. VILLES EVOLUTIV .0

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PUBLIC CONVENTION NEEDS

It is unfortunate to have to report that public manual of conventence. One reprettable appeat of coupleints received is that they are in the main mode by visitors to the town and this received is that unisversible denories are coursed any. I have however, recervations reporting many such toon a boving ayasif seem a busical of forty trippers reducing what had been a close conventance to due to the unary condition. In the offernes, it addition of the to afford a temperature the and the offere is difficult to afford a tempical and the the offere the object is difficult to afford a tempical and from the and of the queue the abject analogies cowleasive areas the object.

The solidy introduced last year of cleaning the conveniences twice a day has been continued but one must return to the opinion that a single, amounted convenience is the only march to the problem.

8. OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades within the Borough.

9. SCRAP METAL DELLERS ACT 1964

One dealer in the area is registered but as he does not oparate a depot no problems arise.

10. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health did not require me to act in any case during the year.

11. FOOD POISONING

There were no cases notified during the year.

12. ICE-CLEAM

Five samples taken from the only manufacturer in the area all proved satisfactory.

13. MILK

There is one registered producer/retailer in the district and the two samples taken from his supply proved negative for Brucella Abortus.

14. SLAUGHT ERHOUSE

The financial position of these premises has again been held to show a small margin of profit, a position which in view of constantly rising costs and little variation in throughput since last year, must be considered satisfactory. There is little doubt but that these premises provide a valuable service to a wide area but it is apparent that much of the present favourable position is due to almost individual catering for the needs of the present users. This has resulted in the slaughtering pattern now familiar i.e. heavy killing early in the week rapidly declining to nothing. In turn, this reflects on the staffing side of the question, running up labour costs because of the overlong hours worked on Mondays and Tuesdays thus requiring additional labour to be provided on those days. It would be interesting to experiment with more rigid working hours which would have the effect of sureading slaughtering over a wider range of the week. Hy own opinion is that no present user of the premises would suffer any inconvenience in these circumstances and I an equally sure that noticeable savings in running expenditure would result. The alternative, equally pleasant to contemplate, is by some means to increase the throughput to the point where the premises are being fully utilised five or even six doys a week. Several approaches to this end have been followed up but regrettably none has come to fruition. However, these are local indications that could

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S. MILK

Ehres is one registered producer/retailer in the district and the the

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The financial position of these pressions has again been hold to show a small arryin of profit, a position which is view of constantly rising coate and little variation in throughput since has year, such be considered antistactory. There is little doubt but that these pressions provide a valmable service to a wide area but it is apparent that much of the present frommable position is due to almost individual ortering for the present the present energy. This has to almost individual ortering for the marked in turn, this reflects on the star statistic and the constant of the present intervention of the star of the star week rapidly sectinded to notifue. Intervention of the star of the star week rapidly sectinded to notifue, intervention of the star of the star week rapidly sectinded to notifue. Intervention of the star of the star worked on the pression, randed up intervention of the star of the ordering and the starter the alloct of apparing the star of the pression of the valting and the start of the star of the pression of the valting and the start of the star of the starter of the work of the alloct of apparing the star of the pression of the vector of the apparing of the starter with nore right working nours which would have the alloct of apparing the start of the pression of the vector of the apparing of the starter of the starter of the vector of the starter that an present as and I an equality and the through the the starter vector the pression of the start of the starter of the starter of the point ingo in running argumitiants would read to the starter to the starter of the point where the pression are being fully utilized five or even six flys a work to contemplate, is by some means to increase the through to the point is out the pression. To the start the starter of the starter of the starter to be accurated to the start the starter of the starter of the starter to be accurated to the start of the start the starter of the starter tof the starter of the start the start the starter of the starter o materially achieve the required result but it will be some time yet before anything definite can be arranged.

The following table shows the throughput for the last five years :-

| | <u>Steers</u> <u>Cows</u> <u>Heifers</u> | <u>Calves</u> | Sheep | <u>Pigs</u> | Total |
|------|--|-----------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1968 | 336 | 3 | 8,937 | 2,087 | 11,834 |
| 1969 | 862 | 57 | 8,581 | 2,332 | 11,832 |
| 1970 | 92.4 | 7 | 8,335 | 2,303 | 11,569 |
| 1971 | 914 | <i>L</i> ₂ | 7,906 | 2,031 | 10,855 |
| 1972 | /82 | 6 | 7,753 | 2,797 | 11,338 |

15. MEAT INSPECTION

Every carcass and its organs is inspected. Local veterinary surgeons assist during my absence.

Meat and Offal Condemned

Tuberculosis Only

| | | 030016 | 11:35 |
|-----------------|----------|------------------------|-------|
| Carcass and al. | 1 organs | Sus, 208 | - |
| | | nala <u>s</u> avar | 3 |

Cottla

Dian

Diseases Other Than Tuberculosis

Cattle

| | whole carcasses | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 635 | lbs. carcass meat | Bruising and Laceration |
| 262 | livers or parts | Distomatosis |
| | lungs | |
| 11 | hearts | Pericarditis |

Sheep

| 7 | whole | carcasses | Pathological | Enaciation |
|-----|--------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 712 | livers | | Distonatosis | |
| 211 | lungs | | Cystic | |

In addition the carcasses of three sheep were condenned as the result of worrying by dogs.

Pigs

| 3 | whole carcesses | Multiple Abscesses |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 189 | lbs. carcass meat | Bruising and Laceration |
| 63 | lbs. carcass meat | Abscesses |
| 21 | hearts and lungs | Pericarditis and |
| | | Pneunonia |
| 93 | livers | "Thite Spot" |

anterially achieve the required result but it will be some this year of the second attained affaite and be arranged.

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16. FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

The following goods were surrendered, condemned and destroyed :-

| Canned | meat and | fish | | | 93 cans |
|--------|----------|-------|---|------|-------------|
| Canned | vegetabl | es | | | ll cans |
| Canned | fruits . | | | | 42 cans |
| Canned | milk and | crean | 1 | | 4 cans |
| Others | | | | | 71 cans |

During the year fifty-two advisory visits were made to local food premises and no enforcement action was found necessary.

The problem of ensuring that merchants employed proper stock rotation continued and it is clear that much remains to be achieved in this area. It is interesting to report, however, that the only two complaints received during the year regarding the quality of food purchased were found on invetigation to be attributable in one instance to the supplier and in the other to the purchaser. Complaints of this nature arising from the original supplier are relatively easy to deal with, but deterioration of food caused by bad handling after purchase presents a totally different and much more difficult problem. Modern packaging has done much to preserve food quality as well as appearance when the product is stored inder proper conditions, but many housewives are unable to provide these conditions at home and several forms of packaging are conducive to rapid product spoilage under normal home storage temperature ranges. Manufacturers are of course aware of this problem and many print sound advice on after-purchase treatment of the product on the package itself. This advice ranges from maximum storage periods under optimum conditions to removal of the product from its wrapping immediately after purchase but it is obvious that too often this advice is either ignored or unseen, with unfortunate results. Food wastage and very probably the incidence of minor cases of food poisoning is likely to be quite high arising from this problem, it being accepted that some 90 per cent of food "going off" is unreported and of the remaining 10 per cent most complaints are made to the retailer and not to the local Health Department. The answer is clearly better education of the housewife in food handling but obviously this is more easily said than done.

17. MARKETS

The Council own and lease to local auctioneers a cattle market which operates on Mondays and Tuesdays of alternate weeks. The premises are now approaching a reasonably sound financial basis but as reported last year, it is becoming more and more apparent that the site is completely inadequate and consideration must be given to providing adequate facilities elsewhere.

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During the year fifty-two advisory visits vero had to and

The problem of snauring that neroharks sanloyed project states area, its continued and it is alsor that much remains to be achieved in this area, its is interesting to report, however, that the only beso conglinates received during the year regarding the quality if food purchased wate found an invotisolion to be attributable in one instance to the angulier and in the other to are relatively say to dash with, but interior that of food seased by had much age relatively say to dash with, but interior staing from the original sugalier are relatively say to dash with, but interior staing from the original sugalier problem. At any product is started and the project state of food seased by had benifting often purchase presents a tobally lifteront and and more difficult or blac, he imm product is started and project conditions, he may are the transformer to a project of the these bonditions at the original say of posterance when the worked is started and project such that a starbe seased as any anole to provide these bonditions at the animal hand and are through a transformer to a work project spolicy where and this project of posterance when the worked is these bonditions at the animal hand and using print sound the thread of the product spolicy when any here of its pathoge thealt. This addies remaines from antimus started and an attempt and using print sound the of the product spolicy when any and a startenes with the advisor remays a from antimus started provide a startenes of a startenes of a the product from the wrapping inset team of its attempt. Its being angeled that too of food this a startene team and the is that the antion to the local band that some one of bood "going insidence of a many to the local band that some one and at the wrapping the a transitions of the boing and the too of food hand the wide and and insidence of a the startenes are and the there advected and the bood band the tood the startenes are and to the startenes and the boing andealing to be and the bandin team off" is antroported and

Contraction of

The Soundil and mad lange to local adottoneers a start frink of any sparates on Mondays and Tasadays of altornate wooks. The presides are now approaching a reasonably nound financial basis but as reported lest year. It is becoming more and more spearent that the site is completely inadequat and consideration must be given to providing adequate facilities elsewhore.

18 HOUSING

The following table shows the position at the end of the year :-

| Number | 07 | dwellings in the area | . 1,084 |
|--------|----|-------------------------|---------|
| Number | of | Council owned dwellings | . 136 |

Number of houses completed during the year :-

| (a) (b) | Council Private | • • • • • • • • | •••••• | • • • • • • • • • • | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | 0 2 |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Number | of house | s under | construction | n at end | of year:- | |

| (a) | Council | 0 |
|-----|---------|--------|
| (b) | Private | 14 |

Housing Need

During the year seven families from the waiting list were allocated houses. At the end of the year one hundred and ten names remained on the waiting list.

Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary

| Number | of | app | li | cat | ior | 15 | r | e | ce | iv | ret | 1 | • • | | | • • | | • • | • • | • | • • | | • | • • | 13 |
|--------|----|------|----|-----|-----|----|---|-----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|---------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----|-----|---|-----|-------------|
| Number | of | app | li | cat | io | 13 | 2 | ini | or | 70 | rea | 1 | | | | | | 0.0 | • • | • | | | • | | 11 |
| Number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount | pa | id i | n | gra | nt | | | | | • • | | | | | | | | • • | | • | • | 0 0 | • | | £15,227 |

(b) Standard

| Number of | f applications received | 0 |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| | f applications approved | 0 |
| Number of | f applications completed | G |
| | aid in grant | 0 |

Up to date the Borough Council has paid in grant the total of £32,049.

It is again pleasing to report the advantage being taken of the improvement grant scheme and this is resulting in a noticeable general improvement of local housing stock. Accepting that the present trend continues, it is estimated that some 95 per cent of all houses in the Borough will be at an acceptable standard within the next five years. Generally speaking, the remaining 5 per cent will have been dealt with by other means and it can therefore be said with some certainty that the overall picture of local housing presents a favourable appearance. they one to bue one as nothing out works aldet without of

"hanhar of bourse concleted during the years.

(c)

Manhar of hugas under construction at and of years-

Housing Mood

Juring the year seven families from the waiting list wire the in bousses. At the end of the year one bundred and ton names remained on the waiting list.

Improvement Scapes

Yuun Atereti (a)

11 Namber of applientions received beviewed received in a second s

(b) Standard

| | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|---|---|-----|------|-----|--|--|--|--|------|------|---------|--|--|--|
| | | | - | | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | acto | | | |
| | | 2.5 | | - | | | • • | | | | | | | Asson 7 | | | |

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It is again pleasing to recort the advantage boing taken of the figure, ment grant scheme and this is resulting in a motionable general improvement local bousing stock. According that the present trend continues, it is estimeted timt some 95 per cent of all bouses in the Borough will be at an acceptable standard within the next five years. Senerally speaking, the remaining 5 per cent with have been dealt with by other means and it con therefore be said with some certainty that the overall ploture of local bounded a researce is forourable appearance. (12)

19. CARAVAN ACT

There is one licensed site in the area and twelve caravans are permitted thereon.

20. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAIL MAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following table shows the work carried out to the end of the year :-

| Class of Premises | Number of premises regis- tered during the year | Total number registered at end of year | Number of registered pre- mises receiving a general inspection during the year |
|---|--|--|--|
| Offices | - 2 | 42 | 29 |
| Retail Shops | 1 | 53 | 22 |
| Wholesale Shops, Warehouses Catering establish- | | - | MRR - MI |
| ments open to the public, canteens | - | 10 | 16 |
| Fuel Storage Depots | - | - | |

Number of Exemptions Nil Number of Prosecutions Nil

21. CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

Five derelict vehicles were disposed of under the terms of the Act

22. RODENT CONTROL

Vork in this field has continued and as a result of routine baiting very few complaints have been received and it can be accepted that an effective level of control has been reached.

19. CARAVAN ACT

There is one itconsed site in the cros and twelve corouns are par-

IN. OFFICES. SHOPS AND TAIL OF FEMILES ACT 1961

--- racy and to bue out of due beirnes where all should show the short nuivellet of

| a contract of the process of the pro | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Nurher of registored pre- rates receiving a general inspection during the year | Total number tegistered at and of year | lâzıber of promises regis- tered during the year | Class of Fremisca |
| | 42 | 2 | 0111008 |
| | | | |
| - | - | | |
| đI | 10 | | Gatering establish- nants open to the public, cuteens |
| - | - | - | Eusl Storage Jopots |

Marber of Exercitions MI Marber of Prosecutions MI

TOA EFITTATIA DIVIO . 19

you one to anges out tohum to beachath grow selection takioroh ovit

22. BOZINE ONITION

fork in this field has continued and as a result of routine on the very few complaints have been received and it can be accepted that an effective level of control has been reached.

23. FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

| | Number | | Number of | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Premises (1) | of Register (2) | Inspection (3) | Written Notices (4) | Occupiers Prosecuted (5) | | |
| 1. Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | | |
| Pactories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 24 | 25 | Nil | Ni1 | | |
| 3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil | | |
| TORAL | 25 | 26 | Nil | Nil | | |

23. FACTORIES INSPECTION

(1) Inspection for surpasses of provisions as to health

| | | to refinit | | |
|---|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Promises | | Inspaction (3) | verstere Noti can (4) | |
| 1. Jactories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority | LEN | | | |
| 2. Postories not included in (1) in videb Section 7 is enforced by the Local inthority | | | | |
| 3. Other premises in wideh Section 7 is enforced by the Local Actionity (explading out-vortions premises) | Ĩ | 1 | | |
| INTEL | 25 | 26 | 1.82 | 1Bt |

(25)

| 1 | 7 | 2. | 1 | |
|---|---|----|---|--|
| 1 | Ŧ | 4 | 5 | |

(2) Cases in which defects were found

,

•

| | Numb | er of case we | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Particulars | | | Defe | rred | Number of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted |
| (1) | Found (2) | Renedied (3) | To H.M. Inspector (4) | By H.M. Inspector (5) | (6) |
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Ni 1 | Nil |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Unreasonable tem- perature (S.3) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Mil | Nil |
| Inadequate ventil- ation (S.4) | NII | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | Nil | Nil | Nil | Ni l | Nil |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | - | | |
| (a) Insufficient | Nil | Ni 1 | Ni l | Nil | Nil |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- workers) | Nil | Nil | Ni 1 | Nil | Nil |
| TOTAL | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |

(2) Cases in which defects many (2)

| | | to his at a bund | | | |
|---|------|---------------------|-----|----------|---|
| Number of cases in which prono- autions were in- ati tuted | berr | borrotu | | | |
| | | To B.M. | | Inter of | |
| | | | (3) | | |
| 1.84 | LBI | IBN | NEL | LIM | Nent of Clandinses (S.1) |
| 1.11 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | İnadaşınata vontil- ation (5.4) |
| | | | | | Inoffective drainede of floors (5.6) |
| | | | | | Good barby Convent ances (3.7) |
| | | | | | (a) Insufficient |
| | | | | | (b) Unaudtablo or defective |
| | | | | | (c) Hot seperate for sexes |
| IW | IM | IM | | | Dillar offences against the Lot (not including offences relating to out- workers) |
| IIM | L HM | | | | |

(14)

24. CONCLUSION

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It remains a pleasure to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Council for their continuing support throughout the year.

Differences in opinion are bound to arise and it is good that they do so, but I have always appreciated the manner in which these differences have been resolved. My thanks are also due to my assistant, Mr. Owen, who once more has proved invaluable over the year.

> J. Y. ANDERSON M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department, Town Hall, LATPETER.

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