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BOROUGH OF LLANELLY



# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health,

Dr. E. H BEYNON HOPKINS,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H.

for the Year ended 31st December, 1955

" Mercury " Offices, Llanelli.





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## **BOROUGH OF LLANELLY**

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### **HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEES**

(as at December, 1955)

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The Mayor, Councillor W. J. Davies, J.P.

The Deputy Mayor, Councillor W. Douglas Hughes, J.P.

The Ex-Mayor, Alderman J. Zammit.

(Ex-officio members).

Councillor R. E. Bonnell (Chairman, Housing Committee)

Councillor William Davies (Chairman, Health Committee).

Alderman D. J. Williams.

Alderman T. Glanville Williams, M.Sc.

Councillor A. J. Evans.

Councillor Dr. H. D. Llewellyn, J.P.

Councillor Phillip J. Zammit.

#### **Co-opted members of Housing Committee :**

Mrs. E. A. Beynon.

Mrs. S. L. Morris.

Mrs. B. Owen.

Mrs. E. W. Williams.

# **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF**

## *Medical Officer of Health :*

Dr. E. H. BEYNON HOPKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

## *Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :*

J. E. MARKS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

## *District Sanitary Inspectors :*

I. R. REES, M.S.I.A. (Retired 14/7/1955).

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

D. H. FRANCIS, M.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

## *Clerical Staff :*

A. G. BEYNON.

Miss J. M. LESTER (Resigned 31/8/1955).

Miss E. A. GLIDDON (Appointed temporary 10/10/1955).

## *Veterinary Inspector :*

K. J. MACKAY, M.R.C.V.S.

## *Sanitary Inspectors' Assistant :*

A. W. TOFT.

## *Rodent Control Operator :*

W. H. GRIFFITHS.



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1955**

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of  
Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1955 on the health  
administration of the Borough.

In doing so, I would like to thank the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors for their assistance and kindness during the  
year. I wish also to thank my staff, for their unfailing assist-  
ance and devotion to duty. I would particularly mention  
District Sanitary Inspector Mr. Ivor Rees, who retired in July,  
after a long and faithful service to the Town Council.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. B. HOPKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Old Town Hall,

Llanelly.

September, 1956.

# SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1955

Area of Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,069 acres
Ward 1	.....	.....	.....	534 acres	
Ward 2	.....	.....	.....	733 acres	
Ward 3	.....	.....	.....	802 acres	
Population (1951 Census)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,329
Population (Registrar General's Estimated mid-year 1955)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,120
Density (persons per acre)	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.5
Dwelling houses in Borough inhabited at end of 1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,394
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	£172,066
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	£689

## Live Births

Male	188	Female	206	Total	394
------	-----	--------	-----	-------	-----

## Deaths

Male	294	Female	226	Total	520
------	-----	--------	-----	-------	-----

## Still Births

Male	9	Female	2	Total	11
------	---	--------	---	-------	----

## Death of Infants under 1 year

Male	8	Female	2	Total	10
------	---	--------	---	-------	----

## Death of Infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal Deaths)

Male	4	Female	2	Total	6
------	---	--------	---	-------	---

	Crude Rate	Adjusted Rate	Rate for England and Wales
--	------------	---------------	----------------------------

## Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population

Live Births	.....	.....	12.27	12.15	15.0
Deaths	.....	.....	16.19	15.54	11.7
Rate of Still Births per 1,000 Live and Still Births	.....	.....	27.16		23.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	.....	.....	25.38		24.9



There were 15 Illegitimate live births and one Illegitimate Still Birth for the year.

There were 2 maternal deaths during the year.

Year 1955	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births	Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births	Illegitimacy rate per 1,000 total live births
Llanelly .....	4.9	25.38	27.16	15.2	38.07
England and Wales .....	.64	24.9	23.1	17.3	—

### Live Births

394 Live Births were registered giving an adjusted birth rate of 12.15 compared with 12.75 for 1954 and 14.4 for 1953.

The proportion of illegitimate live births registered to the total live births in 1955 was 3.8 compared with 3.5 in 1954 and 4.0 in 1953.

### Still Births

11 Still Births were registered for 1955 compared with 13 for 1954 and 11 for 1953.

There were no illegitimate still births for 1953 or 1954, compared with one for 1955.

### Infant Mortality

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1955 compared with 11 in 1954 and 14 in 1953. Of these, 6 were neonatal deaths in 1955, 9 in 1954 and 11 in 1953.

The Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was as follows :—

25.38 for 1955. 26.07 for 1954. 29.5 for 1953.

The causes of death of children under four weeks (i.e. neonatal mortality) were Prematurity (2) Convulsions (1) Congenital Malformations (1) Congenital Heart Disease (1) Hare lip, Cleft Palate Prematurity (1). For children between the ages of 4 weeks and one year the causes were Broncho Pneumonia (1) Gastro Enteritis (2) and Emphysema (1).

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

Maternal ignorance, coupled with overcrowding, must still be regarded as a major factor in some of these infant deaths.



## Causes of Deaths in Llanelly Borough in 1955

(Registrar-General's Statistics)

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	5	3	8
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	13	5	18
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	18	3	21
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	13	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	22	11	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	1	3
16. Diabetes .....	—	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	33	50	83
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	41	9	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	1	4	5
20. Other heart diseases .....	28	29	57
21. Other circulatory disease .....	18	12	30
22. Influenza .....	3	4	7
23. Pneumonia .....	8	9	17
24. Bronchitis .....	35	16	51
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	6	2	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	4	—	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	—	3	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	11	—	11
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	2	2
31. Congenital malformations .....	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	37	32	69
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	1	3
34. All other accidents .....	3	8	11
35. Suicide .....	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—
All causes .....	294	226	520



The main causes of deaths in the Borough during 1955 were :

1. Cardiovascular conditions	.....	225	.....	43.3%
2. Cancers of various kinds	.....	91	.....	17.5%
3. Respiratory diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer)	.....	83	.....	15.9%
4. Tuberculosis	.....	8	.....	1.5%
5. Accidents	.....	14	.....	2.7%

Of the 11 accidental deaths, one was caused during employment, one whilst bathing, one by fire and the eight others by accidents in the home. The eight deaths due to accidents in the home chiefly occurred through falls by people in the age group 65 and over.

Deaths in the Borough exceeded births by 126. The population as estimated by the Registrar General has decreased from 34,329 in the 1951 Census, to 32,120. This is partly accounted for by rehousing of overcrowded families in council house estates in the Llanelly R.D.C. area.

The adjusted death rate for the Borough is again higher than that for England and Wales, whilst the birth rate is lower. The sickness rates published in the Registrar General's return suggest that these rates are considerably higher for some areas than others. It is perhaps regrettable that the number of insured persons for areas, is not given in the tables.

### Cancer

Cancer deaths increased from 104 in 1954 to 91 in 1955. Deaths from Cancer of the lung and bronchus however increased from 13 in 1954 to 21 in 1955—18 males, 3 females. Deaths from Cancer of the breast remained at 13 for both 1954 and 1955. Once again I would like to emphasise that early treatment, particularly of breast and skin cancers give a very high percentage of complete cure.

### Diphtheria—Immunisation

An adequate level of immunization, if maintained, can drive diphtheria altogether from this country. Experience in 1955 has shown that in communities where immunization is below standard the risk of infection can be considerable. A case of diphtheria in a school community can produce a large number of carriers and so increase the risk of infection to any unimmunized children in that community, as well as to younger home contacts.

Each generation of parents needs to be reminded that even if they rarely hear of a case of diphtheria, they know this was not always so. The present level of immunization is still below what is aimed at.



In 1954 the fatality ratios in the younger age groups under 1 and 1-4 were still high when compared with the other age groups. It is emphasised that unless the immunization of younger age groups can be made more complete, the shift in the diphtheria incidence from the ages 10-24 to the 1-4 children is likely to persist and may well become more pronounced; this is the age at which the disease is likely to be more fatal.

Immunization figures in Llanelly Borough during 1953-55:

Year.	Ages in Years.		Boosters.	Total.
	0—5	5—15		
1953	243	2	10	255
1954	282	54	461	797
1955	238	5	9	252

The importance of Immunization is shown from the figures for deaths from, and notifications of diphtheria for England and Wales since 1948.

Year.	Deaths.	Notifications.
1948	156	3575
1949	84	1890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	11	161
	(provisional)	(provisional)

From the figures, it may be seen that diphtheria is becoming an increasingly rare condition. Immunization under such conditions is essential if large and possibly serious outbreaks of the disease are to be avoided in the future.

### **Poliomyelitis**

It is anticipated that vaccination of selected groups of the population against poliomyelitis would be made available during 1956.

Two cases (females) were notified during 1955, one paralytic and one non-paralytic. In both instances the disease was slight and no serious after effects resulted.



### **Scarlet Fever**

The twenty cases notified during the year (17 males and 3 females) show an increase of ten as compared with the previous year. The disease continues to be mild in character.

### **Whooping Cough**

Thirty-one cases were notified (12 males and 19 females), as compared with nineteen cases in 1954.

### **Measles**

Eight hundred and forty-nine cases (435 males and 414 females) were reported during the year. The heaviest incidence was in the 3-9 year group in which 366 males and 328 females were affected. Generally, the attack was slight and no serious complications were reported.

### **Food Poisoning**

It was reported by the Management of a local factory that eighteen of their employees were taken ill at work, the symptoms being severe abdominal pains and diarrhoea. The illness was of a very short duration and none of the employees lost work.

Immediate steps were taken to prevent the spread of the illness. It had not been possible to positively identify the actual cause of the illness. Examination of various specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen revealed the presence of *Staphylococcus Aureus* in abrasions on the hands of one of the canteen workers. This could possibly have been the cause of the outbreak. A similar outbreak of short duration, at a school in a neighbouring authority's area some months previously had however failed to disclose any positive casual organisms. The histories in that outbreak suggested that the cause was not due to food poisoning, and was possibly a virus infection.



# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1955.

[illegible]



	Para-Typhoid		Erysipelas		Meningococcal Infections		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Final numbers after correction :								
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-14 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-44 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
45-64 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 and over	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (all ages)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

	Respiratory		Tuberculosis		Other		Other Notifiable Diseases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Original	Final
Numbers originally notified	20	8	.....	1	3	6	M. F.	M. F.
Final numbers after correction :							Puerperal Pyrexia	
Under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5-14 years	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2
15-24 years	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25-44 years	8	4	.....	.....	1	3	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
45-64 years	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
65 and over	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (all ages)	20	9	.....	1	4	6	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OVER THE LAST 40 YEARS

Year	NOTIFICATIONS			DEATHS			
	Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Non-Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Respiratory	Rate per 1,000 population	Non-Respiratory
1913	67	1.99	33	.98	32	.95	7
1923	88	2.3	35	.9	49	1.23	12
1933	47	1.23	16	.36	30	.78	4
1938	33	.89	12	.32	23	.62	4
1943	42	1.20	13	.42	26	.60	3
1951	42	1.24	9	.26	13	.31	5
1952	43	1.3	2	.06	7	.21	1
1953	36	1.1	7	.2	7	.21	2
1954	37	1.13	11	.3	10	.31	1
1955	29	0.90	11	.34	8	.24	.....
Figures for England Wales for 1955				.....	5838	.13	655
							.015



## Tuberculosis

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis (all kinds) notified in year per 1,000 population	.....	.....	1.24
No. of Respiratory cases notified during year per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.9

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year were eight, five males and three females (.24 per 1,000 population), of these three were in the age group 25-44 and five in the age group 45-64.

The notifications of new cases were eight less than those for 1954.

Notifications of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (29) and deaths from non-respiratory Tuberculosis (0), were the lowest ever recorded in the area. This is an encouraging sign in the fight against this disease. The Tuberculosis death rate for the area is however still higher than that for England and Wales as a whole, and there is no room for complacency in the fight against this crippling disease.

The treatment of tuberculous patients is undertaken by the Regional Hospital Boards through the Chest Physicians.

Enquiries regarding the domicilliary care of tuberculous patients should be addressed to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The County Council will assist in the domicilliary care of tuberculous and other patients, by the provision on loan, or otherwise, of beds, bedding, sickroom equipment and home-help assistance. In addition, sleeping out shelters are available for certain tuberculous patients.

In certain cases, assistance may be given to relatives visiting tuberculous patients in hospitals over forty miles away.

## Mass Radiography Service

A fixed Mass Radiography Unit operates at Trinity Place, Swansea (near the Central Police Station). School children should attend between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on Mondays. Other patients can attend as follows:—

Mondays—2 to 4 p.m.

Tuesdays and Wednesdays—10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 to 4 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m.

Thursdays and Fridays—10 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 to 4 p.m.

The mobile X-ray unit will probably pay a visit to Llanelly during the first six months of 1956.

**Isolation Hospitals**—Cases of infectious diseases from the Borough are sent to the West Wales Isolation Hospital, Tumble, and also to Hill House Hospital, Swansea.



During the year the following cases were admitted:—

Chorea .....	1
Encephalitis .....	3
Gastro Enteritis .....	2
Impetigo .....	1
Influenza .....	4
Measles .....	3
Meningitis .....	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum .....	1
Pneumonia .....	9
Poliomyelitis .....	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2
Rheumatic Fever .....	1
Scarlet Fever .....	1
Sonne Dysentery .....	3
Tonsillitis .....	2
Tuberculosis .....	1

**Laboratory Facilities**—During the year the following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for examination:—

Faeces	30	Water	26
Throat Swabs	3	Foods	6
Milk	30	Icecream	43

**Vapour Gas Disinfecter**—This was jointly acquired by the Llanelly Borough, Llanelly Rural, Burry Port Urban and Kidwelly Borough Councils and was installed early in 1955.



## GENERAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### Clinics :

Clinic	Where Held	When Held	Times
Infant Welfare .....	" Brynmair," Goring Road.	Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays.	2-4 p.m. each day.
Ante-Natal .....	Do.	Tuesdays	9.30 a.m.—12 noon 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Gynaecological .....	Nursing Institute, Goring Road.	2nd and last Friday in each month.	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea.	Males : Mondays Wednesdays	2 p.m.—7 p.m. 6 p.m.
		Females : Wednesdays	3 p.m.
	Llanelly General Hospital.	Specialist in attendance. Males : Thursdays	6.30 p.m.- 9 p.m.
		Females : Wednesdays	2 p.m.—4 p.m.
		Treatment only Daily Saturdays	7.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. 7.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
Chest Clinic .....	Bay View, Capel Road.	Daily	9 a.m.—5 p.m.
Immunization .....	" Brynmair," Goring Road	Last Friday every month.	10—11.30 a.m.
Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinic. ....	Llanelly General Hospital	Mondays	2 p.m.

### Local Hospitals

There are three local hospitals—the Llanelly General Hospital of 166 beds ; the Bryntirion Hospital of 147 beds and the Glasfryn Maternity Hospital of 12 beds.

During the year, the Council showed considerable concern about the scarcity of maternity, acute and chronic sick hospital beds in the area. Joint representations with neighbouring authorities was made to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board, in an attempt to



rectify this position, and to provide improved specialist and hospital facilities for the area. The waiting lists for admission to the local hospitals show the pressing need for more accommodation. Most medical opinions today believe that, wherever possible, it is best to treat the patient in the home. In order to do this successfully, the home should have the facilities and the amenities today regarded as necessary for its smooth running. The Council, by its housing programme, the modernisation of old council houses, and the provision of improvement grants, etc., is endeavouring to give the people these facilities and amenities.

### **Gynaecological Clinic**

Under the arrangements of the County Council a Clinic is held at the Nursing Institute, Goring Road, Llanelly, twice monthly for married women requiring advice on birth control on medical grounds. Medical practitioners requiring the attendance of patients at the Clinic are required to send full particulars under confidential cover, to the County Medical Officer of Health.

### **Distribution of Welfare Foods**

National Welfare Foods which were formerly distributed by the Ministry of Food, are now distributed under arrangements of the Carmarthenshire County Council.

The centre is open daily at the Old Town Hall.

### **Home Nursing Equipment**

Sick-room and nursing articles and equipment required for patients at home can be obtained as follows :—

- (a) From the County Nursing Association or from District Nursing Associations. Applications should be made to the District Nurse.
- (b) From the County Medical Officer of Health. Patients are charged according to the family circumstances and the cost of the article.

Equipment provided under the County Council arrangements include air beds, air rings, bed cradles, bed pans, back rests, crutches, urinals, waterproof sheets, etc.

### **Home Help Service**

The Home Help Service is organized by the Carmarthenshire County Council.

The Home Helps are provided during the laying-in period in maternity cases where the patient has no relative available to undertake the domestic duties of the home, and also in certain



cases of sickness or need. For those on National Assistance, domestic help can be arranged when needed through the National Assistance Board.

The Health Department collaborate closely with the officials responsible for the services enumerated above.

### **Mental Health Service**

The Officer duly authorised to take initial proceedings under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, for the provision and care and treatment of persons in the area suffering from mental illness is Mr. D. A. John, 61, Llandafen Road, Pemberton, Llanelly.

### **Mental Defectives**

The Carmarthenshire County Council is responsible for the ascertainment, supervision and general welfare of mental defectives.

Supervisory home visits are made by a Social Worker and a Home Teacher is also employed for the home teaching of mental defectives. It is expected that an Occupation Centre will be opened at the old Nevill's Foundry Offices, Ann Street, Llanelly, during 1956.

Defectives who cannot be fitted into the community are referred to the Regional Hospital Board for admission to suitable institutions.

### **Blood Transfusion Service**

There is a small Blood Bank at the Llanelly General Hospital and the services of a Pathologist with three trained Technicians are available.

Blood Grouping and Cross Matching are part of the normal laboratory routine and a twenty-four hour service is maintained for emergencies.

The demand on the Blood Bank is extremely heavy and, unfortunately, is by no means covered by donations from the local population.

### **National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**

The local Inspector's address is—64, Felinfoel Road, Llanelly (Phone 1441).

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH**

### **Water Supply**

The Corporation Waterworks undertakings consist of:—

- (a) The Cwmlledi Reservoir constructed in 1878, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.
- (b) The Upper Lledi Reservoir constructed in 1904, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.



- (c) The river intake on the Gwendraeth Fach which affords a supply of 3 million gallons per day.
- (d) An intake on the River Towy designed to abstract 6.1 million gallons per day.
- (e) There are two systems of mains supplying the Borough limits : (i) a domestic main which delivers water treated by Slow Sand Filters and Chloramine, and (ii) trade water mains which deliver (chlorinated) water only for industrial purposes.

During 1955 the quantity of water pumped into the reservoir was 835,876,000 gallons, of which 428,704,000 gallons were pumped from the Gwendraeth Fach River in 114 pumping days and 407,172,000 gallons from the River Towy in 100 pumping days.

### **Water Distribution in Corporation Water Limits**

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes during the year was 2,399,866 gallons and for trade purposes 4,532,233 gallons.

The average daily consumption per head for domestic purposes was 52.1 gallons.

The total number of houses—Borough and Rural—supplied with water was 13,464 for an estimated population of 46,043.

### **Rainfall**

The total rainfall for 1955 was 45.40 inches as against 72.41 inches for 1954 and which compares with an average fall of 51.06 inches over the past 73 years.

Rain fell on 177 days, and the maximum fall in 24 hours occurred on 26th March when 1.92 inches were recorded between 9 a.m. on the 26th March and 9 a.m. on the 27th March.

### **Safeguarding the Water Supply**

All the men employed by the Town Council in their water undertaking are medically examined and have serological tests before being employed.

### **Towy Water Scheme**

This scheme was officially opened on the 6th May, 1955, and provided for the abstraction of 6.1 million gallons per day from the River Towy. Of this quantity one million gallons per day is reserved for the Carmarthen Rural District Council and half a million gallons per day for the Llandilo Rural District Council. In addition, it was agreed to supply the Llanelly Rural District Council with 600,000 gallons per day.



It had been anticipated that the heavy demand for tinplates and the installation of the very modern plant at Trostre the town's supplies would need to be augmented. Powers were obtained under the Llanelly Corporation Water Order, 1951.

At the point of intake at Nantgaredig there is a catchment area of 277,200 acres and the minimum flow in the river of about 30 million gallons per day. As the water is slightly acid, it is lime treated at the point of intake as well as in the sedimentation reservoir with a capacity of 800,000 gallons.

The rising main is 21 inches in diameter and is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long the route being mainly through fields running parallel with the main road. The water enters the River Lliedi near Cynheidre and then flows into the upper Lliedi reservoir.

The expansion of the Corporation's water undertaking over the past 100 years has been a vital factor in the growth and development of the town which has an area of 2,069 acres, but the Corporation are the water authority for some 2,492 acres in the Llanelly Rural District and in all serve a population of approximately 45,000.

The total resources available are about 12 million gallons daily, leaving a margin of four million gallons of water for new industries. In addition, under their 1920 Water Act, the Corporation possess Parliamentary Powers to abstract all the water from the Gwendraeth Fach watershed, which when developed, can give additional storage of 600 million gallons.

### Water Analysis

The water for domestic supply is subjected to slow sand filtration and chloramine treatment. Monthly chemical and fortnightly bacteriological analyses of the water show that the final treatment is satisfactory. There is evidence that the existing sand filtration beds are inadequate to meet the increasing demand. This matter has been the subject of deliberations with the Borough Surveyor and the Ministry. As a safeguard it was agreed to purchase an additional water chlorinator as a standby in the event of the present plant becoming unserviceable. The cost of the new plant will be in the region of £1,000.

The samples taken on 20th December, 1955, for examination by Mr. H. J. Evans, County Analyst, Carmarthen, showed the following results :—

No. 1 Domestic Supply.—Lead service pipe at Delabeche Street.

No. 1A Domestic Supply.—From Filter Beds. Raw water.

No. 2 Industrial Supply.—Hydrant at Marshfield Square.

No. 3 Gwendraeth Supply.—River at Kidwelly Intake.



	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3
Appearance	Clear, Bright	Fairly Clear	Cloudy	Fairly Clear
pH Value	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.5
Colour (Hazen Units)	0	5	30	0
Parts per 100,000				
Free Ammonia	0.0160	0.0060	0.0060	0.0100
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.010	0.0140	0.0270	0.0170
Chlorides, as Cl <sub>2</sub>	1.70	1.70	1.80	1.90
Calculated as Common Salt	2.81	2.81	2.97	3.14
Total Solids	10.6	11.0	14.5	18.6
Nitrates	0.05	Trace	0.13	0.15
Nitrites	0.002	Trace	0.002	0.002
Oxygen consumed at 27 deg. C. :				
In 4 hours	0.058	0.088	0.143	0.154
In 15 minutes	0.031	0.012	0.071	0.030
Total Alkalinity, as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	4.0	3.5	5.5	10.0
Total Hardness	4.0	3.5	5.5	10.0
		Parts per million		
Residual Chlorine	0.25		0.07	

### Bacteriological Examinations

	No. 1	No. 1A	No. 2	No. 3
No. of organisms per c.c. developed on Agar during 48 hours at 37 deg. C.	12	40	125	80
No. of organisms per c.c. developed on Agar during 48 hours at 22 deg. C.	125	380	Very Large	640
Coliform organisms per 100 c.cs.	Nil	18+	18+	18+
Faecal Coli per 100 c.cs.	Nil	18+	18+	18+

### Remarks

Nos. 1 and 1A : Treatment has removed some of the organic matter and all the colour. Sterilisation has been effective and the treated water is fit for drinking and all domestic purposes.

No. 2 : Sterilisation has not been effective.

No. 3 : A river water of a good degree of purity.

The Bacteriological condition of the treated water may be classified as Highly Satisfactory.

### Sewerage

District.	Description of Sewer.
Machynis Sewer Outfall	18 in. diameter Salt Glaze Ware pipe.
Morfa Sewer Outfall	4 ft. 6 in. x 3ft. 0 in. culvert.
Northumberland Main Sewer Outfall.	4 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 6 in. egg shaped brick sewer.



District.	Description of Sewer.
Lead Works Sewer Outfall .....	3 ft. 9 in. x 2ft. 6 in. egg shaped brick sewer.
Forge Sewer Outfall.....	24 in. diameter cast iron pipes.
Cefncaeau .....	Connected to Llanelly Rural District sewer by agreement.
Marble Hall .....	Connected to Llanelly Rural District sewer by agreement.

### Disposal of Sewage

The South Wales River Board drew attention to the need for the construction of sewage disposal works to deal with the crude sewage entering the Loughor estuary from the Borough.

Following consideration of the request, the Town Council decided to engage Consultants to report on the matter.

### Closet Accommodation

No. of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation .....	60
No. of houses with pails contents of which the occupiers dispose of themselves .....	22
No. of houses with private cesspools .....	18

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

The distribution of dustbins to all householders of the Borough was completed during the year, and there was an immediate improvement in the condition of the back lanes.

Regular supervisory visits were made to the town's refuse tip. The condition and siting of the present refuse tip has been the subject of numerous complaints from householders in the area. An improvement was effected during the summer months by employing a bulldozer to lower the level of the existing tip and cover the recently deposited refuse. Parts of the tip are on fire, and the condition of the remainder is unsatisfactory. It is suggested that effectively controlled tipping could be used in areas of the borough, to the benefit of the town.

The amount of refuse collected in the period 1st April, 1955 to 31st March, 1956, was 13,380 tons (estimated).

### Provision of Litter Baskets

A further supply of litter baskets were received during the year and these were distributed in various suitable sites.



## HOUSING

A woman housing investigator, Mrs. O. Morris, S.R.N., visits all houses owned by the Corporation. Where conditions are unsatisfactory, the cases are reported to the Borough Treasurer who refers them to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. These cases are investigated by members of the Health Department. In the allocation of Council houses, the staff of the Health Department schedule overcrowded houses, and when appropriate, make specific recommendations, especially in cases of tuberculosis.

### Overcrowding

Total No. of overcrowded families at 31/12/1955 .....	221
Approximate number of persons affected .....	916
Total No. of applicants for Council houses .....	765

### Provision of Houses

Up to the end of 1955, the Town Council had erected 2,749 dwelling houses, of which 887 were situated in the Llanelly Rural District area.

No. of houses in course of erection at 31/12/1954 .....	102
No. of houses completed during 1955 .....	102
No. of houses in course of erection at 31/12/1955 .....	Nil.

Of the houses completed in 1955, 98 were situated in the Llanelly Rural District area, and 4 in the Borough.

No. of houses erected by private enterprise—5.

### Inspections, etc.

Details of inspections are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### Rivers and Streams

The River Lliedi passes through the town and is occasionally polluted by the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This was guarded against as much as possible.

### Swimming Pool

No progress has been made with the provision of a swimming pool in the Borough. The continued bathing in the North Dock, the water of which is not free from pollution, is still the cause of grave anxiety during hot weather.



### **Paddling Pool**

The Paddling Pool at Parc Howard was officially declared open on 17th May, 1955. It has proved to be a great boon to the younger children who during the warm weather gather there in their hundreds.

The pool has been built between the children's playground and the nursery and provides a fully equipped children's corner.

### **Individual Unfit Houses**

During the year action was taken under section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, in 17 cases, and under section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, in 21 cases.

The condemnation of each house involved the rehousing of the tenant with the consequent reduction of available houses for families in badly overcrowded premises.

In view of this, it was considered advisable to deal with unfit properties in small numbers from time to time, depending upon the number of new Council houses being erected.

### **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Slum Clearance**

Following the receipt of the official Circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and with the view of submitting proposals as required by Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents, Act, 1954, 520 houses were surveyed for this purpose.

In accordance with Section 1 of the above Act the proposal for dealing with 246 unfit houses in the Borough were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In my report submitted to the Housing Committee, I indicated that the problems of the overcrowded and to a small extent tuberculous cases still remained. In addition there is a large number of applicants for council houses on the waiting list in other categories which have not yet been dealt with.

Up to the present the Council has only been able to deal with

- (1) Scheduled overcrowded families.
- (2) Tuberculous families.
- (3) Families living in unfit houses.

Families and others living in shared houses with no overcrowded conditions have not as yet been dealt with. The problem of rehousing such families together with aged and sick people living in unsatisfactory conditions has yet to be tackled.

The Council has felt that the lowering of the housing grants together with the dear money policy of the government would be likely to put the rental of the houses built under such conditions at too high a level for the workers of the area to pay.



Shortage of building sites within the Borough has also had an adverse effect on building progress.

Of the 246 unfit houses it was recommended that 95 be dealt with within the next five years.

### **Improvements Scheme**

The Llanelly Town Council was the first Local Authority in Wales to carry out an improvement scheme under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1949, whereby an Exchequer Contribution is payable to Local Authorities who carry out improvements to their older types of houses.

In collaboration with the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, an Exhibition of the Improvements Scheme carried out in 25 houses in Heol Tregoning took place during the period 7th to 12th March, 1955, at which representatives of Welsh local authorities and other interested persons attended.

Many private individuals have since taken advantage of the provisions contained in Section 20 of the Act, whereby grants of up to half the estimated cost of the improvements could be obtained with the result that a number of the older type dwelling houses have become fully modernised.

The Town Council has also embarked upon a further Improvements Scheme for 24 of its properties in Westbury Street.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**

**Meat and Other Foods.**—Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., are visited regularly and particulars of condemnations are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. K. J. Mackay, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough, assisted by the Sanitary Inspectors, are responsible for the inspection and condemnation of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse.

Details of the numbers inspected and the condemnations are shewn in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**—Six licences were granted by the Town Council during the year.

### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is now the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the principal instrument for enforcing good food hygiene practices.



A large measure of preparatory work has already been undertaken by my Staff in preparedness for the coming into operation of the Act and Regulations, with the result that considerable improvements have already been effected in food premises.

The close co-operation of the trades people of the town, coupled with their willingness to put into effect any suggested improvements has greatly facilitated the carrying out of this vital preparatory work.

### **Milk Supply**

No. of dairies in the Borough	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of pasteurising plants	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of distributors	.....	.....	.....	31

Regular inspections of all dairy premises in the Borough were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

No. of dealers licensed to use designation " Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of dealers licensed to use designation " T.T./ Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of dealers licensed to use designation " Tuberculin Tested "	.....	.....	.....	16
No. of dealers' supplementary licences to use designation " Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	2

Pasteuriser's licences and Tuberculin Tested milk producer's licences are issued by the Carmarthenshire County Council and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

### **Sampling**

Thirty samples of Pasteurised milk were taken to ascertain whether the standard was maintained. One did not comply with the Methylene Blue test.

The thirty samples were also examined by the Phosphatase test and all complied with the standard.

### **The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955**

Under this Order, which became operative on the 21st March, 1955, Llanelly Borough was scheduled as a Specified Area where it will be illegal to sell for human consumption any milk which is not specially designated milk in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, or the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

### **Ice Cream**

No. of premises registered under the Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, for the—

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	.....	.....	13
Sale only of ice cream	.....	.....	117



During the year forty-three samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for examination by the Methylene Blue test with the following results :

31 were pronounced to be "Satisfactory" whilst 12 samples were stated to be "Unsatisfactory."

All the ice cream vendors are supplied with the results of the examination of samples taken from them and copies of the results are sent to manufacturers in cases where samples are taken from retailers only.

It is the practice for a Sanitary Inspector to follow up unsatisfactory samples and take subsequent samples to ensure that the standard is improved.

The considerable improvement in the bacterial cleanliness of ice cream during the past few years is due to the attention given by the Sanitary Inspectors to this commodity.

### **Food premises registered under Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929**

The number of food premises registered under the Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, for the preparation or manufacture of faggots, sausages and the curing of fish, is seven.

### **Slaughterhouse**

A meeting took place early in the year between representatives of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the Officials of the Town Council with regard to carrying out of further improvements and modernisation works at the Slaughterhouse.

The scheme prepared included the provision of a killing box, bleeding trough, chilling facilities, offal rooms, increased hanging accommodation, new pens, runways, mess room, offices, etc.

In the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Slaughterhouses published in July, 1955, it was recommended that the Llanelly Borough be served by a Slaughterhouse situated in Carmarthen Borough. The effect of this proposal on the Llanelly Abattoir was a matter of much concern and in the light of the above proposed improvements the Town Clerk sought the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, regarding the future of the Llanelly Abattoir.

It was pointed out, that the proposals were still to be investigated with regard to local circumstances and the Council felt that strong opposition should be raised to the suggested location of a central Slaughterhouse at Carmarthen. To assist in this aim representatives of the Llanelly and District Masters Butchers' Association were invited to meet the Markets Committee with a view to discussing the issues involved and of obtaining their support to the opposition against the Slaughterhouse location plan proposed for Carmarthenshire.



## Markets—Modernization

The Town Council approved the scheme for the modernization of the Butchers' Stalls. This provides for stalls or shops, of uniform frontage of twenty feet with an increased depth of approximately four feet, glass windows, internal serving and display counters, hot water facilities, overhead rails for hanging all meat inside the shops, the tiling of walls, floors, etc.

## Food Premises within the Borough

24	Bakers and Confectioners.
1	Brewery.
48	Butchers.
23	Cafes.
1	Cold Stores.
47	Confectioners.
16	Dairies.
2	Departmental Stores.
14	Factory Canteens.
40	Fish Friers.
19	Fishmongers.
60	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.
120	General Stores.
75	Grocers.
124	Ice Cream Premises.
119	Licensed Premises.
2	Mineral Water Factories.
2	Pickle Factories.
4	Restaurants.
6	School Kitchens.

In addition, the Corporation Market which has 145 permanent stalls, as well as 15 tables in the covered way for casual traders, has :—

17	Meat Stalls.
6	Cafes.
14	Confectioners.
11	Fishmongers.
57	Fruiterers and Greengrocers.
10	Welsh Produce Stalls.
1	Laver Bread Stall.
11	Butcher Stalls.
23	Miscellaneous Stalls.

## Atmospheric Pollution

The Town Council are members of the National Smoke Abatement Society and are represented on its South Wales Divisional Committee by Councillor William Davies.



Various factories were visited during the year following the receipt of complaints of atmospheric pollution, and thanks to the co-operation of the managements, efforts were made to minimise such pollution.

During November, 1955, a meeting was convened by the Town Council to discuss methods of abating smoke and grit nuisance at various works. There was a good response to the invitation and representatives of local and adjoining industrial firms as well as local authorities, and the Chamber of Trade were present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. C. A. J. Plummer and E. M. Brown, of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

The questions submitted at the meeting were indicative of the keen interest taken locally in the difficult problem, and also of the possible implications of the Clean Air Bill.

### **Moveable Dwellings**

Complaints regarding gipsy encampments showed a further decline during the year, following the restrictive measures that had been initiated to discourage these nomadic people.

### **Offensive Trades**

During the year an application was received under section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the renewal of the Consent to the continuation of the establishment of an offensive trade of rag and bone dealers in premises in Embankment Road.

This was acceded to conditionally.

The Town Council during the year also renewed its consent to the establishment of the trade of Gutscraper.

### **National Assistance Act, Section 47**

No action was taken under this Act during the year.



**REPORT**

of

**Mr. J. E. MARKS, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

During the year 1,259 complaints were received by the Department. The complaints related to various nuisances; insanitary and overcrowded conditions in dwelling houses; unsatisfactory hygienic conditions in factories and other premises; rodent and insect infestations; unsound food; accumulations of refuse; atmospheric pollution; moveable dwellings; water supplies, etc. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and dealt with.

No. of persons, including property owners interviewed ..... 3084

A great measure of success in securing compliance with the requirements of notices has been due to personal contact with owners or agents of properties, whenever possible.

**Details of Inspections :****General Sanitation :**

Drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal ..... 306

Drains and sewers tested	.....	colour	35
		volatile	31
		smoke	1

All complaints of choked and defective drains or sewers, or of leakage of cesspools, receive immediate attention and the team of flushers employed by the Corporation work in very close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors.

**Water Supply** ..... 15

All defects, leakages, etc., discovered are reported to the Borough Surveyor and Engineer's Department.

Regular samples of the town's domestic water supply are taken by the Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological examinations in addition to the samples submitted by the Borough Surveyor and Engineer's Department, for chemical and bacteriological analyses.

No. of samples taken (all satisfactory) ..... 26

**Refuse Collection and Disposal** ..... 80

These visits relate to complaints of indiscriminate dumping of domestic and trade refuse. The Department works in close co-operation with that of the Borough Surveyor and Engineer who is responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse.



## Abatement of Nuisances ..... 617

These inspections and re-inspections were mainly concerned with the disrepair of dwelling houses.

## Offensive Trades ..... 32

The two offensive trades established in the Borough are those of Gut Scraper and Rag and Bone Dealer. These are kept under regular observation.

## Common Lodging House ..... 12

There is one Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 68 lodgers. The premises are subjected to constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. Control is afforded by the Bye-laws, and the annual registration of the Keeper and Deputy Keeper.

## Moveable Dwellings ..... 84

These visits were chiefly concerned with gipsy encampments.

## Factories and Workplaces ..... 53

## Sanitary condition of places of public entertainment ..... 5

## Rag Flock Act and Regulations ..... 2

One factory is registered in the Borough.

## Pet Animals Act ..... 5

Three premises are registered in the Borough.

# HOUSING

## Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:

- |         |  |     |
|---------|--|-----|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....                      | 534 |
| (b)     | Number of inspections made for the purpose .....   | 809 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded .....                          | 235 |
| (b)     | Number of inspections made for the purpose .....   | 342 |
| (3)     | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... | 246 |



(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	128
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**Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	70
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**Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	7
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .....	17
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders .....	2

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit .....	—



(e) Proceedings under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	21
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit .....	—

**Overcrowding :**

No. of visits paid .....	259
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**Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1938**

**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954**

Two certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

**Food Hygiene, etc. :**

Food premises .....	2513
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This figure relates to visits and re-visits made in connection with the inspection and supervision, of the handling, storing, preparation and distribution of food.

(For details of premises, milk and ice cream, sampling, etc., see report of the Medical Officer of Health).



## PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2203	523	874	17520	7530	—
Number inspected	2203	523	874	17520	7530	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	10	6	12	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	470	52	29	1513	391	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	21.47	11.85	3.71	8.70	4.97	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	6	—	—	69	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.05	1.33	—	—	.87	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



### Condemnation of Meat and other Foods

The following amounts of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year:—

Canned foods, 4,554 lbs. ; Imported Beef, 991 lbs. ; Pork, 138 lbs. ; Sausages, 110 lbs. ; Fish, 140 lbs. ; Bacon, 220 lbs. ; Lard, 33 lbs. ; Butter, 18 lbs. ; Margarine, 38 lbs. ; Cheese, 387 lbs. ; Dried Fruit, 90 lbs. ; Honey, 52 lbs. ; Jellies, 20 lbs. ; Cake mixtures, 28 lbs.

Apart from unfit meat and offal, which are disposed of for " conversion " into by-products, all condemned foodstuffs were destroyed by disinfectant and disposed of by burial at the town refuse tip.

### Atmospheric Pollution :

Observations made	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
(Further details contained in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health).					

### Infectious Diseases Control :

Investigations of notified cases	.....	.....	.....	67
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### Miscellaneous :

Visits made in connection with interviews of property owners, agents, solicitors, contractors and to other Departments of the Corporation	.....	.....	.....	.....	536
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### Disinfections and Disinfestations :

Following infectious and other diseases	.....	.....	40
Following dirty and verminous conditions	.....	.....	35

Terminal disinfections are carried out following all cases of infectious diseases. Disinfections are also undertaken following all deaths from tuberculosis, or after admission into sanatorium or hospital, or transfer or removal to other towns. On request, fumigations are also undertaken following deaths from other diseases.

The disinfection or disinfestation of any private dwelling houses or premises is undertaken, and charged for, otherwise advice is given.

The number of Library books disinfected during the year were	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
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**The Public Mortuary** is under the supervision of the Department and subjected to regular cleansing. The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the equipment and clothing, etc., used in the post-mortem room.



## Rodent Control

The destruction of rats and mice is an important branch of the work of the Department.

A free service is afforded to owners and occupiers of private dwellings. A charge is made for treatments carried out in business and industrial premises. Close supervision is exercised over special premises, such as Corporation's Refuse Tip, River Banks and the Public Slaughterhouse. Maintenance and other treatments of the town's sewers are also carried out.

Particulars of the work done the 12 months ended 31st March, 1956, to surface premises are as follows :—

	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses (2)	Business Premises (3)	Agri- cultural (4)
No. of properties inspected .....	24	835	14	7
No. of premises treated .....	17	422	13	—

7 notices were served under section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which were complied with.

## Matters reported to other Departments

Borough Surveyor and Engineer :

Drains and Sewers .....	.....	58	} 149
Dangerous structures .....	.....	25	
Flooding .....	.....	3	
Water leakages, etc. ....	.....	31	
Miscellaneous .....	.....	32	

Borough Architect :

Housing disrepairs .....	.....	8	} 17
Unsatisfactory Drains .....	.....	8	
Miscellaneous .....	.....	1	

## Shops Act, 1950

The Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of this Act, and it is pleasing to report no serious infringements.



## Details of Notices Served

### (a) Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 92 and 93

#### (Abatement of nuisances and repairs to property) :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	128
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	70
No. of statutory notices served	.....	7
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	6

### (b) Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929

#### 1. Section 43—Choked and defective drains :

No. of statutory notices served	.....	105
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	105

This valuable provision enables choked or otherwise defective drains to be dealt with within 24 hours.

#### 2. Section 45—Prohibition of tents, vans and sheds :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	11
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	11

This provision prohibits the use for human habitation of any tent, van, shed or similar structure within the Borough, without the previous consent of the Town Council.

### (c) Llanelly Local Board Act, 1888

#### Section 57—Provision of efficient W.C. flushing apparatus :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	21
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	20
No. of statutory notices served	.....	1
No. of statutory notices complied with	.....	1

### (d) Food and Drugs Act, 1938

#### Section 13—Notice of contravention in respect of premises where food is sold or stored :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	22
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	13

### (e) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

#### (Notice of contravention) :

No. of preliminary notices served	.....	4
No. of preliminary notices complied with	.....	4



(f) **Factories Act, 1937****(Notice of contravention) :**

No. of preliminary notices served .....	2
No. of preliminary notices complied with .....	2

(g) **Shops Act, 1950****(Notices of infringements) :**

No. of preliminary notices served .....	7
No. of preliminary notices complied with .....	6

(h) **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949****(Notices re rat proofing of premises) :**

No. of preliminary notices served .....	7
No. of preliminary notices complied with .....	7

**ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937****1.—Inspection for the purposes of Provisions as to Health.**

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	50	2	.....
Factories without mechanical power .....	3	.....	.....
Other premises under the Act— (including works of building and engineering constructions, but not outworkers premises) .....	.....	.....	.....
	53	2	.....



## 2.—Defects found.

Premises.	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which proceedings were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :—				
(a) Insufficient .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	2	2	.....	.....
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	2	.....	.....



2--Defects found

Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed	Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed	Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed	Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed	Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed	Number of defects in respect of which penalties have been imposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Went of cleanliness (2.1)	Overcrowding (2.2)	Unsanitary conditions (2.3)	Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)	Sanitary conveniences (2.6)
(a) Insufficient	(b) Unsanitary or insanitary	(c) Not separate for sexes	(d) Not separate for sexes	(e) Not separate for sexes	(f) Not separate for sexes
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
0	2	2	0	0	0

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1901

1--Inspection for the purpose of provisions as to Health

Premises	Inspected	Number of	
		Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with machinery power	50	2	
Factories with steam power	2		
Factories with other machinery power	53	2	







