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**PRESTATYN
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

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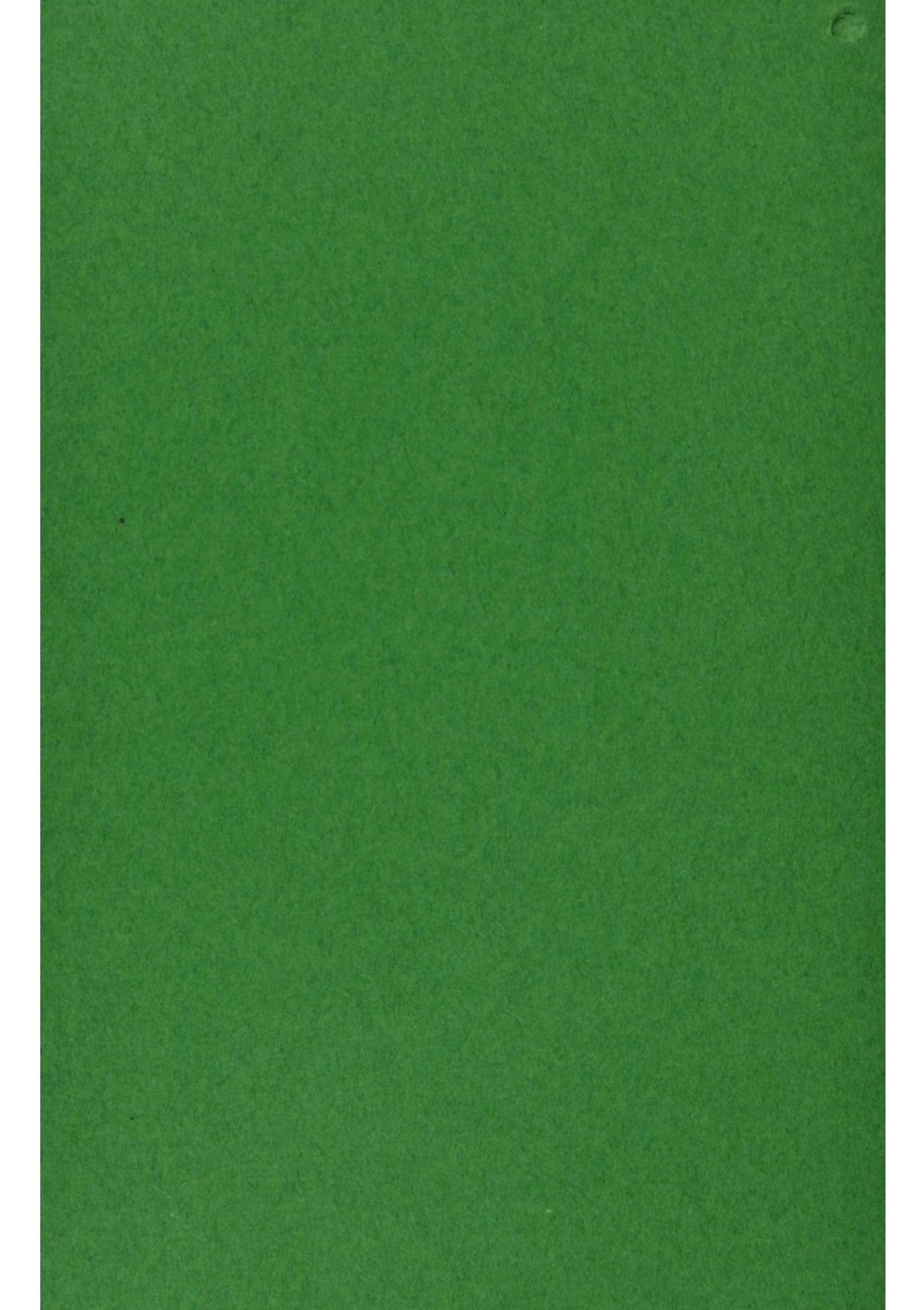
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. J. M. EDWARDS, M.R.S.H., Cert. Meat and Other Foods

FOR THE YEAR

1962

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
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PRESTATYN**



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Dr. D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

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Mr. J. M. EDWARDS, M.R.S.H.

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1962

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the
Prestatyn Urban District Council.

I have pleasure in presenting my second Report as Medical Officer of Health of Prestatyn for the year 1962.

The population of the district rose during the year by 500 in spite of an excess of deaths over births of 60. The adjusted death rate was 15.3 (13.5 in 1961) compared with the national figure of 11.9 whilst the adjusted birthrate was 13.3 (17.2 in 1961) compared with the national figure of 18. I am unable to explain these rather disappointing figures, especially as the death rate is one of the highest recorded for the town. There was a large increase in the deaths from cancer, mainly arising from the lung, emphasising the dangers of air pollution and its effect on health. The pollution occurs from various sources, coal fires, tobacco smoke, motor vehicle fumes, industrial processes, and even the use of gas and oil appliances. In modern conditions of life we must accept a certain level of atmospheric pollution. The critical question is the determination of this level, and the question, I regret to say, will remain unanswered for some years.

Nevertheless, it is imperative to reduce air pollution to a minimum where this can be done without affecting adversely, the well being of the community.

During the year 251 new properties, all bungalows, were built by private builders, and 8 council houses were also constructed. The spate of private building continued unabated throughout the year and a high proportion of the new properties were occupied by persons retiring to the town mainly from the industrial areas of England. This factor may well be the cause of the unusually high adjusted death rate in that, a significant proportion of these people are already in a poor state of health on taking up residence in the town.

The Council waiting list for old people's bungalows continues to grow and at the end of the year had over 110 applicants. Delays have occurred with a scheme to provide bungalows, and it seems unlikely at the time of writing this Report that the position will be relieved before late 1964, which will naturally be a great disappointment to many deserving applicants who are often unable to purchase suitable property.

At the close of the year the final demolitions were carried out in the western section of the Warren in the Urban District, and this virtually completes the first stage of the town's slum clearance programme.

There are still a few unfit houses, mainly stone cottages in Meliden, and a number of terraced houses which are considerably below the acceptable present day standards of housing amenities and that could be made fit at reasonable cost. It is important for owners of such properties to take advantage of the improvement grants available.

As previously mentioned, the standard birthrate was 13.3 and was the lowest for some years, and this was contrary to the national trend. It is pleasing to record that there were only three deaths of infants under 1 year and all these occurred in the first week of life.

There were no deaths of mothers in childbirth, and this achievement is largely due to the care which mothers receive during the ante-natal period and during the confinement which invariably takes place either in Chatsworth House for normal cases or St. Asaph Hospital for complicated cases, and mothers having first babies.

The Council have decided to fluoridate the water supply, having accepted the scientific evidence for such action. Local surveys of dental decay in school children indicate that the extent of the disease is approximately the same as in those areas of Anglesey before flouridation was commenced, and it is hoped that when flouride is added to the water that the incidence of dental decay will be reduced by 60% in a period of 7 to 10 years.

The Mass X-ray Unit visited Prestatyn for 1 week, but the response was not good, probably due to the regular visits of the Unit to Rhyl.

There were 111 cases of measles, which is fortunately a mild disease, but perhaps if the disease could be avoided by an injection or oral vaccine then it might be worthwhile to protect infants. Various vaccines are undergoing trial, but I believe it may be at least a year before a reliable safe vaccine can be introduced.

During the year two cases of dysentery occurred, but investigations failed to reveal the source of the infection.

It is disturbing that 7 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and one case was a school child, and this entailed precautions being taken to prevent the spread of infection.

These new cases emphasize the need for constant vigilance on the part of health services in seeking out reservoirs of infection and ensuring that those who develop the disease are treated adequately and family contacts vaccinated to limit the spread of infection.

Little has been achieved in the provision of new toilets at the Central Beach and Barkby Avenue and it is imperative that improved facilities are provided.

Prestatyn has become famous as a seaside resort with miles of beautiful sands, but my impression is that fewer people bathe in the sea nowadays than perhaps before last war. There may be many reasons for this, and I understand that this has been noticed in most resorts. Certainly Britain's beaches could be much cleaner, and I would welcome any technological advance which could provide a simple inexpensive method of taking sewage effluent far out to sea—perhaps five or ten miles.

I should like to pay tribute to the outstanding efforts of the voluntary organisations of the district and particularly to the Women's Voluntary Service who have provided an excellent "Meals on Wheels" service.

As mentioned in my 1961 Report, I am still concerned about the concentrated tenting that occurs in certain fields in Prestatyn. I understand that the Government are considering legislation to control tents on the lines of the Caravan Act and this is to be welcomed.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and active interest in the Department and to the Council Officials and in particular Mr. Edwards. I should also like to thank Dr. G. W. Roberts.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area (exclusive of foreshore)	1,640 acres
Land area (inclusive of foreshore)	3,219 acres
Population at mid-year 1962 (Registrar General's estimate) ...	11,170
Population change compared with previous year	500
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1962)	5,231
Number of empty properties (end of 1962)	105
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1962	£176,590
Product of a penny rate	£706
General rate in £1	23/-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

The town has become renowned as a locality for retirement, with a favourable climate and almost fog-free atmosphere.

The district has recently become popular with holidaymakers, both day trippers and residential, and miles of excellent sand and a safe-bathing beach contribute to the amenities of the town. The population of the Urban District is growing rapidly and within a decade, granted the present rate of expansion, it is possible for the population to exceed 17,000. There are no industries in the town, apart from 'catering for holidaymakers, but fortunately employment is available for manual and clerical workers in Deeside industrial plants which are within daily travelling distance.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

Live Births—Male 78, Female 66	144
Legitimate live births—Male 69, Female 64	133
Illegitimate live births—Male 9, Female 2	11
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	76
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	66
Crude birth rate per 1,000 live births	12.9
Birth rate comparability factor	1.03
Birth rate standardised	13.3
National birth rate per 1,000 population	18

Still Births :

Still birth (total)	3
Legitimate still births (total)	3
Illegitimate still births (total)	—
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.4
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	18.1

Infant Mortality Rates :

Infant deaths under one year of age (total)	3
Legitimate infant deaths under one year of age (total)	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under one year of age (total)	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.8
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	3
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.8
National neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.1
Total peri-natal deaths (still births and deaths under one week combined)	6
Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	48
National peri-natal mortality rate	30.8
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	3
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.8
Maternal mortality, including abortion :	
Number of deaths	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—

DEATHS

Deaths—Male 100, Female 104	204
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	18.3
Comparability factor	0.84
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	15.3
National death rate for England and Wales	11.9

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

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

Year	Mid-year population : Registrar General's estimated figure	Population change during year	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year	Change in population due to migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1901	1,261	—	—	—
1911	2,036	—	—	—
1921	4,085	—	—	—
1931	4,511	—	—	—
1941	10,030	—	—	—
1951	8,809	—	—	—
1952	8,553	—256	—76	—180
1953	8,670	+117	—19	+136
1954	9,210	+540	—36	+576
1955	9,050	—160	—49	—111
1956	9,210	+160	—43	+203
1957	9,380	+170	—31	+201
1958	9,550	+170	—24	+194
1959	9,720	+170	—64	+234
1960	10,020	+300	—49	+349
1961	10,670	+650	—4	+654
1962	11,170	+500	—60	+560

A minus sign in Column 4 indicates an excess of deaths over births.

WARD POPULATIONS

Acree, Population, Private
Households and Dwellings.
Population

Local Authority Areas, Wards.
Civil Parishes in Rural District,
Conurbation Centres, New Towns.

Area	Acreage	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre	Private households	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms	Persons per room	Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
Flintshire ...	163,707	145,279	150,082	72,266	77,816	0.9	47,341	145,842	46,864	227,766	0.65	5.0
P'statyn U.D.	2,796	8,823	10,786	4,661	6,125	3.9	4,047	10,570	4,018	19,840	0.55	2.5
Wards :												
Meliden ...	424	1,351	1,775	766	1,009	4.2	690	1,775	686	3,138	0.59	3.7
North East	452	1,298	1,209	532	677	2.7	425	1,198	423	2,091	0.59	4.8
North West	478	1,717	2,669	1,180	1,489	5.6	1,006	2,529	1,000	4,711	0.56	1.5
South East	836	1,556	1,744	694	1,050	2.1	690	1,710	681	3,873	0.46	0.4
South West	606	2,901	3,389	1,489	1,900	5.6	1,236	3,358	1,228	6,027	0.58	2.9

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DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death in Great Britain in order of importance, as extracted from national returns:-

44%	...	Heart disease.
17%	...	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.
13%	...	Cancer, excluding cancer of lung.
8½%	...	All other causes.
5½%	...	Bronchitis.
5%	...	Other circulatory diseases.
2½%	...	Cancer of lung.
2½%	...	Pneumonia.
2%	...	Other respiratory diseases.

Cancer: The total number of deaths from cancer has remained fairly stationery over the past decade, but the deaths from cancer of the stomach are tending to decrease, while, conversely, the deaths from cancer of the lung have increased. The figures given below are an extract from the Registrar General's local returns.

Cancer deaths	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Lung	5	6	6	3	—	2	9	6	5	8	3	10
Stomach	4	9	4	5	5	1	6	3	4	4	2	3
Breast	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	4	1	3	3
Uterus	—	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	1
Leukaemia	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
Other sites	16	14	10	8	18	13	16	15	24	15	13	17
Total all sites ...	27	36	23	22	29	18	39	30	39	29	26	36

Coronary Heart Disease: During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of the rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real rise in the incidence of this disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the urban district over the past 12 years :-

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Deaths	21	25	16	18	27	28	29	36	37	55	52	51

CERERBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE

As the proportion of people over 65 increase in the community so the evidence of cererbral vascular disorders ("strokes") increases. The rehabilitation of affected patients is often a long process and places great strain on the relatives and medical and nursing attendants.

It is increasingly recognised that early physiotherapy treatment is often the key to success. Skilled treatment can often prevent deformities, re-educate patterns of movement, and re-train skills.

Maintenance of range of movement during the early stages must be carried out passively, or stiffness will make functional activities more difficult, and the patient can do some of these movements himself, but the responsibility for this rests with the physiotherapist to show her how they may most easily be done.

Because of the acute shortage of physiotherapists, those patients treated at home, are often cared for by the district nurse who, through pressure of work, often finds she is unable to give the necessary time during the vital first few days after a stroke.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 3 deaths of infants under 1 year of age and details are as follows :-

Age at death

3 days	Cerebral Oedema. Pulmonary Atelectasis.
1 day	Bronchopneumonia.
8 hours	Bronchopneumonia. Premature Rupture of Menbro (31/40) Prematurity (33/40) gestation.

CAUSES OF DEATH : REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parastic Diseases	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	1	3
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	8	2	10
12. „ „ Breast	—	3	3
13. „ „ Uterus	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	3	17
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	10	30	40
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	24	27	51
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	3	4
20. Other Heart Diseases	6	15	21
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	7	5	12
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	4	2	6
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	—	1	1
32. Other Defined and Illdefined Diseases	3	1	4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
34. All Other Accidents	2	4	6
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and War Operations	—	—	—
All Causes	100	104	204

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE PAST 16 YEARS

Year	Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population.	Number of local births: R.G.'s returns.	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population.	Local adjusted rate.	Local birth rate per 1,000 population.	Local deaths: R.G.'s returns.	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population.	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths under 1 year of age.	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	National infant mortality rate.
1911	2,036	25	12.5	—	23.8	30	14.2	—	13.9	2	25.0	—
1921	4,085	30	10.1	—	—	32	10.8	—	—	1	33.0	—
1931	4,511	60	14.0	—	15.8	46	10.76	—	12.3	4	66.0	—
1941	10,030	132	13.2	—	14.2	135	13.5	—	12.9	7	53.4	66.0
1951	8,809	91	10.4	—	15.5	173	19.8	12.9	12.5	4	44.0	29.6
1952	8,553	94	10.9	—	15.3	170	19.9	12.9	11.3	3	31.9	27.6
1953	8,670	108	12.4	14.5	15.5	127	14.6	9.5	11.4	1	9.3	26.8
1954	9,210	98	11.0	13.6	15.2	134	15.1	9.5	11.3	—	—	25.5
1955	9,050	99	10.9	13.5	15.0	148	16.4	10.3	11.7	4	40.2	24.9
1956	9,210	104	11.3	14.0	15.7	147	15.9	10.9	11.7	2	19.2	23.8
1957	9,380	124	13.0	16.2	16.1	155	16.5	11.2	11.5	2	16.1	23.0
1958	9,550	143	15.0	18.4	16.4	167	17.5	11.6	11.7	1	7.0	22.5
1959	9,720	127	12.03	13.35	16.5	181	18.6	14.1	11.6	6	51.28	22.0
1960	10,020	134	13.4	14.84	17.1	183	18.3	13.9	11.5	1	6.0	21.7
1961	10,750	172	16.4	17.06	17.4	176	16.3	13.4	12.0	4	23.3	21.4
1962	11,170	144	12.9	13.3	18.0	204	18.3	15.3	11.9	3	20.8	21.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table shown below indicates the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases that occurred during 1962.

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-44	45-64	Over 65	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	2				2					
Diphtheria	2									
Erysipelas	2									
Whooping Cough	111	3	18	42	46	1	1	1	1	
Measles	1									
Pneumonia	1									
Meningococcal Infection	2						2			
Food Poisoning	2									
Dysentery										
Polio										
Polio Encephalitis										
Encephalitis										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Enteric Fever										
Pemphigus										
Total	118	3	18	42	48	1	3	2	1	

There was a large outbreak of measles mainly affecting children between 3 and 6 years of age. No cases were admitted to hospital.

During the year 2 cases of Dysentery occurred and the responsible organism was some variety, but extensive investigation failed to reveal the source of the infection although it is almost always food borne, usually in made-up meat dishes, sausages and pies. Constant vigilance is required in ensuring that food handlers maintain a high standard of practice and inform their doctors should any symptom of ill health develop. In one of the cases of some dysentery there was a link with outbreaks of a similar disease in an adjoining authority.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. Too much importance should not be attached to the returns shown below, in particular for such diseases as measles and whooping cough, as general practitioners only notify, in my experience, a proportion of the cases that occur.

TABLE SHOWING TREND OF INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE URBAN
DISTRICT OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	1	22	5	3	3	2	6	19	3	5	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	3	—	4	1	34	1	—	2	1	2
Whooping Cough	8	48	3	3	18	53	19	8	3	1	—
Measles	35	47	12	197	8	53	197	20	137	106	111
Pneumonia	4	9	2	1	2	5	1	3	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	556	2	1	3	3	5	1	1	6	—
Dysentery	—	3	5	—	5	—	2	—	11	—	2
Polio-myelitis	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	4	4	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	6	17	8	5	9	12	1	6	1	6	—
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
66 and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—

As will have been seen in the previous table, there were seven new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1962, all of which were respiratory in origin. Close co-operation is maintained between the district, county and hospital authorities, as all have responsibilities in the treatment and after care of tuberculosis sufferers. Details of the new cases are given in the table.

There were 3 re-admissions to hospital for treatment of tuberculosis of patients identified as suffering from T.B. in previous years.

Most county district health authorities maintain a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering or recently have suffered from the disease, and during the year the local list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic at Royal Alexandra Hospital and the County Council records and the position at the end of 1962 was as follows :-

Pulmonary Cases ...	Males: 22	Females: 25
Non-Pulmonary Cases ...	Males: —	Females: —

Bovine tuberculosis has virtually been eliminated largely due to the introduction of tuberculin testing of cattle and the slaughter of positive reactors.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and regularly every third Tuesday is located at Rhyl Town Hall all day. The unit is available to all members of the public except young children, and details are given below of the 1962 results :-

MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT

No. of people attending mobile unit during the year	5,990
Average public attendance per session	115

Two hundred and fifty-nine abnormalities were discovered amongst the 5,990 persons attending, and details are shown below:-

TABLE I

Details of examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the period
1st January — 31st December 1962

Circuit location	Number Examined	Number of visits	Average attendance per visit
Flintshire :			
Holywell	879	14	63
Mold	670	15	45
Rhyl	1,706	15	114
Shotton	636	14	45
Special Surveys	2,099	—	—
	5,990		

TABLE II

Analysis showing Type of Examinee

Type of Examinee	Flintshire
General Population Volunteers	3,375
General Practitioner Referrals	253
Scholars	871
Students	33
Contacts	21
Mental Hospital Staff	22
Factory Groups—Industrial	922
—Non Industrial	258
Special Groups	196
Mental Patients'	39
	5,990

TABLE III

Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinic or diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit

	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Flintshire			
Holywell	12	15	27
Mold	10	9	19
Rhyl	89	65	154
Shotton	8	9	17
Special Surveys	15	27	42
	134	125	259

TABLE IV

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
"New Cases"	4
"Old" Cases	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	18
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	58
Abnormality of the Boney Thorax and soft tissues	50
Malignant Neoplasm	5
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	2
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	3
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	21
Pneumoconiosis—without P.M.F.	1
—without P.M.F.	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non tuberculous	
(to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	17
Emphysema	10
Bronchiectasis	4
Bacterial or virus infection	4
Pleural thickening or calcification	9
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	5
Malformation of the Lungs	3
Spontaneous pneumothorax	—
Miscellaneous	3
Further observations required	—
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	9
	227
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	32
	259

I am indebted to Dr. Jarman for these statistics.

CHEST CLINIC

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

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

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

There is one Clinic in Prestatyn which is situated in Kings Avenue, and Infant Welfare Clinics are held every Friday between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. A Medical Officer attends every first and third Friday.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Kings Avenue on alternative Friday and are staffed by the Consultant Obstetrician. Talks are given by health visitors to the mothers on child birth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning facilities are available at Flint for the Prestatyn area.

WELFARE FOODS

Distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Orange Juice) is carried out by the Women's Voluntary Service, Local Branch, on behalf of the County Council, and the distribution centre is at The Scala Buildings on Tuesdays and Saturdays between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. At the W.V.S. Centre on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

This is arranged at the County Council Clinics in the area and is carried out by the Dental Officers employed by the County Council. Treatment is arranged free during the ante-natal and post-natal periods up to one year after the birth of the child. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

There are three midwives who are also trained district nurses employed in the area, who carry out ante-natal and post-natal care for mothers during this time and after discharge from hospital after childbirth.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITORS

There are two health visitors employed locally and they are responsible for giving advice to families of all ages with special reference to the young and the very old. Their duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding demands of the old people of Prestatyn, and their work is complementary to that of the General Practitioner, who is often so hard pressed throughout his daily routine and is quite unable to give the necessary advice on health matters that should be given by him to his patients. There is a growing tendency to assign health visitors to groups of practitioners so as to assist them in their daily duties, especially on health education and the prevention of illness, and this is being considered for certain parts of the County.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the duties of the midwife are shared with those of the district nurse in the area, and the district nursing aspect of the work is increasing in relation to the midwifery side which is diminishing because of the increasing proportion of Hospital confinements in the area. As mention will be made in a later part of the Report of the increasing number of people in Prestatyn, there will be further heavy demands which will probably necessitate increasing the staff. Home helps are engaged in the town mainly on a part-time basis, and this service is a most valuable and important recent development of local authority services.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox: The number of people vaccinated against Smallpox in the Urban District during the year was 1,157 and details are given in the following table :-

Age Period	Primary Vaccination	Re- Vaccination
Under 1 year	103	5
1—2 years	20	9
2—4 years	9	21
5—14 years	135	158
15 years and over	164	533
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	431	726
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year, this country was faced with a series of Smallpox outbreaks due to the importation of the virus by infected persons from Pakistan. These Smallpox outbreaks have shown a need for constant vigilance on the part of the Public Health Departments over the whole country scrutinising new arrivals into the United Kingdom from infected areas abroad. Since compulsory vaccination was suspended in 1948, the number of babies protected against the disease has fallen to a very low level, but there is a divided body of opinion as to whether primary vaccination over the age of five years is justified as a routine measure. My own opinion is that there is little need for children over 5 years and young people to be vaccinated unless they are going to tropical areas or entering one of the professions which may involve risk in later life. Vaccination against Smallpox is not without risk and the safest period is during the first three years of life.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Protection was given during the year to 172 children, of which 22 were under one year. Full details are given in the table below :-

Age Period	Primary	Reinforcing (diphtheria only)
Under 1 year	22	...
1—4 years	60	...
5—14 years	10	80
Total	92	80

Booster injections against diphtheria only were given to 80 children at the age of five years on primary medical examinations in Schools, and it has been the policy of the County Health Department during the past four years, to give the combined vaccine (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) and a large number of children have now been protected against these three diseases. It is anticipated to shortly give booster injections at five years against the three previously mentioned diseases to re-inforce the protection given in infancy. Diphtheria still occurs occasionally and any relaxation in the immunisation programme is bound to lead to an outbreak.

POLIOMYELITIS

In 1962 many adults and children received protection against Polio, and open sessions were arranged during the evenings for

adults to attend and fair response was obtained. Towards the end of the year, oral vaccine became available and this will supersede the injections. There is no doubt that oral vaccine has considerable advantages over the injections in that it is painless, quick, cheaper and is effective in stopping the spread of Polio during epidemic conditions. Furthermore, it is safe, but the one remaining question that has been unanswered is its long term powers of protection and whether booster doses will be required at possibly five-yearly intervals.

MEASLES

Experiments are being conducted to introduce a safe and effective vaccine to protect infants against the disease, and it may take the form of a live or killed vaccine.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCES

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

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS AND AFTER CARE LOAN OF EQUIPMENT

The County Council loan equipment to handicapped persons to assist rehabilitation. Arrangements are in force whereby persons may also hire medical equipment from the local British Red Cross Organisation at a very small fee, and enquiries are directed to Red Cross Headquarters at Victoria Avenue between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. This is a most valuable service provided by this wonderful voluntary organisation and they are to be highly commended on their efforts.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment, which is free and confidential, is available at the following clinics :-

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph.

Male and Females—5.30 to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary.

Males—Wednesday, 5—7 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.
Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m.. Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Medical examinations of school children were carried out by me as Assistant County Medical Officer in the district during the year, and I am pleased to say that the standard of health of the school children locally is very high indeed. There is a constant influx of new children and overcrowding is a serious problem in one school. New sanitary facilities have been provided at Meliden school and it is hoped that other urgent improvements will be carried out at this school.

PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS (B.C.G. VACCINATION)

All thirteen-year-old pupils are offered protection against Tuberculosis, which has proved to be most valuable in reducing the incidence of the disease. There was one child affected by pulmonary tuberculosis which necessitated precautionary measures being taken at school.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY

This is an expanding field of medical care, and the after-care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals is the responsibility of the County Council Mental Welfare Officers..

Children who are of school age, who are mentally retarded and not suitable for education in ordinary schools are admitted to the Training Centre at Rhuddlan for sub-normal children.

NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered under Public Health Act, 1936, with the County Council, and inspected periodically: Hawarden House, Victoria Road, Prestatyn.

WELFARE SERVICES

Homes are provided by the County Council for the admission of aged and handicapped persons who are unable to look after themselves adequately in their own homes. Two such homes are situated in Prestatyn, i.e., Park House and Carr Holm.

SECTION 47—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

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

During the year other instances of people requiring care and assistance were brought to the notice of the health department and the majority of cases were admitted to homes or hospital and it is pleasing to record that legal action was not necessary in any case.

I would like to pay particular credit to the work of all the voluntary organisation in relieving the suffering and hardships of the old and lonely people in Prestatyn.

HEALTH EDUCATION ACT AND FOOD HYGIENE

During the year a campaign was launched at the height of the Summer season to emphasise the dangers of food poisoning among those responsible for the serving of food to the public. Letters and posters were sent out to Shops, Cafes, Hotels and Boarding House owners, and I am pleased to say that during the year we had no cases of food poisoning notified to the department. The standards of food hygiene in the United Kingdom are still far below the modern acceptable standard and it is necessary to constantly remind those persons engaged in food preparation of the dangers of careless habits in causing food poisoning.

DIABETES SURVEY

Recently, with the co-operation of the County Welfare Officer and the Matrons of the Flintshire County Council Homes, I carried out a survey to ascertain the incidence of diabetes in old people, and the results of the work are as follows :—

Two hundred and forty-three patients' urines were tested and 9 cases of glycosuria were discovered (3.8%), of which 4 were known diabetics. Of the remaining 5, there were 2 cases of confirmed diabetes, two cases proved negative and one case is still under investigation, and will probably be confirmed as diabetic. It has been the policy in most of the homes to test the urine shortly after admission with the "Clinistix." In the case of the two new cases of diabetes, these tests carried out on admission approximately two years ago, were negative.

As a result of this work, certain recommendations have been made and it is hoped to resume the survey in early 1964.

PRESTATYN SURVEY

The following survey was carried out by me :—

I hereby give below details of a Report submitted to the Prestatyn Health Committee on the 9th July, 1962.

A recent survey of 100 consecutive house and bungalow occupancies was carried out at my instigation by the Treasurer's Department of the Prestatyn Urban District Council.

The reasons which prompted me to carry out this survey were :—

- (1) Prestatyn is a rapidly growing town.
- (2) I have formed the impression that the majority of the newcomers to the town were old people and I wished to confirm this.
- (3) The results of the survey, together with the probable future programme, might give some indication as to the future demands of the social services in the town.

There are approximately 200-250 new properties erected each year in Prestatyn and this level of building will probably be maintained over the next few years subject, of course, to any national factors which might affect it.

One hundred Questionnaires completed of new occupancies.

These consist of :—

75 Bungalows.

21 Houses.

4 Flats.

Of the 75 Bungalows ... 61 were being occupied for the first time.
14 were being re-occupied.

Of the 21 Houses ... all were being re-occupied.

Of the 4 Flats ... 2 were being occupied for the first time.
2 were being re-occupied.

The 100 occupancies contained 255 people of all ages of which 59 people were over 65 years (23%). This percentage is almost double the national figure of approximately 12% at the 1961 census. Furthermore, the number of children 0-15 years in 100 occupancies—50 (19%). The National Average 1961 Census was 23%.

Age breakdown of the 50 children between 0—15 years :—

0— 5 years	21
5—15 years	29

Assuming a growth of 200 properties per annum in the future over 5 years with the existing proportion of bungalows to houses (house building apart from Local Authorities is extremely small):—

In 100 occupancies there were 63 new units of accommodation of all types.

Therefore, assuming 200 new units provided per annum (and this is on the conservative sides at present) this will provide 317 occupancies per annum.

Following on from this (317 occupancies), and assuming existing age structure of the new occupiers, this will produce an extra 2.55 people per occupancy, equivalent to 808 increase in population per annum, of which 185 will be people over 65 and 160 will be children 0—15 :—

0— 5	64 children
5—15	96 children

The conclusions that can be drawn over future 5 year periods are :—

- (1) There will probably be an extra 150 children in Prestatyn between the ages of 5 and 10 years, and 150 children approximately 10—15 years.
- (2) Additional 204 children 0—5 years.
- (3) Additional 635 old people over 65 years.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Details are given below of the Employment Officer's Report for the Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Abergele areas :—

Unemployment

Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1962.

Date	Men	Women	Total
15th January	518	192	710
12th February	487	168	655
12th March	462	160	622
9th April	439	161	600
14th May	415	109	524
18th June	278	32	307
16th July	239	14	253
13th August	285	29	314
10th September	306	51	357
15th October	471	178	649
12th November	489	208	697
10th December	537	215	752

There has been a slight upward trend in unemployment since 1961, but this must be considered in the light of the rise in the insured population in the area. In June 1961 it was 13,099 and in June 1962 it was 13,913.

Disabled Persons

	April 1961		April 1962	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners	49	—	47	—
Other disabled (H.M.F.)	111	—	111	4
Disabled from birth or early childhood	45	—	43	23

The largest causes of disablement are injuries and diseases to the upper and lower limbs. Next comes Pulmonary T.B. and diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

High on the list are chest complaints but the majority of these cases are people who have probably moved into the area for health reasons. This is an important point in considering resettlement because a large number of elderly workers come to the area for health reasons, many with qualifications which are difficult to fit into the industrial make-up of the area.

Fifty per cent of the Registered Disabled Unemployed are over 55; Seventy per cent are over 50.

Registered Disabled Persons—Section I.

Number unemployed on:—	Men	Women	Total
15th January, 1962	53	10	63
19th February, 1962	58	9	67
14th March, 1962	54	10	64
16th April, 1962	55	10	65
21st May, 1962	49	8	57
18th June, 1962	31	4	35
16th July, 1962	28	4	32
20th August, 1962	39	3	42
17th September, 1962	40	4	44
15th October, 1962	60	12	72
12th November, 1962	57	10	67
10th December, 1962	62	10	72

Section II Cases (suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only) have been excluded. The Total varied between 3 and 10.

The total number registered as disabled is as follows:—

	Men	Women	Total
11th April, 1960	408	59	467
18th October, 1960	412	66	478
17th April, 1961	412	51	463
16th October, 1961	410	68	478
16th April, 1962	409	72	481
15th October, 1962	364	70	434

The problems of the disabled in the area are three-fold and in order of importance, I would list them as:—

(a) **Living in this area.** Without diversification of industry, opportunities of fitting a person with a specific disability into a specific job, seldom arise.

Employers are generally sympathetic and helpful but are limited in the number of posts they can offer.

(b) **Age.** In an area of comparatively high unemployment, the older person is at a disadvantage—unfortunate but understandable. It must be borne in mind that the majority of able-bodied unemployed are in the higher age groups as well as the Registered Disabled Persons. The problem of the older worker is one of not fitting into the employer's system of recruitment and promotion, particularly with alternative labour available.

(c) **Disability.** This, in a large number of cases, is the least of the problems because employers are coming to realise that in the right job a disabled person compares favourably with others.

Employment

The vacancies in this office area outstanding on 7th August, 1963, were :—

Engineering & Electrical Goods	1 man, 10 women
Timber	2 men
Construction	1 man
Other Manufacturing Industries	1 man
Distributive Trades	1 woman, 7 men
Professional Services	34 women
Miscellaneous Services (including Recreation, Cinemas, Catering, Hotels, Laundries, Domestic Service)	4 men, 19 women
Public Administration	2 men

Generally, apart from seasonal work, we have very few vacancies outstanding for very long in the area, the exceptions being vacancies for skilled workers in particular trades and qualified nursing staff.

The vacancies recorded from other districts are for skilled workers in Engineering and Construction.

Despite a picture of shortage of vacancies and the specific problems of the unemployed this office placed in employment during 1962, 682 men and 553 women.

General Comments

The two new factories which were set up in the area in 1961 have expanded and are employing between them about 150 workpeople. Another factory has been built in the area and is already in production and there are prospects of the labour force building up to exceed 150 workers.

The area is a seasonal holiday resort and consequently the problems are similar to other resorts—high unemployment during the winter months and comparatively low unemployment during the summer months.

There has been a steady increase in the insured population over the last few years and I think it fair to say that a good proportion of the workpeople who move into the area are in the higher age groups, having moved on medical advice and have special skills or experience which are difficult to fit into the industries of the area.

METEOROLOGY

Full details of climatic conditions during the year in Prestatyn are given at the end of Mr. Edwards' Report, but Prestatyn is fortunate in having a very equable dry climate and free from fog. It is particularly suitable for persons who are suffering from respiratory diseases.

I am pleased to say it was not necessary to issue any pasteurisation orders on milk unfit for consumption but, nevertheless, it is necessary to take regular samples to ensure a clean milk supply. It is unfortunate, in the present legislation, that many Authorities are involved in the administration of food and drugs, but this is a national problem and not a local one and I must take this opportunity of thanking the County Health Department officials for their co-operation in this matter.

SLAUGHTERING FACILITIES

There is no licenced slaughter house in Prestatyn.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the outstanding four houses were connected to the main drainage on the Bishopswood Road.

There are 46 properties in the town not connected to the main drainage system.

The surface water system is in the main separate from the foul water system and in certain areas is unsatisfactory. Considerable flooding occurs during heavy thunderstorms, especially in lower High Street, but the Council are considering giving approval to a plan to relieve this problem.

It is becoming apparent that the sewer outfall is not performing satisfactorily and it is urgently necessary for this matter to be attended to.

I am of the opinion that if it is recommended that a new outfall be constructed at the existing outfall point, then it should be considerably longer than the present pipe so as to reduce the risk of contamination of the beach. I have in mind a pipe to take 2 d.w.f. of up to 3 miles in length, and this is not beyond civil engineering capabilities.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year samples were taken regularly from the Swimming Pools and were satisfactory, and further details appear later in Mr. Edwards' Report.

Prestatyn is an expanding seaside resort and I consider that it will be desirable in the not too distant future for arrangements to be made for a heated indoor Swimming Pool.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The local Public Health Laboratory is situate at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and his Deputy, Dr. Harris, carry out the bacteriological examinations of specimens sent from the Urban District. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year 42 samples of water were taken and found to be satisfactory bacteriologically.

I list below a Report on a sample of water submitted during the year for chemical analysis :—

“Analysis :

Appearance	Clear and Colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.25
	parts per million
Total solids	378
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.0
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.75
Chlorides, as Cl	30
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.6
Total hardness	278
Temporary hardness	220
Permanent hardness	58
Alkalinity	220
Free Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	1.5
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil
Manganese, as Mn	less than 0.025
Cyanides and Thiocynates	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil

Opinion :

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.”

There are no bore holes in the district, but five dwellings are still served by wells due to difficulties in arranging a satisfactory main water supply.

Number of dwellings served by public main direct to house	4,413
Number of dwellings served by means of stand pipes	7
Number of dwellings served by means of wells	3
New mains were laid in	259

MILK SUPPLY

The sampling of milk for submission for bacteriological and chemical analysis is now the responsibility of the County Council, and details are given in Mr. Lewis' Report (County Public Health Inspector) of the number of samples of milk taken and the results thereof.

CARAVAN SITES

The Caravan sites in the Urban District are gradually being brought up to standard under the Caravan Act, 1960. Further details of these appear in Mr. Edwards' Report.

It is regrettable that there is little control over tents in the district, and it is a regular and common feature during the Summer week-ends for large numbers of tents to be situated in certain fields with insufficient sanitation. Furthermore, it has a serious effect on the amenities of the area and one difficulty is that the sites used at present have been used for camping for many years, but increasing numbers of campers are using them each year.

I consider that some action will be necessary to control this nuisance but, on the other hand, since Prestatyn is a holiday resort, other arrangements must be made to meet the need for camping. Furthermore, I suggest that a Municipal Site be acquired for both camping and caravanning, where adequate sanitary facilities and density of tents and caravans can be laid down.

SMOKE CONTROL

There has been increasing emphasis on control of atmospheric pollution during the past few years. It is becoming very evident that there is a strong link between lung cancer and chronic bronchitis and pollution of the atmosphere, whether it be from cigarette smoke, petrol fumes or combustion of coal. Prestatyn, fortunately, enjoys a fairly clean atmosphere, due to its location, but arrangements are being made with two adjoining District Councils for a joint investigation into the question of atmospheric pollution, if any, in the town.

HOUSING

During 1962 the extent of new property constructed is shown below :—

The number of private new houses built in the town was	0
The number of private new bungalows built in the town was ...	251
The number of Council property built in the town was	8

There has been a great expansion in the private speculative building in the town during the past few years and it appears that the present trend is likely to be continued. Reference has been made to the implications of this previously in the special survey.

HOUSING WAITING LISTS

The number of people waiting for Council houses is	100
The number of people waiting for old people's bungalows is ...	110
The number of Council houses is	443
The number of old people's bungalows is	22
The number of old people's flats is	8

It is obvious from these figures that the emphasis on housing is for the greater provision of old people's dwellings and the County Council have recently formulated a scheme to provide grants to district councils and the details of the scheme are as below :—

Basic Conditions for Contribution by County Council

“In order to qualify for a contribution from the County Council the following basic conditions must be fulfilled :—

(a) An application for the County contribution must be made in good time before the commencement of any scheme to which it relates and be accompanied by the following details and information :—

- (i) The estimated cost of the scheme;
- (ii) An outline list of the welfare services to be provided with with the estimated cost of such services;
- (iii) Plans of the scheme for formal approval in writing by the County Council.

(b) Units of housing accommodation shall be occupied by single persons of pensionable age (i.e., men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years of age) or married couples where both husband and wife are of pensionable age, or by persons who, in the opinion of the County Welfare Officer, can benefit from special housing accommodation by reasons of infirmity.

Welfare Facilities

The County Council considers that the following welfare facilities—the list is not necessarily intended to be exhaustive—are desirable in connection with housing accommodation provided for aged and other people intended to be covered by this scheme and that the District Council should, wherever possible and practicable, provide as any of these welfare facilities as are appropriate to the particular scheme :—

- (a) Central heating for the dwellings;
- (b) A common room for use by the residents in the scheme;
- (c) Baths of a type suitable for old people and provided with fitments to enable old people to ‘get in and out without assistance;
- (d) Communicating bells between individual dwellings and, **in the case of major schemes only, the residence of the Warden;**
- (e) Fittings arranged so as to be convenient of access to old people and which will avoid the need for them to resort to undue bending or climbing of step ladders, etc., to gain access to such fitments;
- (f) Bath safety rails.

Contributions by the County Council

(a) **Basic Contribution :** The County Council will make a basic contribution of £10 per annum in respect of each unit of accommodation for the period of the loan in relation to all schemes.

(b) **Minor Schemes :** For schemes of less than 18 houses (i.e., minor schemes) an additional contribution will be made by the County Council for the period of the Housing loan of £1 for every £10 of capital expenditure incurred by the Housing Authority in the provision of welfare facilities for all or any of the units of accommodation within the scheme, subject to a maximum of £25, including the basic grant of £10.

(c) **Major Schemes :** The County Council will make an additional contribution to the District Council in respect of welfare facilities calculated on the following basis by reference to the annual deficiency on the scheme concerned :—

- (i) The annual contribution in respect of welfare facilities shall not exceed the total deficiency incurred thereon in the year to which it relates;
- (ii) No contribution will be made in respect of items properly chargeable to the Housing Revenue Account and which could properly be covered by rents;
- (iii) Other than the basic contribution of £10 (4(a) above) there will be no subsidisation of rents nor assistance in respect of expenditure which would normally be borne by tenants.
- (iv) The expenses towards which the County Council will contribute will be limited to those incurred by District Councils in providing welfare facilities, e.g., the welfare services of the kind referred to in 3 above and communal facilities or services, the cost of which cannot properly be recovered in rent and can be considered to arise as a direct consequence of the houses being erected for old people, e.g., warden's house and costs and laundry services; and
- (v) A contribution calculated on the basis of the foregoing principles and the contribution in 4(a) above will be the maximum contribution payable in respect of the major scheme to which they relate. Of that maximum, there will be paid in every year to the District Council concerned such proportion as the number of dwellings comprised in the scheme and actually occupied during that year by tenants approved by the County Council bears to the total number of dwellings in the scheme."

Planning Homes for the Old and Disabled

Provision of suitable accommodation for the old and disabled is becoming increasingly necessary and the emphasis for care has changed from dependence on relatives to independence and self help.

Adaptions to existing premises could be carried out relatively inexpensively and this is especially so in the planning and design of new flats and bungalows and the following points are worthy of mention.

1. Light switches should be simple in action and where placed adjacent to doors, should be aligned with door handles. Generous provision of two-way switches and master switches should be made. Electric socket outlets should not be placed in low inaccessible positions.
2. Some elderly people find a low level water closet difficult to use, and the closet may either be built up or a portable rim can be inserted on top of the bowl. The flushing handle must be easily accessible. A horizontal rail for pushing up and a vertical rail for pulling up should be provided on either side of the water closet.
3. Storage cupboards should be sited so that shelves are not too high or too deep to be reached comfortably.
4. Standard British sink units are sometimes too high to be used comfortably from the standing position. A shallow sink is an advantage, particularly if space is available below the sink for the housewife to sit to wash if she wishes.
5. The oven should not be too low, and preferably ought to be at just below waist level.
6. Where the bath is designed for access from a standing position, the rim should be as low as possible. Grip rails should be provided to enable the person to enter and leave the bath easily.
7. For those confined to wheel chairs, a ramped access in place of stepped access is essential. Furthermore, door handles should be designed so that they can be operated by use of a walking stick for persons confined to wheel chairs.
8. Fuel should be easily accessible, either an indoor supply, or very near at hand outdoors, with an outdoor lighting switch.
9. Windows and ventilation controls must be accessible and easy to operate. The conventional side hung opening light is satisfactory, but where there is an obstruction, a window with louvre blades which can be operated with a single action by means of a handle at low level, may be preferred.

10. Staircases must be adequately lit and double steps, awkward winders, and staircases with open risers should be avoided. Rounded nosings are preferred to sharp-edged nosings. A handrail on both sides is essential for some and advantageous to all.

Since 1948 the Council have built 267 houses, bungalows and flats and the table shown below indicates the yearly totals of property constructed in the town :—

Year	New Council property		New Private property		Total
1962	8	...	251	...	259
1961	4	...	272	...	276
1960	—	...	247	...	247
1959	4	...	182	...	186
1958	22	...	68	...	90
1957	10	...	79	...	89
1956	14	...	90	...	104
1955	—	...	76	...	76
1954	11	...	77	...	88
1953	19	...	62	...	81
1952	42	...	10	...	52
1951	2	...	7	...	9
1950	40	...	3	...	43
1949	31	...	10	...	41
1948	60	...	—	...	60

The tremendous spurt in private house building in the past three years is seen in the above table.

**TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN THE TOWN
OVER THE PAST 50 YEARS**

Year	Population	No. of properties	No. of persons per property	Rateable value	Produce of 1d. rate
1911	2,036 ...	532 ...	3.8 ...	— ...	—
1921	*4,085 ...	770 ...	5.3 ...	£22,625 ...	£81
1931	4,511 ...	1,579 ...	2.9 ...	£43,310 ...	£163
1941	†10,030 ...	2,750 ...	3.6 ...	£74,731 ...	£299
1951	8,809 ...	3,536 ...	2.5 ...	£82,188 ...	£325
1961	10,670 ...	5,034 ...	2 ...	£166,284 ...	£668
1962	11,170 ...	5,285 ...	2 ...	£176,590 ...	£706

*Uncorrected figure. Corrected—2,946, which gives a figure of 3.8 persons per house.

† This abnormally high figure was due to war-time reception of evacuees.

The above table shows the improvement in overcrowding that has taken place in the town especially in the past decade.

SLUM CLEARANCE

There is very little property in Prestatyn which falls within the category requiring demolition, that is, properties which cannot be reconstructed at reasonable cost.

The remaining area for slum clearance is The Warren, where conditions can only be described as primitive; without sanitation, water supply or adequate roads, and the final clearance of unfit dwellings is proceeding swiftly.

SUPERANNUATION

In 1962 32 medical examinations were carried out on Urban District staff, either for fitness to commence employment or because of absence from work through ill health.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no such establishments in the district.

INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and active interest in the Department. My thanks are also due to the Council officials who have been most helpful and co-operative, and to Mr. Edwards in particular. I should also like to express my gratitude to Dr. G. W. Roberts, County Medical Officer, who has given me every encouragement and help with my work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1962



GENERAL SUMMARY OF VISITS, ETC.

GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply	55
Drainage	158
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	1
Fried Fish Shops	3
Camps, etc.	63
Factories and Workshops	7
Bakehouses	12
Public Conveniences	84
Schools	16
Watercourses	2
Special Visits re. Housing	46
Visits re. Housing defects	73
Visits under National Assistance Act, Sec. 47 and 60	15
Premises re. Insect Pests	39
Miscellaneous Visits and Re-inspections	171
Complaints received and investigated	29
Number of nuisances abated	24
Number of Preliminary notices served for nuisances	23
Formal notices for nuisances	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Number of cases occurring	118
Enquiries	72
Number removed to Hospital	—
Disinfection	56

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Butchers' Shops	5
Fishmongers	3
Grocers	26
Ice Cream Premises	43
Food Preparing Premises	41
Dairies and Milk Shops	4
Miscellaneous	2

SANITARY DEFECTS, ETC.

Defective Roofs	22
Defective Floors	7
Defective Eaves and Downspouts	13
Defective Doors	14

Defective Windows	16
Defective Wall and Ceiling Plaster	10
Defective Grates	9
Defective Chimneys	6
Dampness	23
Defective Sinks and Washbasins	7
Defective Gullies and Wastepipes	6
Defective Pavings	7
Defective Drains	28
Number of Stopped Drains	363
Defective Inspection Chambers	1
Defective Septic Tanks	4
Defective Water Closets	—
Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	3
Insufficient W.C. Accommodation	8
Insufficient Water Supply	7
Accumulation of Refuse	10
Dilapidated Dustbins	91
Dirty Houses, Outhouses and Yards	2
Insect Pests	5
Rats and Mice	297
Animals kept in Insanitary Conditions	—
Choked and Insanitary Ditches	2
Miscellaneous	4

NUISANCES FROM PREMISES OTHER THAN DWELLINGS

Farms and Dairies	—
Camps and Caravans	4
Cafes	1
Offices	—
Shops	—
Food Shops	4
Schools	2
Bakeries	—
Hotels	2
Garages, etc.	1
Fried Fish Shops	—
Miscellaneous	4

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Number of visits re. Collection and Salvage	126
Number of visits re. Disposal	112

This service is carried out with one eighteen cubic yard rear-loading vehicle and two ten cubic yard side-loading vehicles, one of which is now over ten years old and is due for replacement. Experience would seem to show that the best type of vehicle for work in this town is the eighteen cubic yard lorry, and it is hoped eventually to standardise the refuse fleet on this model.

The number of properties in the Council's area continues to increase and the refuse collection service is frequently strained to its utmost in an effort to maintain a regular collection. During the year the regularity of collections has been upset due to the fact that sick leave taken by the workmen concerned has amounted to a total of $186\frac{1}{2}$ days, and 32 days were lost due to absenteeism, compared with 370 days sickness last year. In addition, the demands made by the Central Beach, the Sea Wall and the Ffrith Beach for frequent clearances of litter and refuse are increasing and are especially heavy during the summer months. It is felt, therefore, that when a replacement refuse vehicle is purchased, that the old ten cubic yard vehicle should be retained to operate in the Beach area and in the various Caravan Sites during the summer months, thus reducing the burden on the regular vehicles, in order that they might devote more time to the clearance of refuse from domestic premises.

The work of controlling the disposal of refuse is carried out by one man working on the Tip face, assisted by a Wetherill Loader Shovel which is available on a part-time basis. This system is not altogether satisfactory in view of the fact that up to 15 loads of refuse of varying kinds are handled daily. At present, and with the continued expansion of the town, this figure will undoubtedly increase. In these circumstances, consideration should be given to the provision of a machine which would operate full-time on the Tip.

Again this year, a series of fires have broken out on the Refuse Tip, all due to unauthorised persons entering on the land after working hours and being careless in the use of cigarettes and matches. Garden Refuse continues to be a major problem and great care has to be exercised to prevent fires arising from spontaneous combustion. The refuse collectors are instructed not to remove this type of refuse, but its total elimination is proving to be almost impossible. Garden refuse can only be satisfactorily handled if it is brought into the Tip separate from general household refuse.

An area of approximately 8 acres has now been tipped upon and the ground level here is now some six feet above natural ground level. Consideration could now be given to putting approximately four acres to some use—such as playing fields, which are greatly lacking in this area.

Number of loads of refuse collected	2,476
Number of loads of refuse disposed of	2,899
Area of district, in acres	3,655
Population	11,070
Number of premises	5,231

A word of appreciation must go to the refuse collectors for their cheerfulness in carrying out their duties in all kinds of weather.

SALVAGE

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	79	15	0	14	...	625	18	7½
Fibreboard	61	10	1	25	...	596	13	0½
White paper	5	16	0	2	...	49	6	1½
Rags	3	16	1	16	...	45	16	8
Mixed Metal		2	3	16	...	1	14	8
Hair Mattresses			3	10	...		11	9
	151	1	2	27	...	£1,315	10	10½
Salvage 1961	248	5	2	6	...	£2,174	5	7

The income from salvage sold during the year showed a decrease of £858 on the figure for 911. To a certain extent, this is due to the fact that a serious fire occurred in the salvage baling shed in July which resulted in the output of salvage paper being greatly restricted during which are normally the peak months of the year, namely July, August and part of September.

Waste paper, rags and scrap metal are still required and the proceeds from the sale of these items continues to make a contribution to the rate fund and so help to reduce the overall cost of the refuse collection service. In addition to this the abstraction of such items from the refuse results in the reduction in the overall bulk and so conserves tipping space. It is hoped that the continued co-operation of the householders and traders of the town will be forthcoming in the future.

WATER SAMPLING

	Bacterio- logical		Satis- factory		Unsatis- factory
Town Main Supply	18	...	18	...	—
Holywell R.D.C. Supply ...	4	...	4	...	—
Private Supply, Wells, etc....	1	...	1	...	—
Streams	1	...	—	...	1
Swimming Pool (Lido)	9	...	9	...	—
Swimming Pool (Camp) ...	9	...	9	...	—
Total Samples Taken	45	...	41	...	1

Bacteriological samples are taken from properties at random throughout the Council's area, and with the exception of one unsatisfactory sample of raw water taken from a stream all others proved to be up to the standard required. Improvements were carried out in the vicinity of the stream previously mentioned, resulting in a further sample proving satisfactory.

The results of a chemical analysis of the town's water supply are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

SWIMMING POOLS

Both Swimming Pools continue to be operated in a satisfactory manner and, as will be seen in the previous table, water samples continue to show highly satisfactory results.

The water in both Swimming Pools is filtered and Chlorinated and there is a complete change of water every six hours. Mains water is used in the Holiday Camp Pool, and although sea water is used at the Royal Lido Swimming Pool the results of samples taken are equal to those obtained from water in our own mains.

FOOD AND DRUG PREMISES

(1) Number of Food Premises in the area, by type of premises :—

Grocers	40	Candy Floss Kiosks	3
Greengrocers	14	Ice Cream Kiosks	6
Confectioners	13	Cinemas and Theatres	3
Bakeries	13	Schools	7
Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	23	Homes	6
Butchers	10	Hospitals	1
Fishmongers and Game Dealers	4	Boarding Houses	5
Fried Fish Shops	5	Registered Clubs	9
Sweet Shops	17	Licensed Houses	9

Total : 188

This figure represents approximately one-third of the total business premises in the area.

(2) Food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Grocers	20	Kiosks	6
Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	15	Fried Fish Shops	5
Sweet Shops	7	Butchers	1
Greengrocers	2		

(3) Seventy-seven visits of inspection have been paid to Food Premises in general, and 52 to those premises which are registered under the above-mentioned Act and Regulations.

(4) Fried Fish Shops :—

Number of Fried Fish Shops in District 5

These shops are well conducted.

I am pleased to report that the food traders in general are continuing their efforts to provide a clean service in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Due to the co-operation of those concerned, any breaches of the Regulations have been remedied without the necessity of resorting to formal action.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

All the town's meat supply is slaughtered and inspected at the Rhyl Municipal Abattoir and from time to time is further inspected when exposed for sale in the local shops.

Other foods, canned goods, etc., are inspected when necessary, and the following is a list of unsound food condemned in the shops :

Solids			Liquids
	lbs.	ozs.	
Fruit	283	11½	18½ pints Tinned Milk.
Vegetables	105	14½	89 pints Minerals.
Meat	340	11½	
Fish	260	12	
Miscellaneous	474	5½	
	1265	6¼	

Again this year there has been an increase in the amount of food stuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption. This is to some extent due to a fire which occurred in one of the grocers' shops which destroyed or damaged the greater part of the stock which had to be withdrawn and diverted to channels other than those for human consumption. The number of crushed and damaged tins is also slowly increasing and would appear to be due to the modern practice of packing such items in fibreboard containers, which are often damaged in transit. In many cases, the food stuff in question is not unfit but is in such a condition that it is not acceptable to a customer. The traders in general continue to be most co-operative in drawing my attention to any unsound food which may find its way on to their premises.

Particulars of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Prestatyn Urban District Council area during the year ended 1962 by the County Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Lewis.

Milk	9
Dairy Products	4
Sausages	7
Confectionery	5
Alcoholic Drinks	4
Cooking Fats and Fish	
Frying Oils	2
Fish and Meat Products ...	2
Patent Medicines	4
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	12
Vegetables and Fruit	4
	<hr/>
	53
	<hr/>

Warning letters were sent to the manufacturers in three cases—samples of rum fudge, which contained no rum, marmalade which was deficient in solids content, and lemon curd which was also deficient in solids content.

LICENSED PREMISES

All premises requiring a Magistrates' Licence were inspected during the year, and a report was presented to the Licensing Justices at the Brewster Sessions.

The premises inspected are as follows :—

Licensed Houses	10
Licensed Clubs	8
Public Halls, Cafe, etc.	5
Cinemas	2

In one case, it was necessary to draw the attention of the owners of a licensed club to the unsatisfactory conditions existing therein and plans are now in the course of preparation for the construction of a complete new club premises. It is anticipated that these plans will be placed before the licensing bench during the forthcoming year.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	—	...	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities ...	38	19	...	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	...	—
Total ...	39	19

2.—Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	...	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	...	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	...	—
Sanitary conveniences :—	—	—	...	—
(a) insufficient ...	—	—	...	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	...	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	...	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	...	—
Total ...	1	1

PART VIII OF THE ACT : OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)
Outworkers in August List required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2).
 Wearing Apparel-making, etc. —

RODENT INFESTATION
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The duties of Rodent Officer are carried out by the General Assistant for the Public Health Department and during the year he has carried out a total of 250 visits to various premises. This is a considerable increase on the figures for 1961 but the investigations discovered were mostly of a minor character. Certain of the Council's property such as the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip and the Beach areas are inspected and treated as a matter of routine.

The majority of infestations of private households are still caused by the indiscriminate feeding of birds and unconsumed bread-crumbs, etc., being left on the ground. Generally speaking, the residents are very co-operative in discontinuing this practice when the risks of infestation are pointed out to them.

No difficulties are experienced in obtaining the co-operation both of the occupiers of private and business premises in reporting the presence of rats or mice.

The disinfection service is free to householders and a small charge is made for work done on business premises.

Treatment carried out

Private Dwellings	97	...	5
Council Dwellings	12	...	—
Business Premises	21	...	21
Council Property other than Dwellings	92	...	—
Farms	2	...	—
	—		—
Total Visits	224	...	26
	—		—

CAMPS

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The licensed sites within the raea are as follows :—

Caravan Site and Number of Caravans

Tan-y-Don Camp	66
Prestatyn Holiday Camp	135
Plas Deva Caravan Camp	45
White House Camp	8
Plas Morfa Caravan Site	9
Midnant Farm Caravan Site	20
Pen-y-Ffrith Caravan Camp	55
Morfa Du Caravan Camp	25
Ironmongers' Shop, Ffordd Talargoch, Meliden	1
Y Nyth, Plas Newydd Drive, Prestatyn	1
"Brookdale," Cefn-y-Gwrych, Meliden	1

The Caravan sites generally are well conducted, the owners are co-operating fully with this department in all matters. The district continues to be very popular with campers who are inclined to pitch their tents in all parts of the district without reference to the owners of the land in question and considerable difficulty is experienced in controlling such indiscriminate camping and in maintaining any real standard of hygiene.

There are two camping grounds, used by the owners of tents, which enjoy "long-user rights" under the Town and Country Planning Acts, and these are filled to capacity during late July and early August. In practice, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, do not provide adequate control of this temporary camping and it is possible that the limit of 42 consecutive days permitted under the Act may be rather too wide. It would appear that if properly laid-out sites were provided, preferably by the local authority and properly maintained, these would go a long way towards improving an ever-increasing demand on the part of the campers for reasonable holiday accommodation. The practice of taking holidays in caravans and tents is one which has grown tremendously since the end of the war and which has created a problem which must be met either by private individuals or local authorities. The Council has under consideration the provision of a multi-purpose site which could possibly be of some assistance in reducing the size of the problem created by the before-mentioned indiscriminate camping.

Organised camps occupied by units of Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigade are set up each year, but since these are properly organised and well conducted they cause very little trouble to the department.

TALACRE WARREN

Work has commenced on the re-development of this area, the Council being in the process of re-housing eight families permanently resident, while the owners of the site are obtaining the removal of chalets which are occupied on a seasonal basis only.

Plans have been submitted for the re-development of the area as a caravan site to hold approximately 300 caravans with all facilities provided up to the standards required by the Council under the terms of the Caravan Act, 1960.

It is anticipated that all the families at present resident within the area will have been offered alternative accommodation by the middle of 1963, and that the site will be in operation as a Caravan Site for the 1964 season. This re-development and the subsequent showing of a Caravan Site Licence will result in a greater measure of control over the area being placed in the hands of the Council and the cleaning up of what has hitherto been a very black spot in the district.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are eight public conveniences in the town situated at the rear of the Palladium Cinema, Coronation Gardens, Central Beach, near the Grand Hotel, Pendre Gardens, Hillside Gardens, Meliden and The Ffrith Beach.

The misuse and wanton damage in these premises still continues as was reported last year, and although every effort has been made to apprehend offenders, these have been unsuccessful. With the exception of those toilets at the Ffrith Beach, it is an impractical proposition to provide permanent attendants owing to the fact that each unit is too small and, as a result, it is not possible always to maintain these facilities in a way that is to be desired.

Owing to the rapid growth of the town, the necessary facilities are proving to be inadequate and it is felt that, in addition to replacing the existing buildings in the Hillside Gardens, Central Beach and near the Grand Hotel, provision should be made for further conveniences to be erected in the Victoria Road West and Ffordd Penrhwylyfa districts.

MORTUARY

No use was made of these premises during 1962.

HOUSING

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	30
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	61
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(3) 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	13

(2) Remedy of defects during the year with Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	15
---	----

(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(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 —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in defect of owners —

(C) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 5

(1a) Number of houses for which Undertakings were accepted —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

(D) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of dwellings in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling having been rendered fit —

(4) Housing Act, 1936 (Overcrowding) :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 20

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 27

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 110

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 7

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 6

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 36

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding —

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report —

The legal standard recognises living rooms as sleeping rooms, so that an ordinary 5-roomed house (2 living rooms and 3 bedrooms) could house 10 adults without being legally overcrowded.

In considering the cases of applicants for houses, the Council recognises a "bedroom standard" for overcrowding and this has helped to relieve many cases of near legal overcrowding.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of disrepair issued	—
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	—

PRIVATE AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN PRESTATYN URBAN DISTRICT AREA

Prestatyn Urban District Act, 1909.
 Prestatyn Water Act, 1909.
 Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Whole Act).
 Public Libraries Acts, 1892 and 1893.
 Private Street Works Act, 1892.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907
 (Except Parts V, VII and IX).
 Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.
 New Streets Act, 1951.
 S.D.A. Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899-1923.
 Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.
 Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS

Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions in Handling Food, 1950.
 Building Byelaws, 1939
 (Plus addition for Grates to burn smokeless fuel).
 Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures used for human
 habitation, 1931.
 Nuisances, 1899.
 Slaughterhouses, 1899.
 Water Bye-laws (made under Section 17, Water Act, 1945).

CLIMATOLOGY OF PRESTATYN

Month	Temperature			Sunshine		Rainfall	
	Lowest	Highest	Longest	Total	Maximum	Total	
January ...	19° (2nd)	53° (10th, 23rd, 24th & 25th)	6.1 hrs. (18th)	63.9 hrs. 52.1 hrs.	0.36 ins. (15th) 0.74 ins (12th)	2.45 ins. 1.46 ins.	
February ...	25° (22nd)	56° (11th)	8.1 hrs. (22nd)				
March ...	37° (3rd)	55° (29th)	10.3 hrs. (13th)	134.5 hrs.	0.31 ins. (28th)	0.73 ins.	
April ...	45° (5th & 17th)	64° (23rd)	13.1 hrs. (29th)	185.4 hrs.	0.26 ins. (16th)	1.66 ins.	
May ...	35° (5th)	63° (6th & 8th)	14.7 hrs. (31st)	199.6 hrs.	0.64 ins. (18th)	2.26 ins.	
June ...	39° (3rd)	72° (17th)	14.9 hrs. (5th)	222.8 hrs.	0.35 ins. (28th)	1.14 ins.	
July ...	46° (17th)	72° (9th)	13.5 hrs. (16th)	155.6 hrs.	0.24 ins. (10th)	0.78 ins.	
August ...	48° (5th, 6th, 13th & 30th)	70° (19th)	12.6 hrs. (5th)	156.4 hrs.	0.54 ins. (23rd)	1.98 ins.	
September...	42° (22nd)	71° (2nd)	11 hrs. (13th)	112.1 hrs.	0.52 ins. (15th)	2.34 ins.	
October ...	37° (13th & 27th)	65° (7th)	9.9 hrs. (3rd)	112.2 hrs.	0.30 ins. (29th)	1.13 ins.	
November...	29° (21st)	58° (5th)	6.4 hrs. (12th)	58.6 hrs.	0.65 ins. (17th)	1.75 ins.	
December...	15° (29th)	55° (15th)	6.3 hrs. (5th)	62.9 hrs.	0.39 ins.	2.28 ins.	

Total Rainfall for the year: 19.96"

With the continued increase in the growth of the town, it is becoming more difficult to carry out all the duties relating to the Department, especially those entailing routine inspections of factories and shops. Whilst every effort is made to apportion the time spent on indoor and outdoor duties, I find that the increasing amount of time which has to be given to office administration is tending to reduce the time spent on such routine matters as those mentioned above.

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation of the help and kindness shown me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. D. P. W. Roberts, the Clerk of the Council, and the indoor and outdoor staff.

J. M. EDWARDS,

Public Health Inspector

