Contributors

New Quay (Wales). Urban District Council.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

NEW QUAY, CARDIGANSHIRE

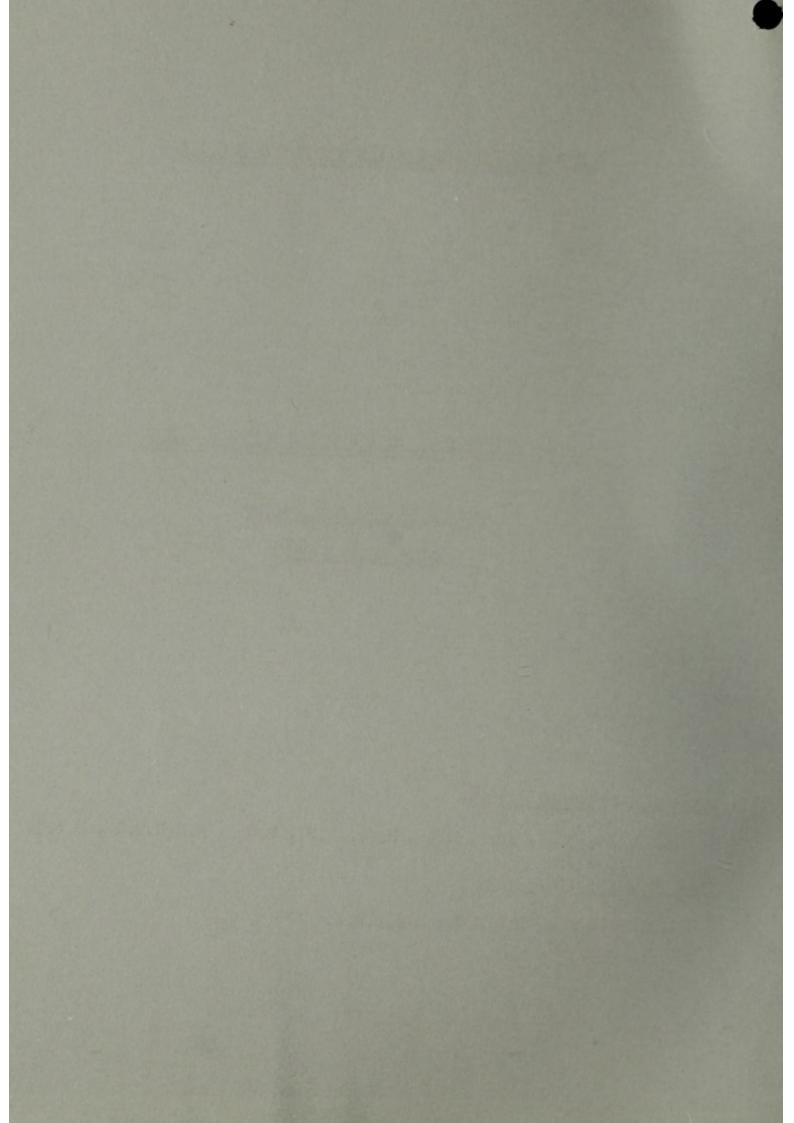
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1970

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

W. J. St. E.-G. Rhys, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

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



NEW QUAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman 1969/70

Chairman 1970/71

Councillor Walter Edwards

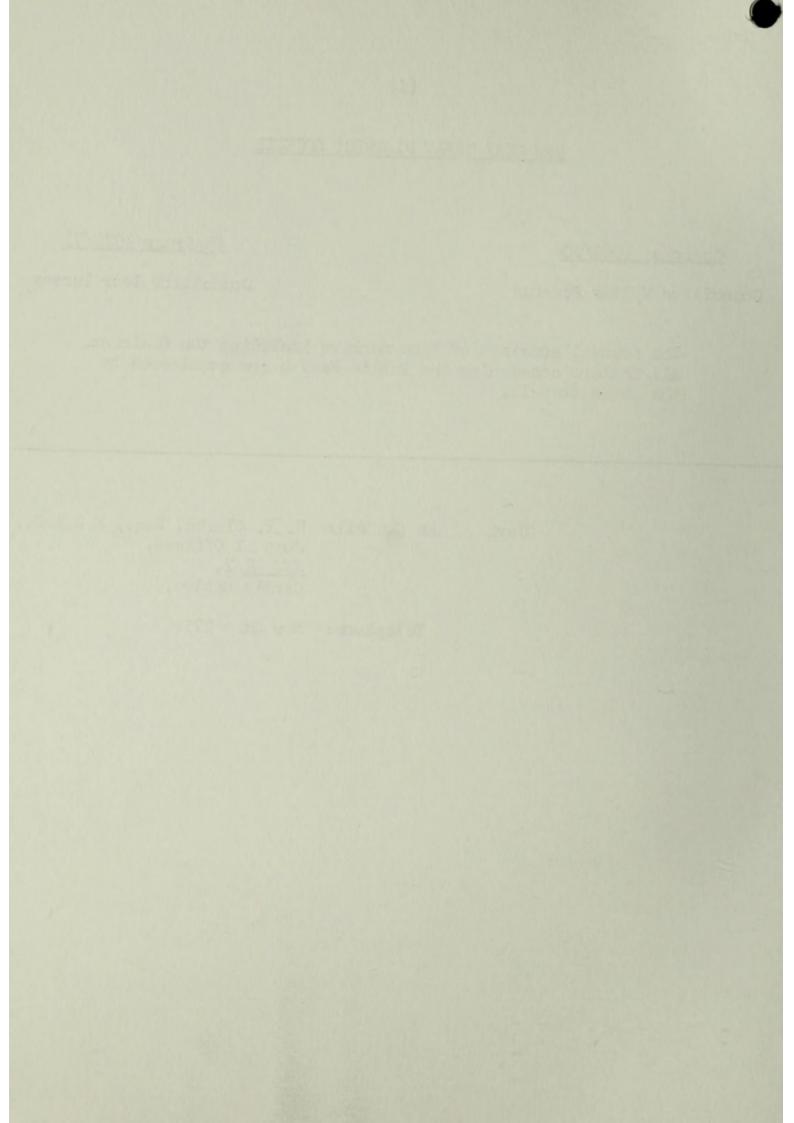
Councillor Ivor Pursey

The Council consists of nine members including the Chairman. All matters concerning the Public Health are considered by the whole Council.

Clerk of the Council:

H. T. Clarke, Esq., M.R.A.C., Council Offices, <u>NEW QUAY</u>, Cardiganshire.

Telephone: New Quay 275



To the Chairman and Members of New Quay Urban District Council

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1970.

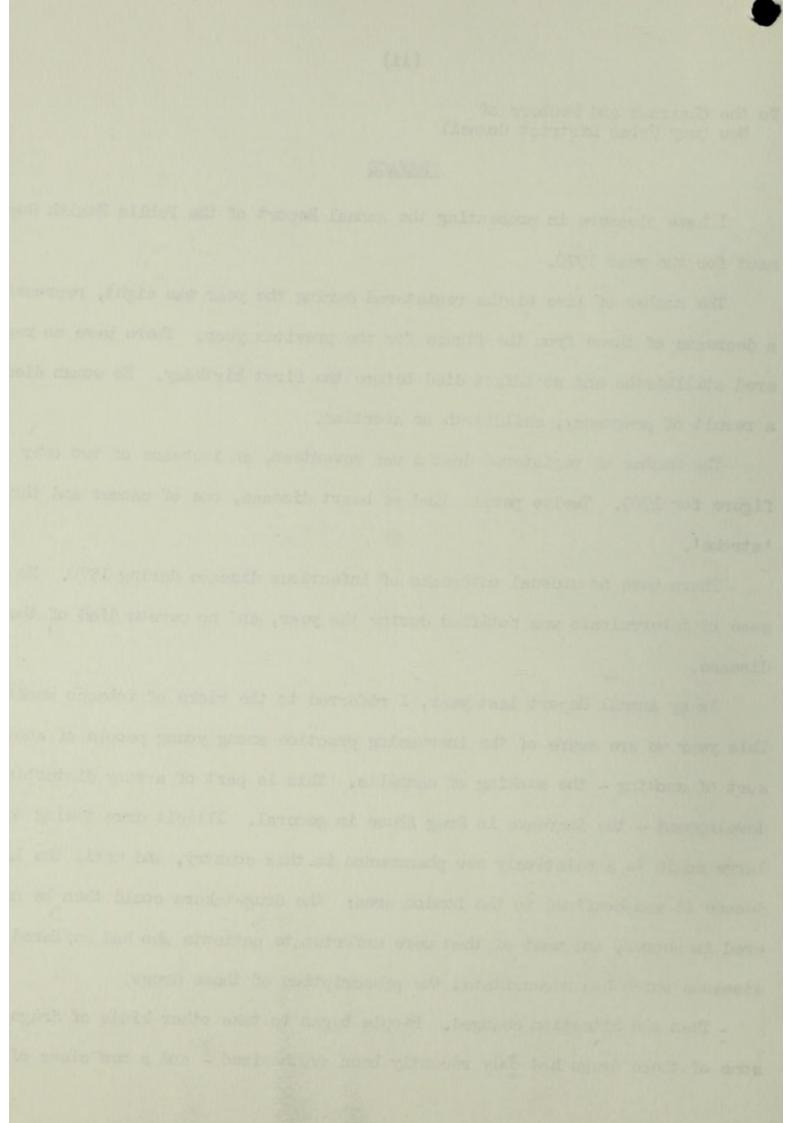
The number of live births registered during the year was eight, representing a decrease of three from the figure for the previous year. There were no registered stillbirths and no infant died before the first birthday. No woman died as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The number of registered deaths was seventeen, an increase of two over the figure for 1969. Twelve people died of heart disease, one of cancer and three of 'stroke'.

There were no unusual outbreaks of infectious disease during 1970. No new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year, and no person died of the disease.

In my Annual Report last year, I referred to the risks of tobacco smoking. This year we are aware of the increasing practice among young people of another sort of smoking - the smoking of cannabis. This is part of a very disturbing development - the increase in Drug Abuse in general. Illicit drug taking on a large scale is a relatively new phenomenon in this country, and until the last decade it was confined to the London area; the drug-takers could then be munbered in scores, and most of them were unfortunate patients who had suffered from diseases which had necessitated the prescription of these drugs.

Then the situation changed. People began to take other kinds of drugs some of these drugs had only recently been synthesized - and a new class of young

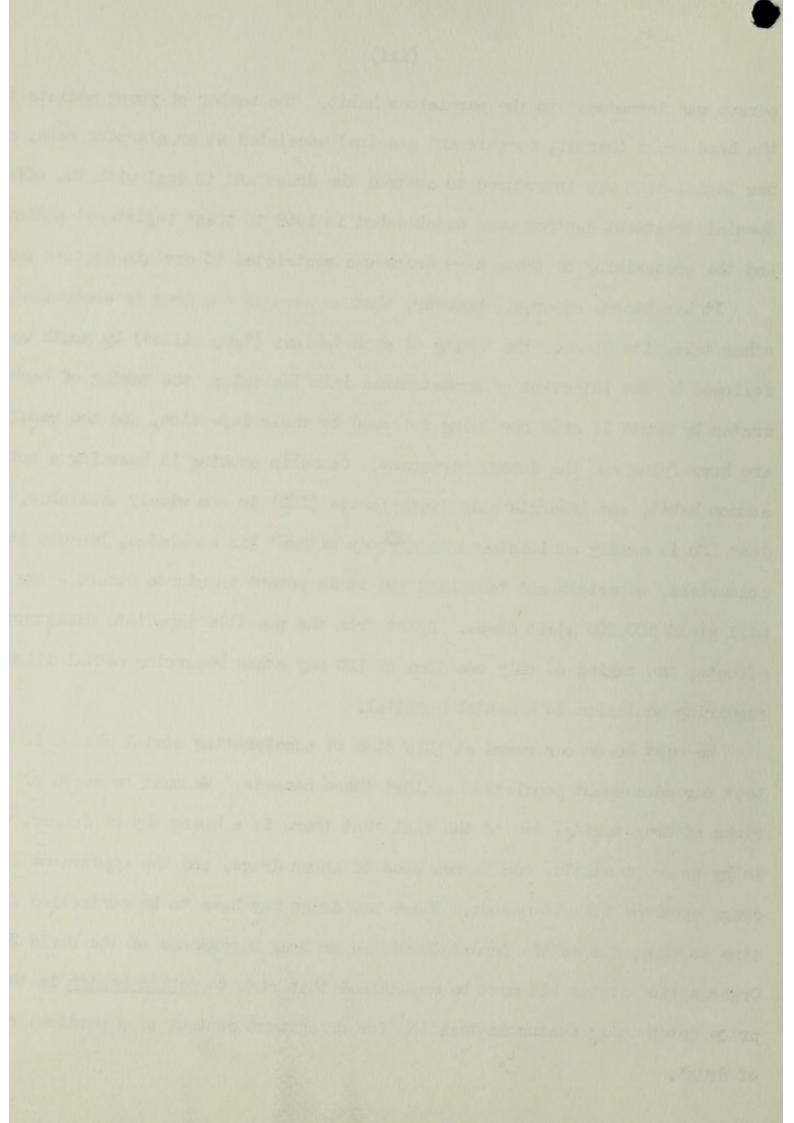


person was introduced to the permicious habit. The number of young addicts to the hard drugs (heroin, morphia and cocaine) escalated at an alarming rate, and new legislation was introduced to control the drugs and to deal with the offenders. Special treatment centres were established in 1968 to treat registered addicts, and the prescribing of these hard drugs was restricted to certain doctors only.

It has become apparent, however, that as soon as one drug is controlled, another takes its place. The taking of amphetamines ("pep pills") by mouth was followed by the injection of amphetamines into the vein; the taking of barbiturates by mouth is even now being followed by their injection, and the results are horrifying and the damage permanent. Cannabis snoking is becoming a not uncommon habit, and Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is now widely available. Indeed LSD is easily administered to anybody without his knowledge, because it is colourless, clourless and tasteless and it is potent in minute dosage - one cunce will yield 300,000 adult doses. Apart from the possible immediate disastrous effects, the taking of only one dose of LSD may cause recurring mental illness, requiring admission to a mental hospital.

We must be on our guard at this time of accelerating social change to protect our adchescent population against these hazards. We must be aware of the risks of drug-taking, and of the fact that there is a hierarchy of danger, which is by no means static, due to new uses of known drugs, and the appearance of new drugs upon the illicit market. These new drugs may have to be controlled from time to time, for as the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization states "It must be emphasized that risk to <u>public health</u> is the prime determining factor in deciding for or against control of a particular type of drug".

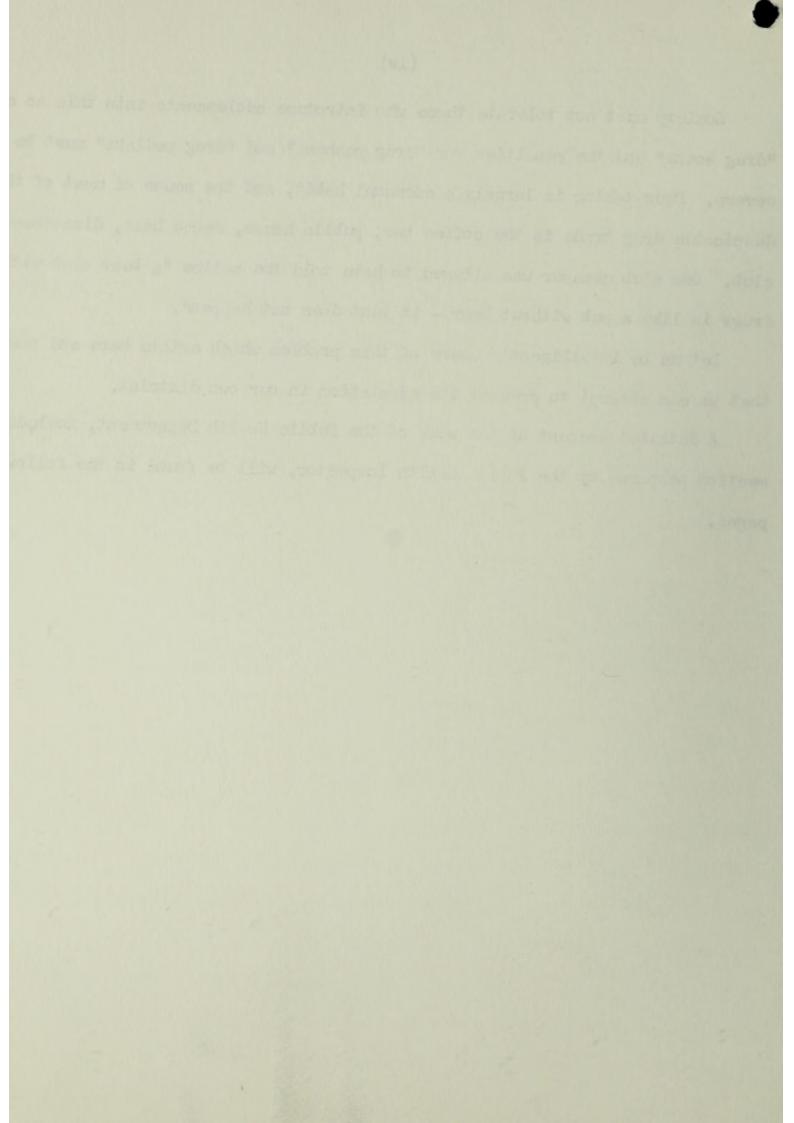
(iii)



Society must not tolerate those who introduce adolescents into this so called "drug scene" and the penalties for "drug pushers" and "drug pedlars" must be severe. Drug taking is largely a communal habit, and the scene of most of the despicable drug trade is the coffee bar, public house, dance hall, discothecue and club. One club manager was alleged to have told the police "a beat club without drugs is like a pub without beer - it just does not happen".

Let us be intelligently aware of this problem which exists here and now, so that we can attempt to prevent its escalation in our own district.

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



At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Cyngor Dosbarth Trefol Cei Newydd

RHAGAIR

Pleser imi yw cyflwyno Adroddiad yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus am y flwyddyn 1970.

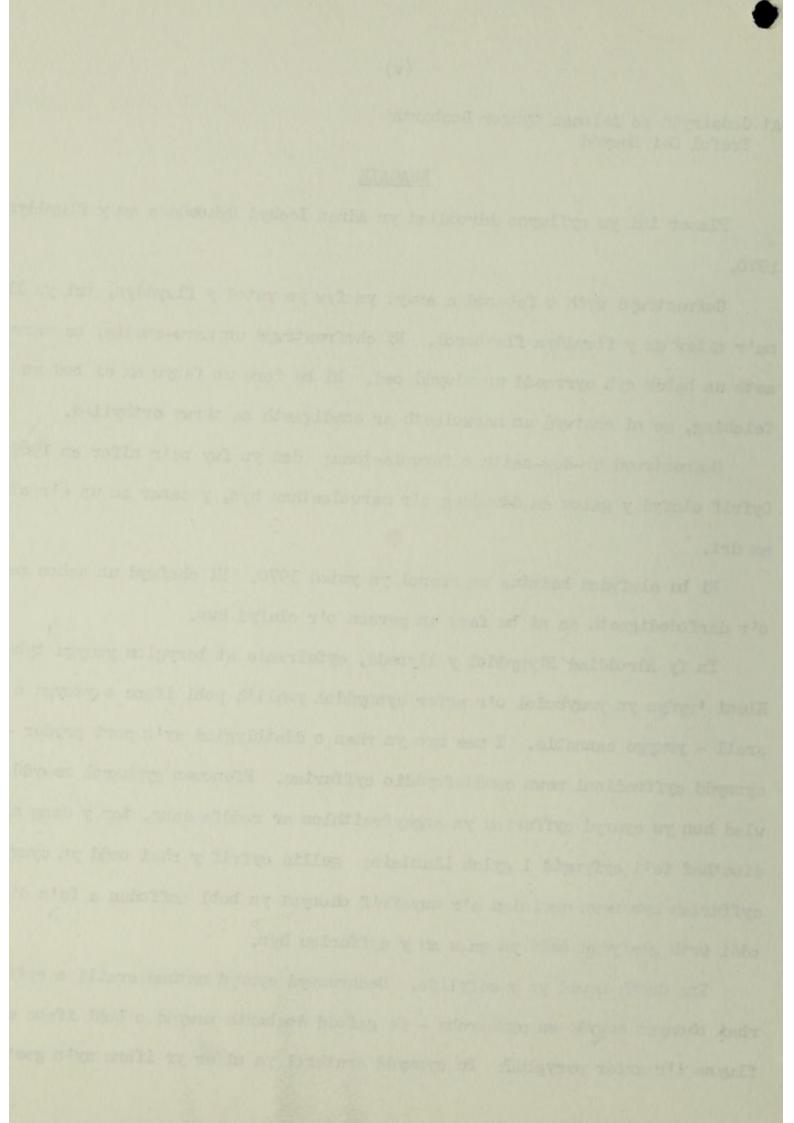
Cofrestrwyd wyth o fabanod a anwyd yn fyw yn ystod y flwyddyn, tri yn llai na'r nifer am y flwyddyn flaenorol. Ni chofrestrwyd un marw-anedig, na marwolaeth un baban cyn cyrraedd un mlwydd oed. Ni bu farw un fenyw am ei bod yn feichiog, ac ni chafwyd un marwolaeth ar enedigaeth na thrwy erthyliad.

Cofrestrwyd un-deg-saith o farwolaethau; dau yn fwy na'r nifer am 1969. Cyfrif clefyd y galon am ddouddeg o'r marwolaethau hyn, y cancr am un a'r strôc am dri.

Ni bu clefydau heintus anarferol yn ystod 1970. Ni chafwyd un achos newydd o'r darfodedigaeth ac ni bu farw un person o'r clefyd hwn.

In fy Adroddiad Blynyddol y llynedd, cyfeiriais at beryglon ysnygu tybaco.. Eleni 'rydyn yn ymwybodol o'r arfer cynnyddol ymhlith pobl ifanc o ysnygu o fath arall - ysnygu cannabis. Y mae hyn yn rhan o ddatblygiad sy'n peri pryder - y cynnydd cyffredinol mewn camddefnyddio cyffuriau. Ffenomen gymharol mewydd yn y wlad hon yw cymryd cyffuriau yn anghyfreithlon ar raddfa eang, tan y deng mlynedd diwethaf fe'i cyfyngid i gylch Llundain; gellia cyfrif y rhai oedd yn cymryd y cyffuriau hyn mewn ugeiniau a'r mwyafrif chonynt yn bobl anffodus a fu'n dioddef oddi wrth glefydau oedd yn galw an y cyffuriau hyn.

Ina daeth newid yn y sefyllfa. Dechreuwyd cymryd mathau eraill o gyffuriau rhai ohonynt newydd eu cynhyrchu - fe gafodd dosbarth newydd o bobl ifanc ei gyflwyno i'r arfer peryglus. Bu cynnydd aruthrcl yn nifer yr ifanc sy'n gaeth i'r



cyffuriau caled (heroin, morphia a cocaine) a chaed deddfwriaeth newydd i reoli'r cyffuriau ac i ddelio a'r troseddwyr. Yn 1968 sefydlwyd canolfannau arbennig i roi triniaeth i'r addicts cofrestredig a dim ond rhai doctoriaid sydd a'r hawl i rhagnodi'r cyffuriau caled hyn i addicts.

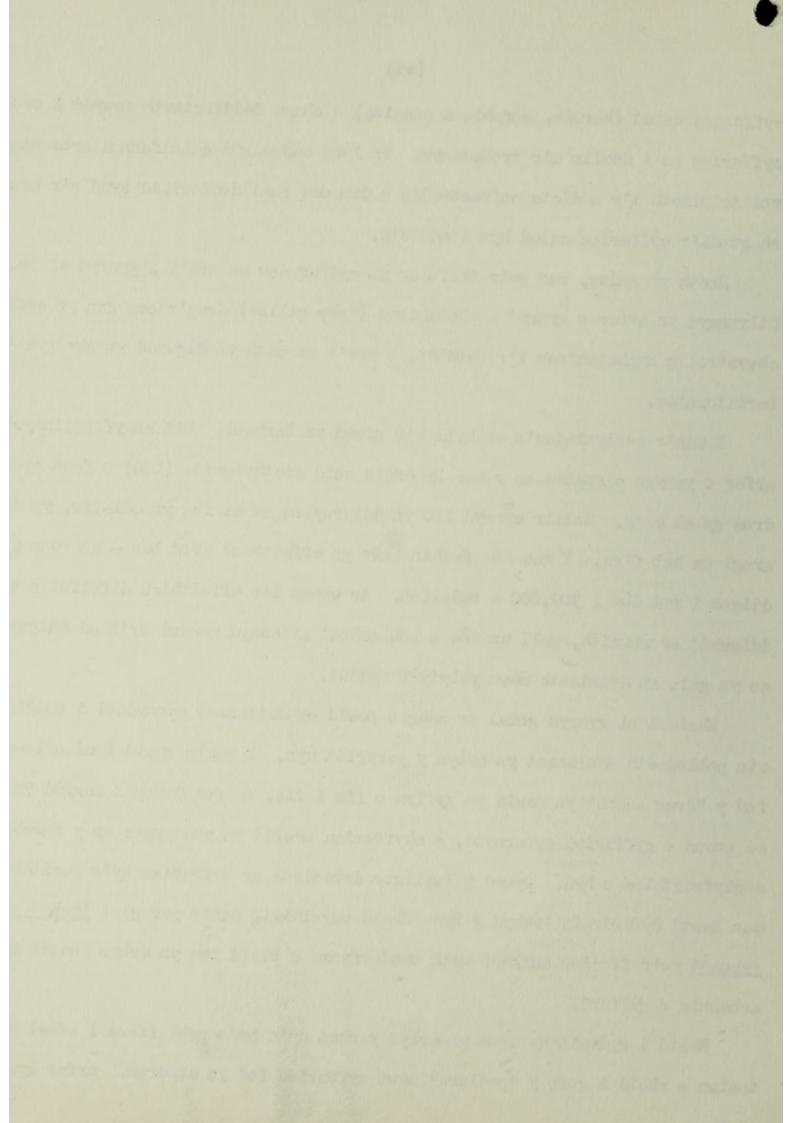
Daeth yn amlwg, pan geir trefn ar un cyffur daw un arall i gymryd ei le. Dilynnwyd yr arfer o gymryd amphetamines ("pep pills") drwy'r ceg gan yr arfer o chwystrellu amphetamines i'r wythien, a mae'r un peth yn digwydd yn awr gyda'r barbiturates.

Y mae'r canlyniadau'n erchyll a'r niwed yn barhaol. Nid angyffredin yw'r arfer o ysmygu cannabis ac y mae Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) o fewn cyrraedd dros gylch eang. Gellir cymryd LSD yn ddiarwybod am ei fod yn ddi-liw, yn ddiarogl ac heb flas. Y mae dôs fechan iawn yn effeithiol dros ben - un owns yn ddigon i roi dôs i 300,000 o cedolion. Ar wahan i'r effeithiau difrifol a all ddigwydd ar unwaith, gall un dôs o LSD achosi afiechyd meddwl sy'n ad-ddigwydd ac yn galw am driniaeth mewn ysbyty'r meddwl.

Rhaid i ni gymryd gofal ar adeg o newid cyndeithasol cynnyddol i anddiffyn ein poblogaeth adolesent yn erbyn y peryglon hyn. Y mae'n rhaid i ni sylweddoli fod y "drug scene" yn mewid yn gyflym o fis i fis, am fod defnydd newydd yn cael ei wneud o gyffuriau cyfarwydd, a chyffuriau mewydd yn ymddangos ar y farchnad anghyfreithlon o hyd. Dywed y Pwyllgor Arbenigol ar Gyffuriau sy'n gweithredu dan nawdd Cyfundrefn Iechyd y Byd "Rhaid pwysleisio mai'r perygl i <u>iechyd y</u> <u>cyhoedd</u> yw'r ffactor amlycaf wrth benderfynnu o blaid neu yn erbyn rheoli math arbennig o gyffur".

Rhaid i gymdeithas droi yn erbyn y rhai sy'n hudo pobl ifanc i afael y dentasiwn a rhaid i gosp y "pedlars" mewn cyffuriau fod yn un drom. Arfer gymdeith-

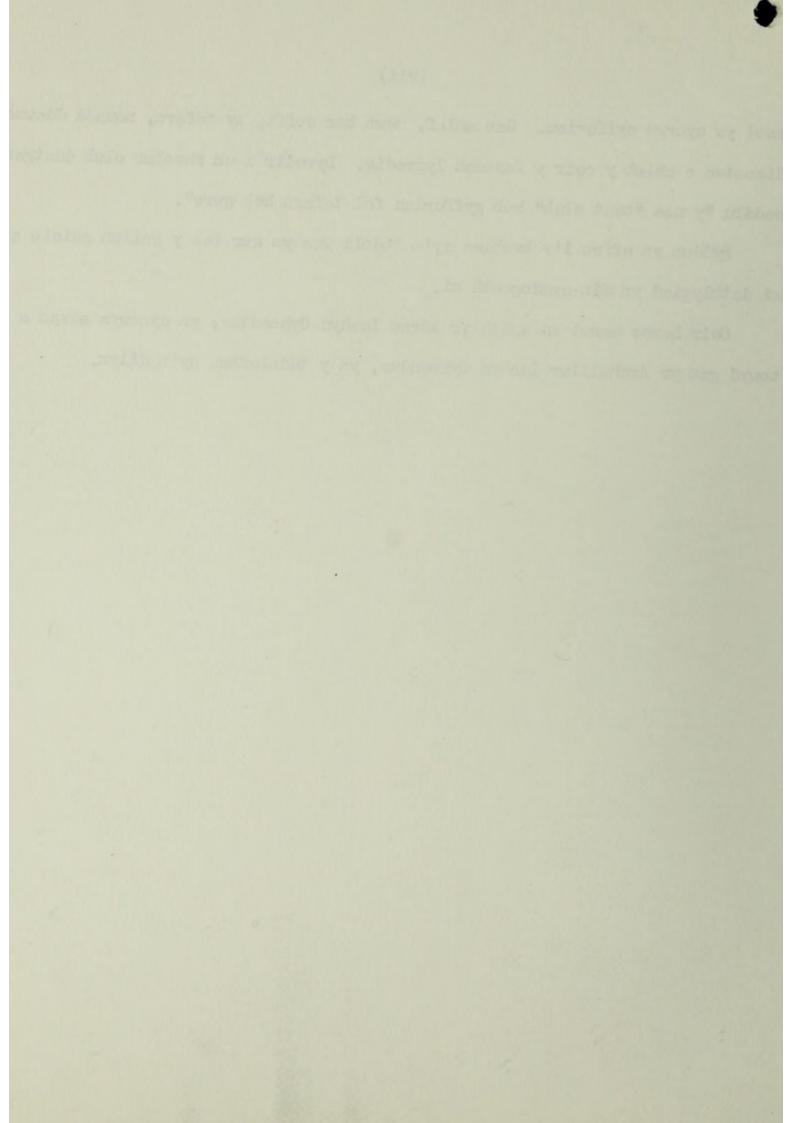
(vi)



asol yw cymryd cyffuriau. Gan amlaf, mewn bar coffi, ty tafarn, neuadd ddawnsio, discotec a chlwb y ceir y fasnach lygredig. Dywedir i un rheolwr clwb ddatgan i'r heddlu "y mae "beat club" heb gyffuriau fel tafarn heb gwrw".

Byddum yn effro i'r broblem sy'n bodoli yma yn awr fel y gallwn geisio arbed ei datblygiad yn ein cymdogaeth ni.

Ceir hanes manwl am waith yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus, yn cynnwys adran a baratowyd gan yr Archwiliwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, yn y tudalennau sy'n dilyn.

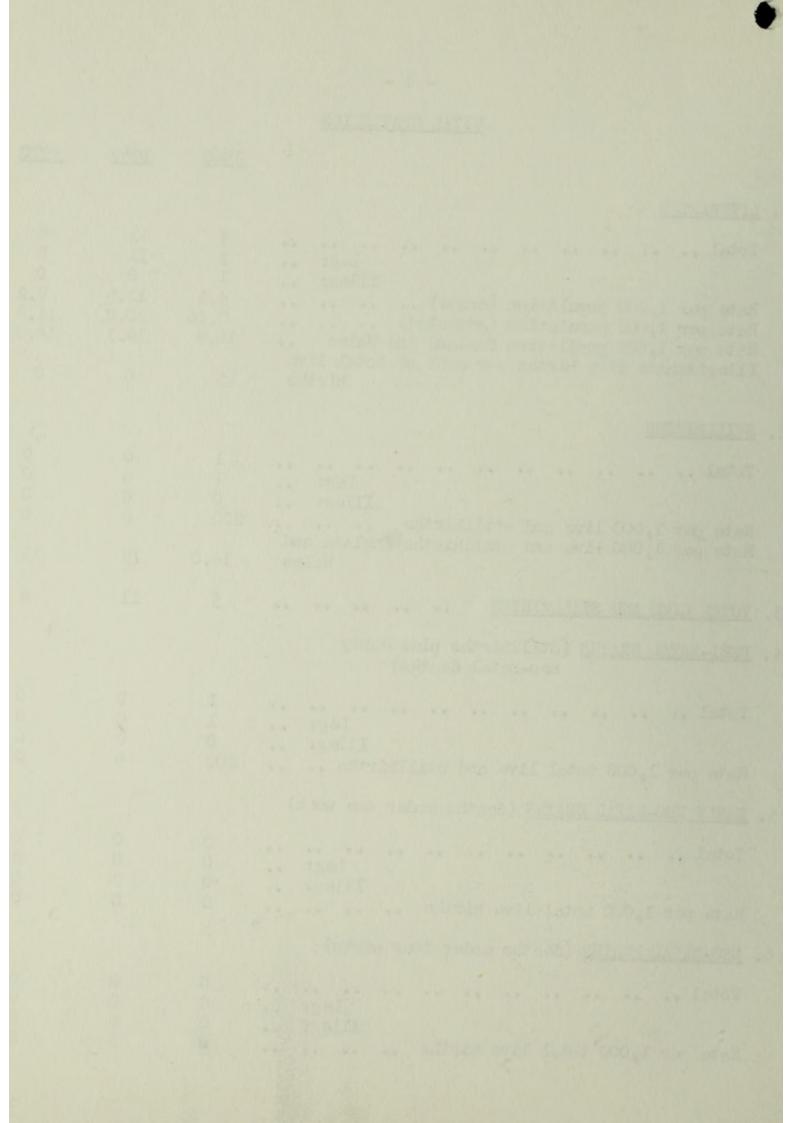


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VITAL STATISTICS

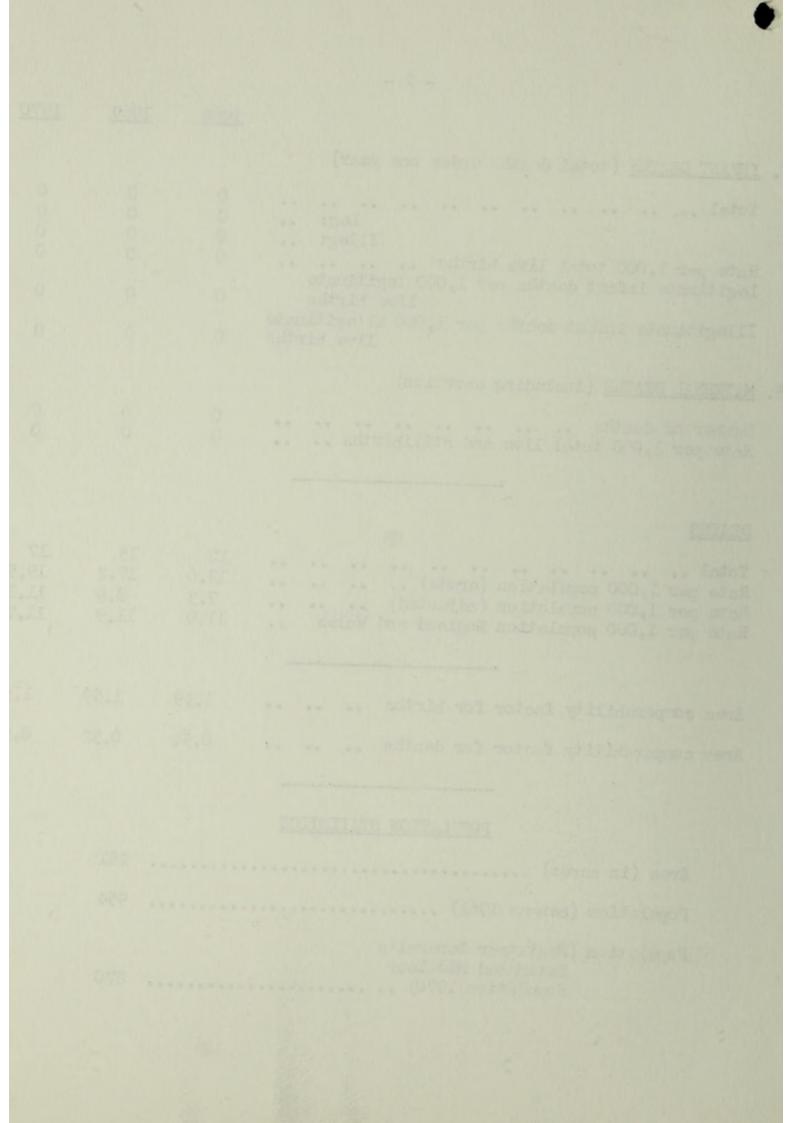
		1968	1969	1970
1.	LIVEBIRTHS			
	Total Leg: Illeg: Rate per 1,000 population (crude) Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4 3 1 4.5 7.16 16.9 25	11 11 0 12.6 20.0 16.3 0	8 0 9.2 14.6 16.0
2.	STILLBIRTHS			
	Total	1 1 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
-	Wales	14.0	13	13
3. 4.	<u>PERI-NATAL DEATHS</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)	5	11	8
	Total	1 0 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
5.	EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS (deaths under one week)			
	Total	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6.	NEO-NATAL DEATHS (deaths under four weeks)			
	Total Leg: Rate per 1,000 total live births	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0



- 2 -			
	1968	1969	<u>1970</u>
INFANT DEATHS (total deaths under one year)			
Total Leg: Rate per 1,000 total live births Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	0	0	0
MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) Number of deaths	0 0	0 0	С 0
DEATHS			
Total Rate per 1,000 population (crude) Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales	12 13.6 7.3 11.9	15 17.2 8.9 11.9	17 19.5 11.1 11.7
	0.54	0.52	0,57
POPULATION STATISTICS			
Area (in acres)		281	
Population (census 1961)		954	
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population 1970)		870	
	INFANT DEATHS (total deaths under one year) Total	1968 INFANT DEATHS (total draths under one year) Total	1968 1969 LNFAULT DEATHS (total deaths under one year) 0 Total

- 2 -

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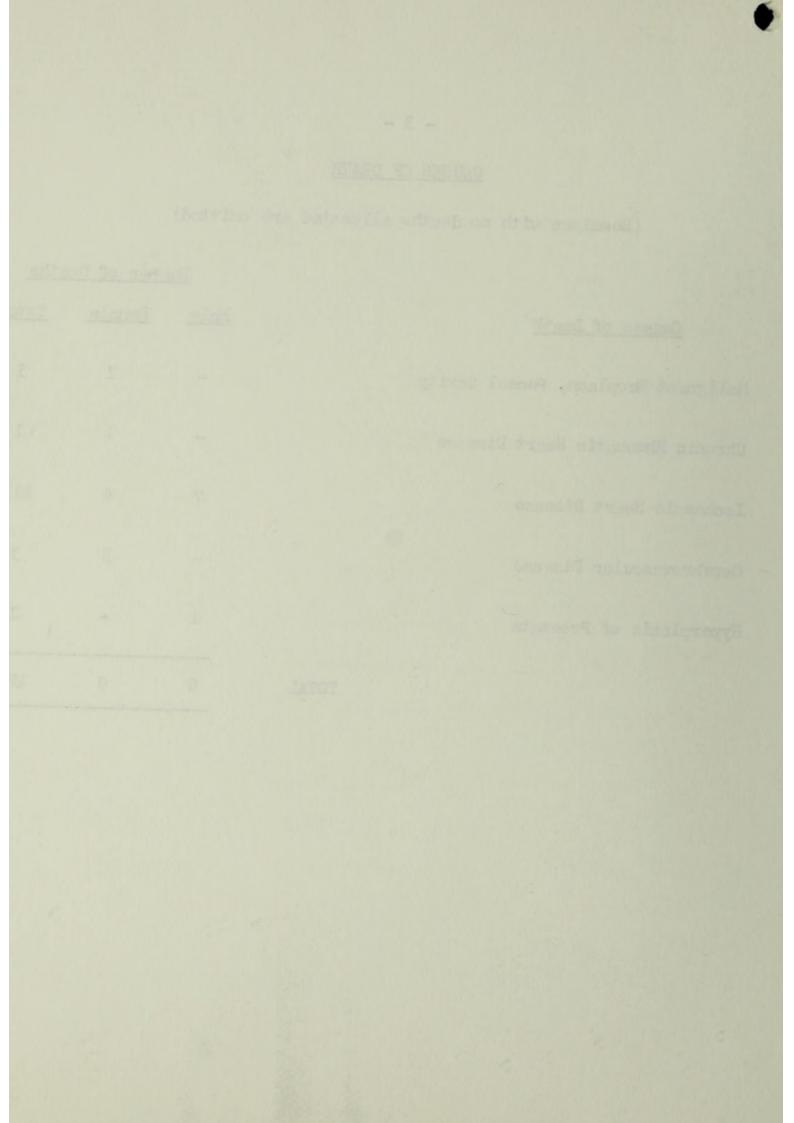
CAUSES OF DEATH

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10

(Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted)

	Nu	Number of Deaths			
Causes of Death		Male	Fenale	Total	
Malignant Neoplasn, Buccal Cavity		-	l	l	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease		-	1	l	
Ischaemic Heart Disease		7	4	11	
Cerebrovascular Disease		-	3	3	
Hyperplasia of Prostate		l	-	l	
	TOTAL	8	9	17	

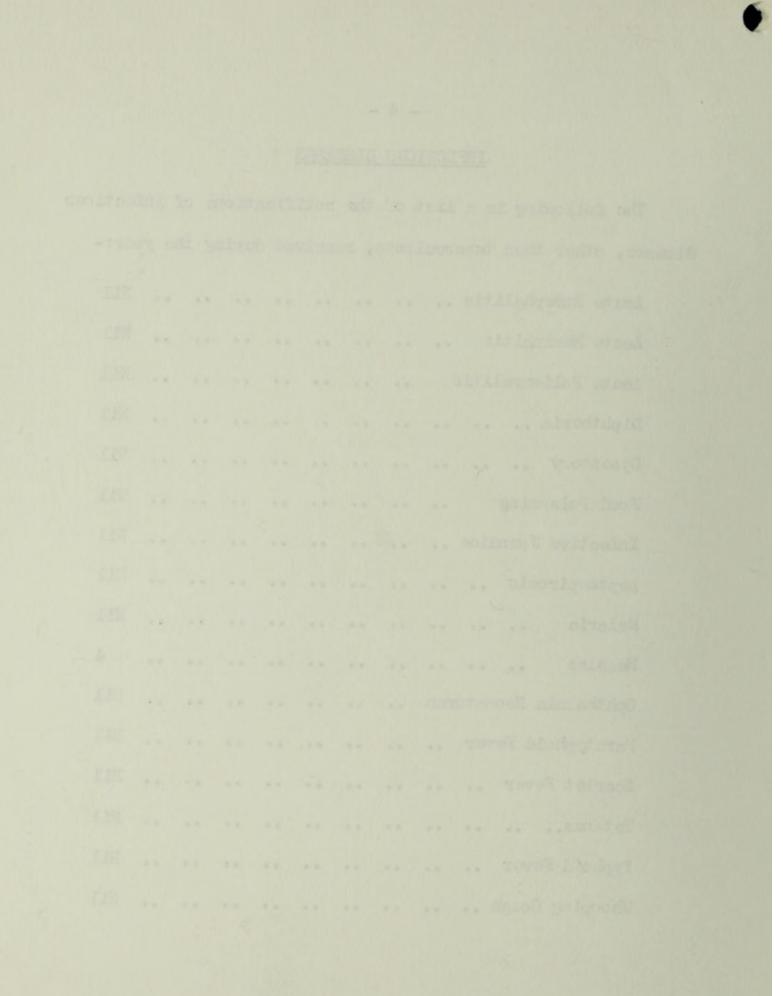


INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Acute Encephalitis								Nil
Acute Meningitis	••		••		••			Nil
Acute Polionyelitis				••			••	Nil
Diphtheria			• •			••	••	Nil
Dysentery	•••		••			••	••	Nil
Food Poisoning	••		••	••				Nil
Infective Joundice			•••				••	Nil
Leptospirosis	••		••				••	Nil
Malaria	•••					••	••	Nil
Measles	••		•••		•••		••	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		••	••			••	••	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever		••	••					Nil
Scarlet Fever						••		Nil
Tetanus	••	••					••	Nil
Typhoid Fever				••		••		Nil
Whooping Cough	••					••		Nil

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TUBERCULOSIS

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

AGE GROUP	· RESPI	RATORY	NON-RESPIRATORY		
AGE GROOP	Male	Female	Male	Female	
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	
25 - 44	-	-	-	-	
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	
65+	-	-	-		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	

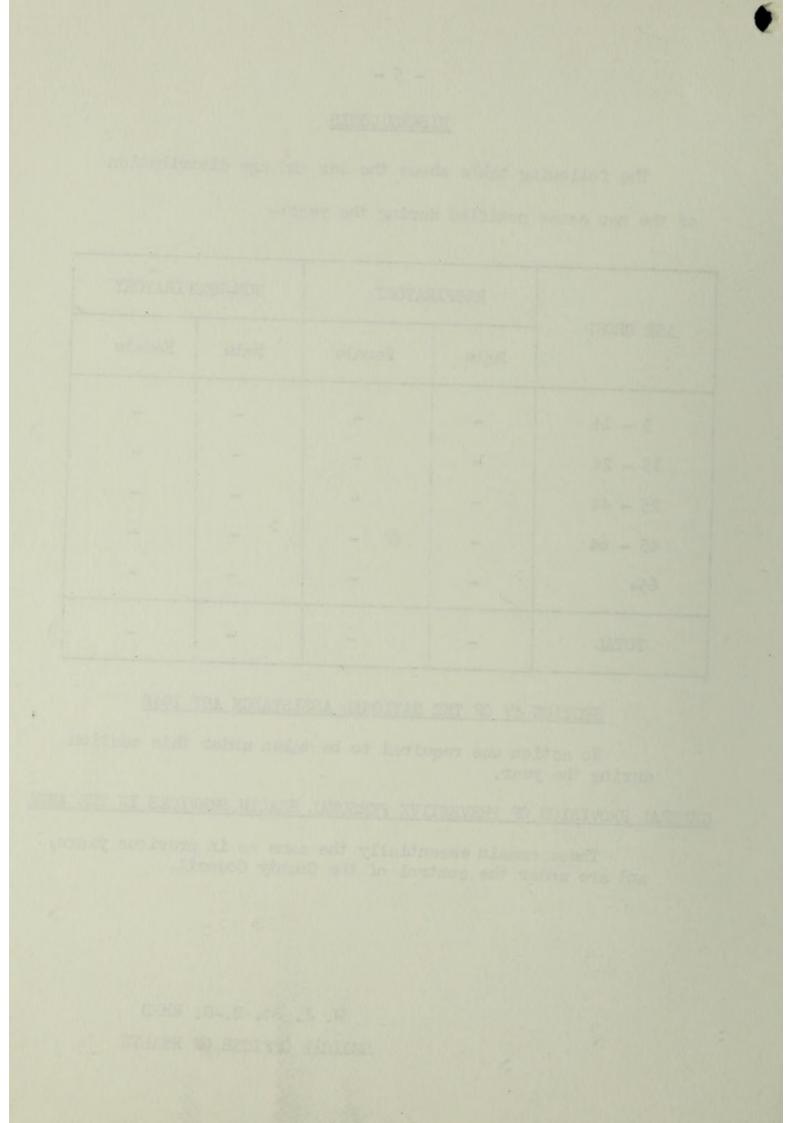
SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

No action was required to be taken under this section during the year.

GEMERAL 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. RHYS MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1970

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year ending on 31 December 1970.

WATER SUPPLY

The Cardiganshire Water Board is responsible for the water supply for the District. Improvements undertaken during this year have greatly assisted in maintaining a sufficient supply during the peak holiday periods.

There are no public swimning baths in the district.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The system continues to function reasonably well despite abnormally high loading during the holiday periods. The firm of Consultants employed by the Council have reported that, apart from a large ingress of surface water, the system of sewers as designed gives no great rise for concern, but that the system of disposal to sea by the present outfall is totally inadequate. The Council is now considering the possibility of a joint system of disposal with the Aberaeron Rural District Council.

Closet Accommodation

Number of closets connected to the sewerage system	446
Number of closets connected to cesspools and septic tanks	24
Number of pail closets within the range of sewers not	
connected	Nil
Number of pail and earth closets	

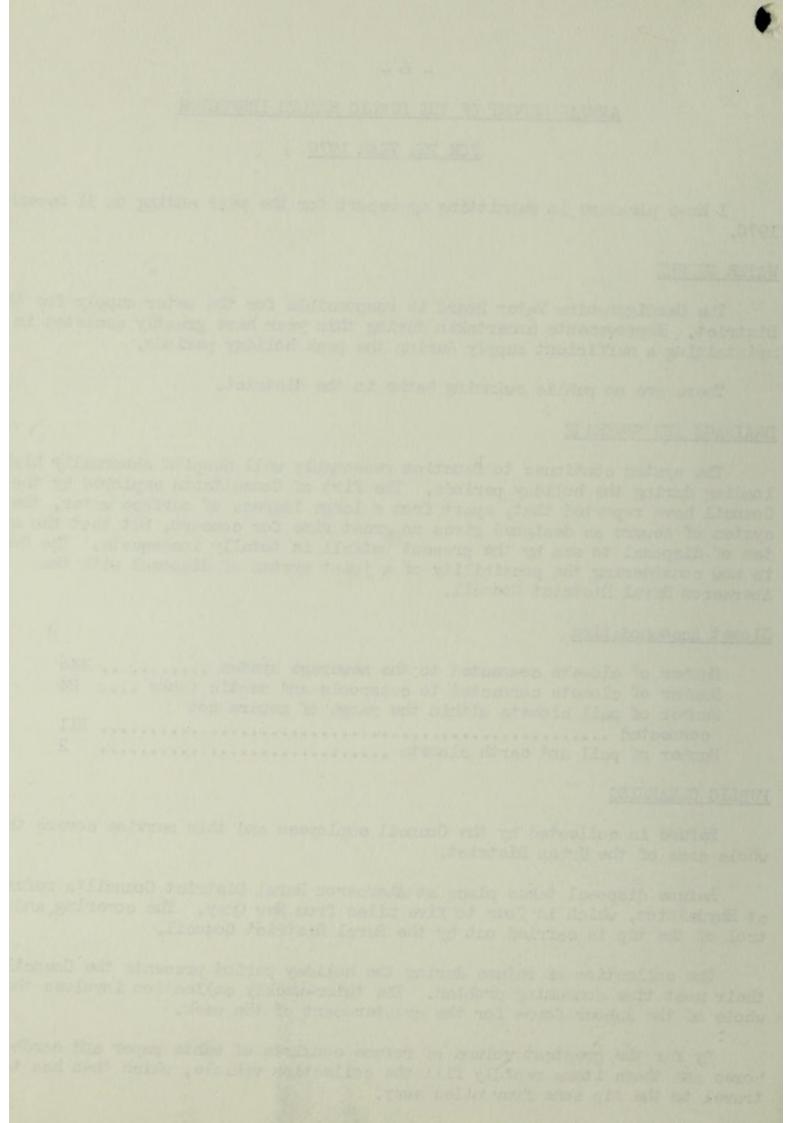
PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected by the Council employees and this service covers the whole area of the Urban District.

Refuse disposal takes place at Aberaeron Rural District Council's refuse tip at Rhydeinion, which is four to five miles from New Quay. The covering and control of the tip is carried out by the Rural District Council.

The collection of refuse during the holiday period presents the Council with their most time consuming problem. The twice-weekly collection involves the whole of the labour force for the greater part of the week.

By far the greatest volume of refuse consists of waste paper and cardboard boxes and these items rapidly fill the collection vehicle, which then has to travel to the tip some four miles away.



The occupiers of the business premises have again been asked to co-operate and flatten all boxes to prevent voids, and this is having the desired effect.

Litter

Much is being done to try to make the public "Litter Conscious" and the provision of ample and more attractive litter bins has helped towards this end.

Despite the public of given to this problem on television and in the national press, members of the public continue to leave the beaches and quayside in a filthy condition, and this gives any resort a bad name - it is ironical that it is the very people who come to enjoy our clean beaches, are the ones who complain when they arrive on the beach next morning and find it littered with their own rubbish.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Number of houses inspected:

Under the	Public Health Act 1936	12
	Housing for Improvements	19
Number of	houses inspected after infectious diseases	Nil

Notices Served - Public Health Act:

Number	of	informal notices served	8
Number	of	informal notices complied with	8
Number	of	statutory notices served	Nil
		statutory notices complied with	

Housing repairs and rents Act 1954 and Housing Act 1957:

1. Unfit houses closed or declared unfit	Nil
2. Houses in which defects were remedied after	
informal action	Nil

HOUSING ACT 1949, HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1954

Improvement Grants - Discretionary

Number of applications approved

3

Approved Expenditure

£3,295

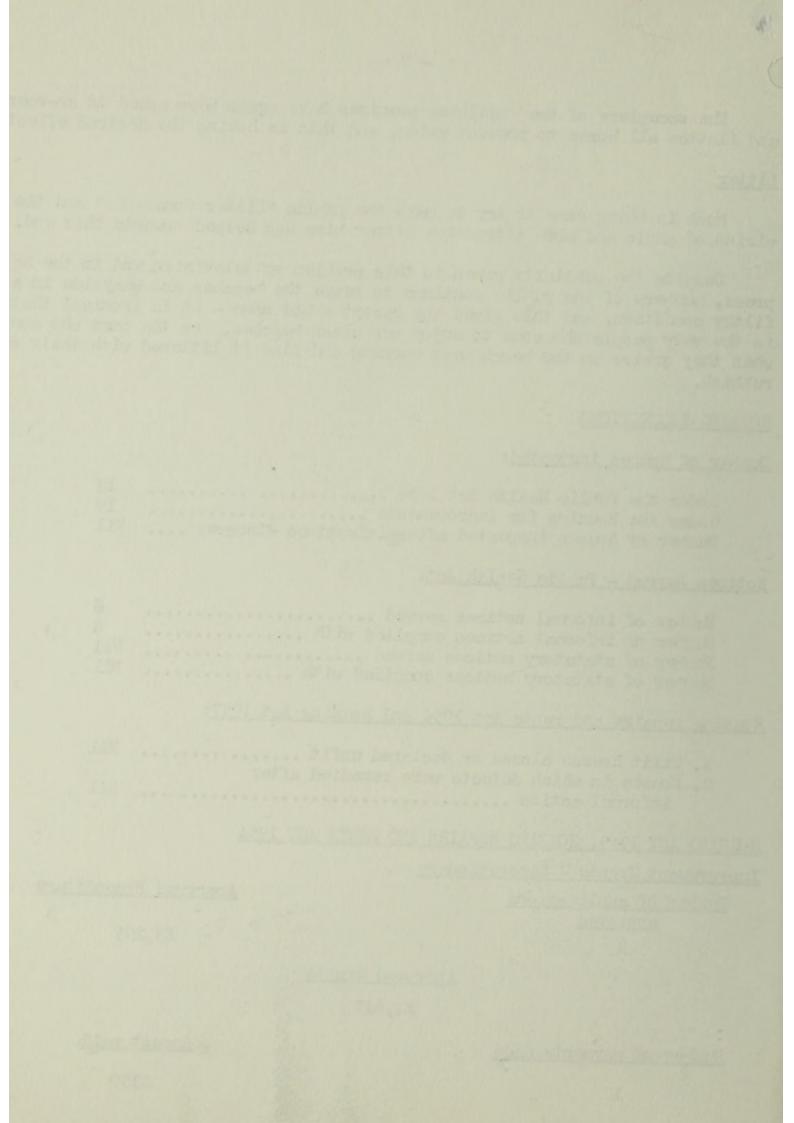
Approved Grants

£1,647

Number of payments made

Amount paid

l



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Approved Grants

£325

Total payments

Nil

HOUSING FURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959

Improvement Grants - Sterlard

Applications received

2

Number of payments made

Nil

RENTS ACT 1957

(i)	Number of applications for certificates of	
	disrepair	Nil
	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(iii)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	Nil
	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	
(v)	Number of applications by landlords for	
	cancellation of certificate	Nil

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

All types of premises were visited and where necessary advice was given and poison baiting was carried out. All infestations were treated by the Council's Rodent Operator. Eighteen treatments were carried out during the year in private dwellings. The refuse tip at Gilfachrheda, although not now used, is continually kept under observation and baits laid when necessary. All were minor infestations.

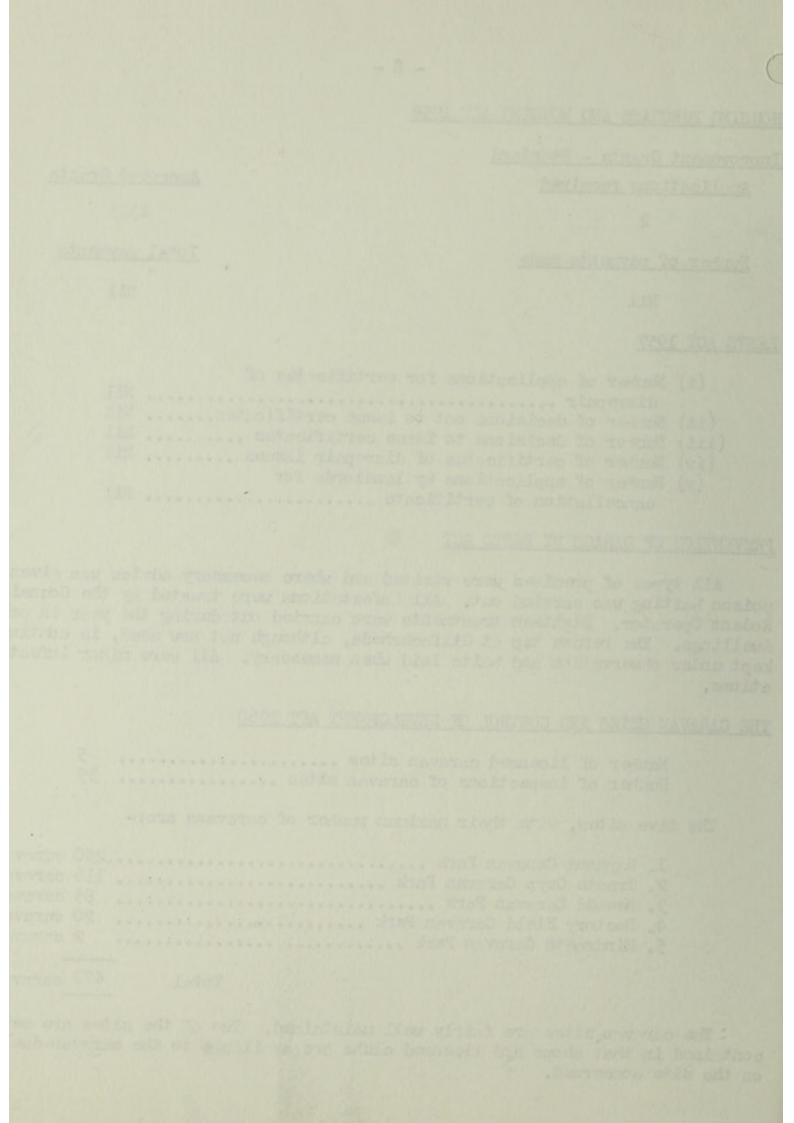
THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Number	of	licensed caravan sites	5
Number	of	inspections of caravan sites	. 35

The five sites, with their maximum number of caravans are:-

1.	Raymond Caravan Park	.250	caravins
	Traeth Gwyn Caravan Park		
	Neuadd Caravan Park		
4.	Rectory Field Caravan Park	20	caravans
5.	Mindraeth Caravan Park	2	caravans
			-
	Total	473	caravans
			-

The caravan sites are fairly well maintained. Two of the sites are selfcontained in that shops and licensed clubs are available to the caravan-dwellers on the site concerned.



The amount of caravan and chalet development which has taken place around New Quay has greatly increased the summer population and at peak season the little resort and its essential services seen almost unable to take any more.

Complaints received were dealt with promptly.

RURIAL AND CREMATION OF THE DEAD

National Assistance Act 1948 (Section 50)

Number of persons buried by the Authority Nil

Municipal Cemetery

Number of persons buried within the district 9 Number of persons buried from outside the district ... 2

The cenetery is under the care of Mr. Dan Lewis who supplied the above information,

A number of further improvements will be carried out at the Council's cemetery in the near future.

COUNCIL HOUSES

These are all situated on an estate at "Cylch-y-Llan" and on the whole are excellently maintained.

Flats 2

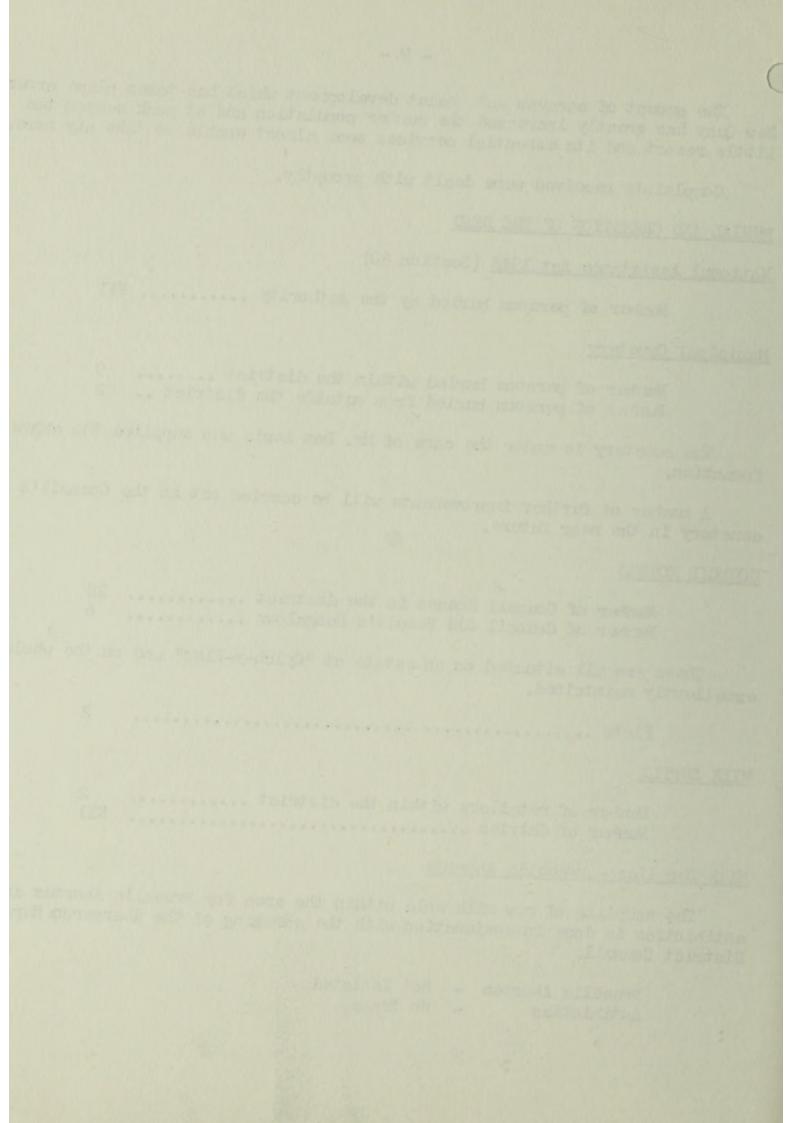
MILK SUPPLY

Number of retailers within the district 2 Number of dairies Nil

Milk Supplies - Rrucella Abortus

The sampling of raw milk sold within the area for Brucella Abortus and antibiotics is done in conjunction with the sampling of the Aberaeron Rural District Council.

> Rrucëlla Abortus - Not Isolated Antibiotics - No Trace



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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Number	of	inspections	of	meat shops and vans	20
Number	of	inspections	of	restaurants and public houses	60
Nunber	of	inspections	of	premises where ice-crean is sold	30
Number	of	inspections	of	dairies	Nil

The standard of food premises within the area, in general, remains high and regular inspections are made to ensure that these standards are maintained, but a note of caution must be given as the increase in popularity of the resort is beginning to stretch some food premises above the limits for which they were criginally intended. These premises are still being induced to expand their preparation and storage facilities in order that they are able to operate within safe Public Health limits.

UNSOUND FOOD

During the year no unsound foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered for condemnation by the Local Authority.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933

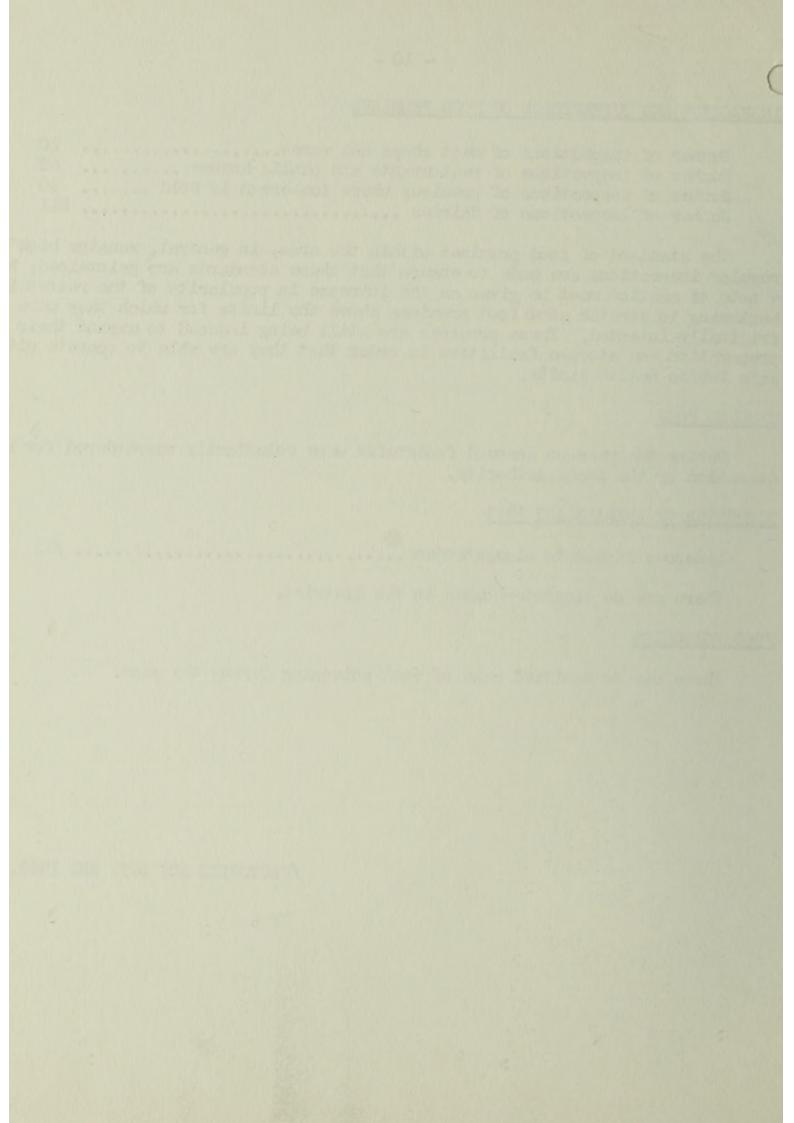
Licenses issued to slaughtermen Nil

There are no slaughterhouses in the district.

FOOD POISONING

There was no notified case of food poisoning during the year.

/FACTORIES ACT 1937 AND 1948.....

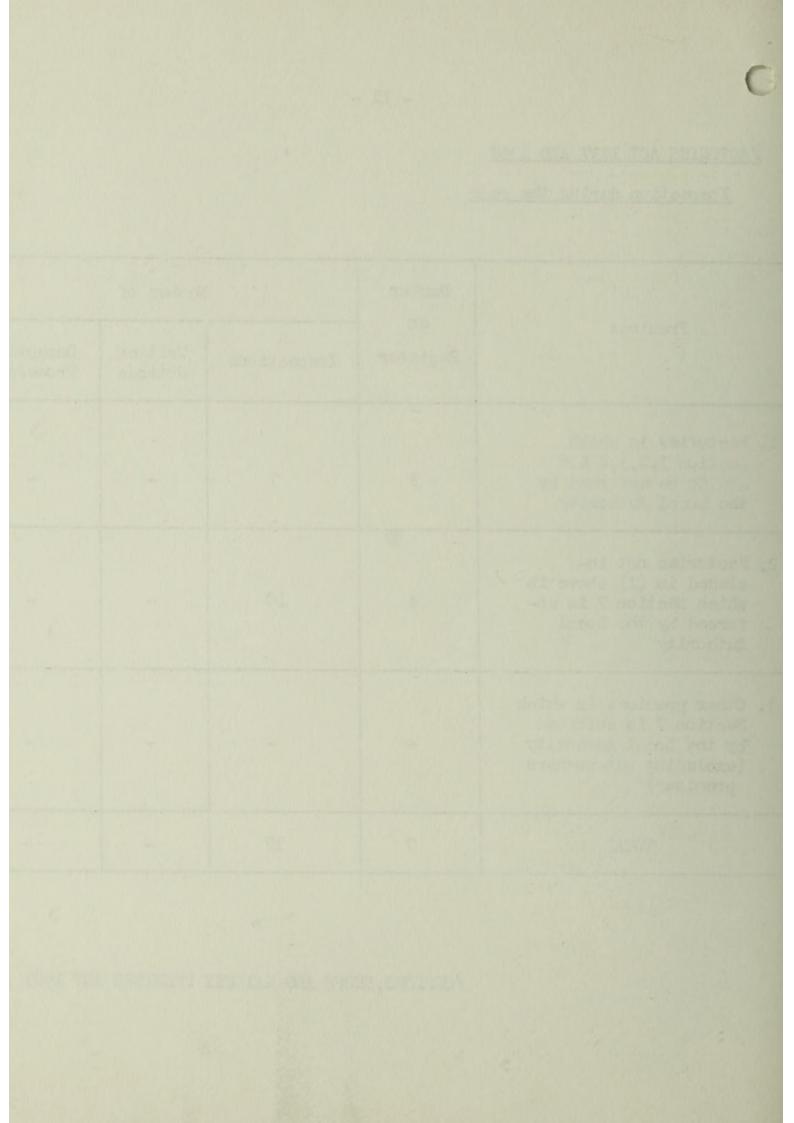


FACTORIES ACT 1937 AND 1948

Inspection during the year

Number	Number of		
on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiors Prosecuted
3	7	-	-
4	10	-	-
-	-	-	-
7	17	-	-
	on Register 3 4	on Register Inspections 3 7 4 10 	on Register Inspections Written 3 7 - 4 10 -

/OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

One new premises was registered during the year, and the totals are now as follows:-

The number of inspections during the year 29

I should like to thank the Members of the Council and the staff for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

MANSEL HUGHES

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department, Pier Buildings, <u>NEW QUAY</u>, Cardiganshire.

