

**[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Rhyl U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Rhyl (Wales). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1965

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/qbcfz66z>

**License and attribution**

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

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

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



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

**RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

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


**Together with the Annual Report of the**

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1965**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28876192>

**CYNGOR DOSBARTH DINESIG Y RHYL**



# **ADRODDIAD BLYNDDOL**

**Y**

**SWYDDOG IECHYD**

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

**D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)**

**Gyda Adroddiad Blynyddol y**

**PRIF ARCHWILIWR IECHYD CYHOEDDUS**

**(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)**

**AM**

**1965**



## URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Health Department Offices:  
2 EDWARD HENRY STREET, RHYL. Tel. No. Rhyl 1450

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

Councillor W. ELWYN CONWAY, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council)

Cllr. J. C. ESPLEY (Chairman)	Cllr. Mrs. C. E. M. EDWARDS
„ J. S. McWALTER	„ ERIC J. DAVIES
„ SHEPHERD	„ C. RUDGE
„ FRANCIS T. JONES	„ EMLYN WILLIAMS, J.P.
„ D. E. HAMER JONES	„ H. A. WESTON

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:  
D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:  
E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector  
E. G. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:  
D. KAYE, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Building Inspector:  
J. A. ROBERTS

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer  
W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.

Clerks  
S. R. SYMS  
Miss C. ELIE (from 21/6/65)

Secretary  
Miss P. SNAPE

Shorthand Typist:  
Mrs. J. M. JONES

Maintenance Supervisor:  
T. H. HEYES

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station  
F. DAVIES

Disinfector:  
A. S. JONES

Rodent Officer:  
W. H. THOMAS

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
*of the*  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
for the Year 1965

---

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for 1965.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 21,710 which is an increase of 140 on the previous year. There were 321 births during the year which gave a local birth rate of 14.8 per 1,000 population and when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the local population compared with the national average, the adjusted rate was 16.4 per 1,000 population. (National average 18 per 1,000 population). 36 illegitimate births were notified, giving a local illegitimacy rate of 118 per 1,000 live births, which is a considerable rise on the previous year and well above the national figure of 77. Seaside towns usually have a higher illegitimacy rate than inland urban areas. There were four still-births in 1965 giving a local still-birth rate of 12 per 1,000 live and still-births, which compares well with the national average of 15.7.

During the year there were 4 deaths of infants under one year giving a local infant mortality rate of 15.5 per 1,000 live-births, compared with the national average of 19. The majority of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of life and the causes of which are given in the report. It is pleasing to read that there were no deaths of mothers in pregnancy and childbirth. There must be continued efforts in the future to reduce this loss of infant life, but it can be said that steady progress has been made in this direction, both locally and nationally over the last few years. The vast majority of births took place in hospital and this trend is likely to increase in future.

In 1965 359 deaths occurred, giving an adjusted death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population, which is slightly higher than the national figure of 11.5. Cancer and heart disease accounted for approximately two-thirds of all deaths and until there is a major break through in the treatment and prevention of these diseases, there is likely to be little difference each year on the overall death rate of the population.



The public are now fully aware of the dangers of cigarette smoking and its relation to causation of lung cancer and bronchitis but harmful effects of smoking extend further than this and it has been shown to increase the incidence of coronary artery disease of the heart and is a contributory factor in causation of peptic ulceration.

Atmospheric pollution also plays its part in affecting human health and happiness and whilst Rhyl enjoys a cleaner atmosphere than most urban areas, there is need for greater efforts to keep this air very clean — In particular, I should like householders where possible, to burn smokeless fuels and not to bank up the fires at night. Furthermore, it would be a wise move on the part of the Government if grants could be given to encourage householders to switch over to heating systems that are smokeless, e.g. electricity, gas and oil, in areas where it is not intended to introduce clean air zones because of the low level of atmospheric pollution.

There were 74 cases of measles, 9 cases of dysentery, one case of food poisoning, one case of paratyphoid fever, 3 cases of meningococcal infection and 22 cases of scarlet fever. The case of paratyphoid fever did not contract the infection locally and there was no spread of infection. Tuberculosis is still a problem and the disease caused four deaths in 1965. Most of the cases notified were in people aged over 45, especially those suffering from chronic bronchitis and constant vigilance is required when any new cases occur, to ensure no spread of infection.

In 1965 the main drainage scheme which involves the reconstruction of the pumping station was completed, unfortunately, it was not possible to proceed with phase II. part of which involved a land drainage scheme connected with the Rhyl Cut. Throughout the year and up to the time of writing this report, lengthy negotiations took place between other local authorities and Government departments, but no agreement is in sight. This urgent work will have to be carried out and the estimate of the cost of the scheme rises by thousands of pounds each year.

As I have started in previous annual reports, a strong case can be made out for the formation nationally of joint sewerage boards. It is regretted that powers given to River Boards under the latest legislation (River Pollution Act, 1961) do not empower them to control the discharge of sewage from coastal towns into the sea. Very few coastal resorts have full treatment of sewage prior to discharge into the sea and Southport is the nearest resort which has provided the necessary works.



The provision of a heated swimming pool in Rhyl is essential, as part of the basic amenities of any town of 22,000. Every child should be taught to swim and the sea is certainly very inferior to any swimming bath for tuitional purposes and recreation, especially where a learner pool is provided.

Good progress has been made in the relief of overcrowding in certain houses in Multiple Occupation and Management Orders were put on certain dwellings where the owners had failed to comply with the requirements of the Act. The scheme for the provision of satisfactory means of escape in case of fire under current legislation as applied to dwellings in multiple occupation, has progressed satisfactorily and Rhyl has been very much ahead of most other towns in this respect.

Steady progress was made to implement the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act during the year.

Representations were made on properties in William Street, Vale Road and Victoria Road under the Housing Act, and at the time of writing of this report, these have been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Due to the high interest charges on house mortgages, the number of re-lettings of Council houses fell during the year.

The voluntary organisations in the town continued their wonderful welfare work and I would particularly like to mention the excellent work of the W.V.S. in providing the meals-on-wheels service which is so appreciated by the senior citizens of Rhyl.

It gives me pleasure to include a statement from Mr. Morgan, Manager of the Employment Exchange, on the local employment position in 1965.

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

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area exclusive of foreshore ... ..	1,700 acres
Land area inclusive of foreshore ... ..	2,579 acres
Population at Mid-year 1965 (Registrar General's estimate)	21710
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	140
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1965) ... ..	7,431
Number of empty properties (end of 1965) ... ..	122
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1965 ... ..	£1,221,161
Product of a penny rate ... ..	£4,920
General rate in £1 ... ..	11s. 10d
No. of rated premises ... ..	8,689

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

The town which was originally a small fishing village, is situated at the mouth of the River Clwyd and has become renowned as a seaside resort, with a particularly favourable climate, being dry, a high sunshine record and invigorating sea breezes. The town is also blessed by miles of sand and an unparalleled view of the North Wales coast, Clwydian range of hills, and the mountains of Snowdonia. In recent times, the town has become increasingly residential and many people from Merseyside and the Midlands have taken up residence in retirement. Since the last war, small industries, mainly of a light nature, have been established in the town, and the local employment situation now presents a much more balanced picture than in pre-war days, when the locality was entirely dependent on the seasonal trade. Opportunities for employment of young people also exist in Deeside industrial undertakings, which are within daily travelling distance.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Male 177, Female 144 ... ..	321
Legitimate live births : Male 156, Female 129 ... ..	285
Illegitimate live births : Male 21 Female 15 ... ..	36
Illegitimate local rate Per 1,000 live births ... ..	113
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	77
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	14.79
Birth rate comparability factor ... ..	1.11
Birth rate standardised ... ..	16.42
National birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	18
Still births (total) ... ..	4
Legitimate still births ... ..	4
Illegitimate still births ... ..	—
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	12
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	15.7
Infant deaths under one year of age ... ..	5
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	4
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	15.5
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	19
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	28
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal) ... ..	1
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	—
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	3
National neo-natal mortality rate ... ..	13
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined) ... ..	5
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	15
National perinatal mortality rate per 100 live and still births ... ..	26.9
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period) ... ..	1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	3
Maternal mortality, including abortion :	
Number of deaths ... ..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	Nil

## DEATHS

Deaths : Male 165, Female 174 ... ..	359
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	16.54
Comparability factor ... ..	0.76
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population ... ..	12.57
National death rate for England and Wales ... ..	11.5



### POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

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

Year	Mid-year population : R.G. est. 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)
1872...	4,229	—	—	—
1882...	6,500	—	—	—
1891...	6,474†	—	—	—
1901...	8,461†	—	—	—
1911...	9,005†	—	—	—
1921...	13,490†	—	—	—
1931...	13,485†	—	—	—
1951...	18,745†	—	—	—
1952...	18,800	+ 55	+ 7	+ 48
1953...	18,900	+ 100	+ 10	+ 90
1954...	19,200	+ 300	— 1	+ 30
1965...	19,300	+ 100	— 38	+ 138
1956...	19,510	+ 210	+ 43	+ 253
1957...	19,590	+ 80	— 15	+ 95
1958...	19,710	+ 120	— 17	+ 137
1959...	19,810	+ 100	— 6	+ 106
1960...	19,940	+ 130	+ 24	+ 106
1961...	21,120	+ 1,180	+ 47	+ 1,133
1962...	21,290	+ 170	+ 1	+ 169
1963...	21,440	+ 150	— 32	+ 118
1964...	21,570	+ 130	+ 20	+ 110
1965...	21,710	+ 140	— 38	+ 178

†Census Returns.

A minus sign in column (4) indicates an excess of death over births.

### WARD POPULATION

Area	Acreage	1951 Persons	1961 Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Rhyl U.D. ....	1,700	18,868	21,737	9,762	11,975	12.8
Wards :						
East ... ..	375	2,238	3,028	1,312	1,716	8.1
East Central ...	150	1,924	1,994	869	1,125	13.3
South Central ...	110	2,372	1,942	886	1,056	17.7
South East ... ..	431	3,265	4,906	2,157	2,749	11.4
South West ... ..	427	3,919	5,271	2,471	2,800	12.3
West ... ..	147	2,914	2,668	1,198	1,470	18.1
West Central ...	60	2,236	1,928	869	1,059	32.1

## PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1961.

	Private house-holds	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per room	Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room
Rhyl U.D. ... ..	7,371	20,236	7,089	35,028	0.59	3.8
Wards :						
East ... ..	1,088	2,744	1,074	4,719	0.61	2.4
East Central ... ..	562	1,496	435	2,870	0.53	4.4
South Central ... ..	702	1,938	699	3,634	0.54	1.0
South East ... ..	1,790	4,843	1,782	8,209	0.61	1.8
South West ... ..	1,649	5,094	1,648	7,501	0.69	4.0
West ... ..	936	2,404	908	4,814	0.53	6.7
West Central ... ..	644	1,717	543	3,281	0.54	9.8

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Registrar General)

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates the common causes of death 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 deaths from cancer this year decreased by 2 over last year. The deaths from lung cancer also decreased by 7 per cent. on the total cancer deaths, and 55 per cent. over last year's lung cancer deaths. These figures shown below are an extract from the R.G. returns:—

Cancer deaths	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Lung ... ..	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12	20	11
Stomach ... ..	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5	8	7
Breast ... ..	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4	8	3
Uterus ... ..	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	2	2
Leukaemia ... ..	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1
Other sites ... ..	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29	28	42
Total deaths all sites ...	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59	68	66



**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 district in recent years: —

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Deaths ... ..	40	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81	79	90

Average for 1951--57: 50 per annum. Average for 1958-65: 77 per annum.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age notified locally, of which one occurred in the first four weeks of life. Details of the deaths are given below: —

Age at death	Cause of death	M. or F.
2 hours ... ..	Prematurity and Abnormality of Limbs	M
4 months ... ..	Acute Bronchiectasis	F
3 months ... ..	Bronchiolitis	M
2 months ... ..	Congenital Biliary Atresia	M
11 months ... ..	a. Uremia, b. Hydronephrosis c. Urethral valves	M

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST FIFTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL AND SOME EARLIER RECORDS.

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births: R.G. return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths: R.G. return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under 1 year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mortality rate
1882	...	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	6,500	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	6,474	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	8,461	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	95.6	70.0
1921	9,005	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	46.5	66.0
1931	13,490	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	94.2	29.6
1941	13,485	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	39.0	27.6
1951	21,530	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	38.8	26.8
1952	18,745	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	47.8	25.5
1953	19,900	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	28.0	24.9
1954	19,100	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	25.4	23.8
1955	19,300	276	14.3	15.4	15.7	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	19.3	23.0
1956	19,510	311	15.94	17.3	16.1	268	13.74	11.54	11.5	6	20.7	22.5
1957	19,590	290	14.8	16.0	16.4	305	15.57	13.08	11.6	9	30.0	22.0
1958	19,710	300	15.2	16.4	16.5	317	16.0	13.5	11.5	8	22.4	21.7
1959	19,810	312	15.75	17.1	17.1	318	16.0	13.32	12.0	10	25.3	21.4
1960	19,940	357	17.95	19.4	17.4	333	16.7	14.0	11.9	11	31.7	21.6
1961	21,120	396	18.75	19.1	18.0	349	16.2	14.9	12.2	14	41.2	21.1
1962	21,290	347	16.30	16.6	18.2	346	16.3	14.6	11.3	6	16.3	20.0
1963	21,440	340	15.86	17.5	18.4	372	17.35	13.5	12.6	5	15.5	19.0
1964	21,570	368	17.06	18.9	18.0	348	16.13	12.6	11.5			
1965	21,710	321	14.8	16.4	18.0	359	16.5	12.6	11.5			



## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1965

Name of District: Rhyl Urban.

Local Returns: Age Periods.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Ages					
		Under 5 years	5 and under 14 years	15 and under 24 years	25 years to 44 years	45 years to 64 years	65 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parastic diseases ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	5	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	5	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc. ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	40	1	—	1	2	12	24
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous System ... ..	57	—	—	—	—	11	46
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	95	—	—	—	—	14	81
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
20. Other heart diseases ... ..	35	—	—	—	—	4	31
21. Other circulatory diseases ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
22. Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	15	—	—	—	—	1	14
24. Bronchitis ... ..	18	—	—	—	—	3	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	7	—	—	—	2	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc. ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	22	2	—	—	1	3	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
34. All other accidents ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	3	4
35. Suicide ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	356	5	—	3	8	68	272

**CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE: REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS**  
 Comparability Factors: Births 1.11, Deaths 0.76.

Cause of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		165	194
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		4	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other		—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease		—	1
4. Diphtheria		—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—
8. Measles		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach		3	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus		9	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast		—	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus, etc.		—	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		21	21
15. Leukaemia, Aleukemia		—	1
16. Diabetes		1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		18	38
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		47	43
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease		1	3
20. Other Heart Diseases		15	27
21. Other Circulatory Disease		6	2
22. Influenza		—	2
23. Pneumonia		4	8
24. Bronchitis		11	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System		3	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		4	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		4	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		2	—
30. Pregnancy, Childhood, Abortion		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations, etc.		3	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases		3	20
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		3	—
34. All Other Accidents		3	3
35. Suicide		—	3
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Death of Infants under 1 year	Total	4	1
	Legitimate	3	1
	Illegitimate	1	—
Death of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total	1	—
	Legitimate	—	—
	Illegitimate	1	—
Death of Infants under 1 week of age	Total	1	—
	Legitimate	—	—
	Illegitimate	1	—
Live Births	Total	177	144
	Legitimate	156	129
	Illegitimate	21	15
Still Births	Total	—	4
	Legitimate	—	4
	Illegitimate	—	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year)		21,710	



Table showing decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over past fourteen years, although 1965 has the highest for 10 years.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Deaths . . . . .	5	2	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	4

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seventy four cases of measles occurred in the district, and nine cases of sonne dysentry. Precautions were taken to limit the spread of dysentry and no secondary cases occurred. No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district. There were no other significant outbreaks of infection apart from tubercular cases which are mentioned elsewhere.



The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the district over the past 10 years—:

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet fever ... ..	8	14	19	4	1	—	4	2	5	22
Whooping cough ... ..	6	17	8	1	6	5	—	1	2	6
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	63	165	47	78	163	31	127	104	116	74
Pneumonia ... ..	3	4	1	—	1	—	2	8	2	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	20	—	13	9	18	4	26	19	1	9
Food Poisoning ... ..	4	—	—	2	—	18	2	—	8	1
Paratyphoid and typhoid ...	—	1	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	1
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ...	19	13	13	8	3	17	10	9	5	10
Tuberculosis: Non respiratory	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
Erysipelas ... ..	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—



## TUBERCULOSIS

As will have been seen in the previous table there were 12 new cases of Tuberculosis all of which were notified. Ten were respiratory, one renal and one glandular 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 these new cases are given below:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
46—55 „ ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
56—65 „ ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	10	—	2	—	3	1	—	—

It will be observed that the majority of the new cases are over 35 years, which is probably due to a residue of infection usually contracted much earlier in life.

All the cases of Tuberculosis were treated in hospital initially and later returned home to continue therapy.

Most country 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 and the County Council records, and the position at the end of 1965 was as follows:—

Pulmonary cases: Males 74, Females 36 ... 110

Non-pulmonary cases: Males 7, Females 5 ... 12

During the year, two cases of Tuberculosis under treatment came to reside in Rhyl from other areas. Four patients died of the disease during the year.



### 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 is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1965 results : —

This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

#### WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT

Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the period 1st January—31st December, 1965

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per visit
Flintshire :			
Holywell ... ..	780	14	55
Mold ... ..	942	15	63
Rhyl (Town Hall) ... ..	2304	18	128
Shotton ... ..	714	15	48
Special Surveys ... ..	1570	—	—

#### Analysis showing Type of Examinee in Flintshire.

General Population Volunteers ... ..	3983
General Practitioner Referrals ... ..	271
Scholars ... ..	283
Students ... ..	26
Contacts of T.B. Patients ... ..	313
Mental Hospital Staff ... ..	14
Factory Groups:	
Industrial ... ..	1086
Non-industrial ... ..	131
Special Groups ... ..	24
Mental Patients ... ..	60
	<hr/> 6191

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

Flintshire :	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Holywell ... ..	6	6	86
Mold ... ..	8	15	9
Rhyl ... ..	131	117	8
Shotton ... ..	5	11	125
Special Surveys ... ..	12	25	41

### Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis :	
'New' Cases ... ..	2
'Old' Cases ... ..	1
Healed Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	12
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	55
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues ... ..	49
Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	2
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	5
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	49
Pneumoconiosis :	
Without P.M.F. ... ..	5
With P.M.F. ... ..	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include Ashma and Bronchitis) ... ..	17
Emphysema ... ..	16
Bronchiectasis ... ..	5
Bacterial or Virus Infection ... ..	7
Pleural Thickening or Calcification ... ..	31
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus ... ..	6
Malformation of the lungs ... ..	—
Spontaneous Pneumothorax ... ..	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	3
Further observation required ... ..	2
Failed to attend Chest Clinic ... ..	8
	<hr/> 284
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic ... ..	52
	<hr/> 336

Total number of persons X-rayed: 6191

### REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1965 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison :—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period ... ..	8
Number of contacts attending clinic during the period ... ..	519
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	2

### CHEST CLINIC

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl.

### PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.

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



## **SECTION 22 CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN INFANT WELFARE CENTRES**

The Clinic premises are in Fforddilas and an infant welfare clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, 2—4 p.m., and the Medical Officer is present on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. An additional clinic has been provided in the East End of the town to cater for the needs of the area and a medical officer is present on 2nd—4th Tuesday afternoon of each month.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics, and the arrangements are under the control of the Women's Voluntary Service, who have given excellent service through the year.

### **ANTE NATAL CLINICS**

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

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

### **FAMILY PLANNING**

A clinic has recently been opened by the local Family Planning Association at the Infant Welfare Clinic, Fforddilas, Rhyl, and is under the medical direction of Dr. Ann Mcleod. the clinic is held every Wednesday night, 7—8 p.m.

### **DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS**

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

## **SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

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

## **SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITORS**

Two full-time and one part-time (shared with an outside district) health visitors are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.



## SECTION 25 HOME NURSING SERVICES

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community. Twenty-seven home helps are working in the town, and the majority are engaged on a part-time basis.

## SECTION 26 VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

*Smallpox:* As a result of Ministry of Health recommendation it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.

*Poliomyelitis:* Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superceded the salk vaccine which was given by injection.

## MEASLES

A vaccine has now been prepared for protection of infants against measles but it is not intended to introduce a campaign of mass vaccination of infants at present.

## TUBERCULOSIS

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not require vaccination is high, i.e., they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community. The latest returns of new notifications for 1965 confirm this.

## SECTION 27—AMBULANCES

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

## SECTION 27—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE, AND LOAN OF EQUIPMENT

Arrangements are in being for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for the use of handicapped persons. Equipment such as specialised bedding, wheel chairs, etc., can also be hired from the local branch headquarters in Russell Road, Rhyl, of the British Red Cross Society, and this service has been most useful supplement to the statutory facilities. The local voluntary organisations are to be highly commended in their efforts.



### MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY

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

Subnormal Children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e., in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at 'Tirionfa', Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities.

### SCHOOL HEALTH

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during this year, as Assistant County Medical Officer, and a high standard of general health and fitness was noted.

### SCHOOL PREMISES

Minor improvements are still required in many of the school premises in the town. It is policy to install wooden draining boards in new school premises, and as replacements in existing premises. This I believe to be a false economy, as the usefullife of the wooden doards is much less than that of stainless steel units, and often become contaminated and a vehicle for the spread of infections to food.

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment is available at the following special clinics:—

**H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph**

Males and Females—Tuesdays, 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.

Treatment is confidential and free, inclusive of travelling expenses.

### NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and inspected periodically: Bryn Derwen, The Grove, Rhyl—8 beds.

### WELFARE HOMES.

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Womens Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; and Hafan Glyn, at Shotton. Another Home at Plas Coed, Rhyl, is available for ladies, and is run by a voluntary committee

### SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who 'are aged, infirm, or suffering from grave chronic



disease, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others.' In 1965 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises, and this is especially so in Rhyl. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

#### **CARE OF THE AGED**

I would like to pay particular credit to the work of all the voluntary organisations in the town in relieving the suffering and hardships of the old and lonely people in Rhyl. A committee is in being under the title of the 'Care of the Aged and Lonely,' to co-ordinate the work of the various voluntary bodies engaged in this social work, of which there are over fifteen in the town, and regular visiting is arranged to the most deserving cases. A circular was issued to all house holders acquainting the public of the voluntary organisations in the town and where they may seek help and advice.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE**

The Local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and Dr. Griffiths, his Deputy, carried out the bacteriological examination 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.

#### **HEALTH EDUCATION AND FOOD HYGIENE**

Combined efforts were made during the year by the staff to inculcate good hygiene practices in persons working in food premises, whilst improvement was continually being made in the equipment in these premises.

#### **HOUSING**

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

New houses and flats provided by the Council ... ..	4
Private properties, mainly bungalows ... ..	11

Since the war the Council have built 1,058 houses, bungalows and flats. The table shown below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town:—

The house building development in Rhyl is likely to slow down in future due to shortage of land suitable for development, and I am very concerned about the delays in certain negotiations. Little progress has been made in municipal building schemes which is unfortunate for the elderly persons awaiting suitable accommodation.



Year	New Council houses bungalows or flats	New Private houses or bungalows	No. of inhabited properties in town
1965	4	11	7431
1964	4	61	7368
1963	4	72	7375
1962	4	82	7299
1961	8	126	7213
1960	30	92	7079
1959	16	138	6957
1958	23	142	6803
1957	44	151	6380
1956	50	138	6440
1955	56	106	6245
1954	72	99	6082
1953	173	67	5907
1952	124	19	5658
1951	77	22	5509
1950	76	15	5400
1949	86	16	5311
1948	100	1	5208
1947	68	15	5125
1946	39	78	5018

TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN TOWN  
OVER PAST 93 YEARS

Year	No. of houses	Population	No. of persons per house
1872	1040	4229	4.0
1881	1220	6481	5.3
1891	1329	6474	4.8
1901	—	8461	—
1911	2018	9005	4.4
1921	2710	13490	4.9
1931	3281	13485	4.1
1941	4979	21530	4.3
1951	5509	18745	3.4
1961	7213	21120	2.9
1962	7299	21290	2.9
1963	7375	21440	2.9
1964	7440	21570	2.9
1965	7455	21710	2.9



The above table shows the improvement in overcrowding that has taken place in the town, especially in the past decade. The majority of the serious long-standing cases of overcrowding have been re-housed, but there are still a few houses in multiple occupation, occupied usually by families who have moved to the town from outside areas, and where living conditions require improvement. The Authority is continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet their rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and this is aggravated by gross overspending on hire purchase commitments. It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1965 was as follows: —

Number of families on general list ... ..	254
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation ... ..	91

### SLUM CLEARANCE

The first post-war programme has been completed and consideration has been given to the second five-year phase. Proposals have been made to the Council and have been accepted regarding houses to be included in the next 5 year, 10 year and 15 year programme for slum clearance, and the public have been informed of this decision. The Council have given favourable consideration to most of the requests for improvement grants, and property owners are encouraged to make greater use of these facilities.

### WATER SUPPLY

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water. Regular samples are taken and the results are always satisfactory. The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring a satisfactory supply from the bacteriological aspect.

Eighty seven samples were taken during the year, and 84 were found to be satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 ft. deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes. The local water undertaking has now become part of a much larger regional Water Board

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically and the following details are given below : —



**Analysis**

Appearance .....	Clear & colourless
Odour .....	Nil
Reaction, pH .....	7.2
	Parts per Million
Total solids .....	174.
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia .....	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....	0.015
Nitrogen as nitrites .....	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	0.00
Chlorides, as Cl .....	17.
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C .....	0.0
Total hardness .....	55.
Temporary hardness .....	46.
Permanent hardness .....	9.
Alkalinity .....	46.
Free Chlorine .....	Nil
Potassium, as K. ....	—
Anionic synthetic detergents .....	—
Manganese, as Mn .....	less than 0.025
Cyanides and thiocyanates .....	Nil
Poisonous metals .....	Nil

**Opinion**

The chemical condition of this sample is satisfactory.

This sample is practically clear and bright appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and from other metals. The water is fairly soft in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents. It shows no colour and is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply.

**MILK SUPPLY**

During the past five years, the responsibility for the routine sampling of milk has been transferred to the County Council, but it is considered that, in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of milk, routine bacteriological testing of milk be continued, and 210 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector; also 17 samples were taken for biological examination. Full details appear in his report. My chief concern is the presence of brucella organisms in milk, which can occur in unpasteurised T.T. Supplies. I should like to see all milk pasteurised. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory milk supply for sale to the public still remains with the district health authority.



### ICE CREAM

One hundred and ninety one samples of ice cream were taken, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made to the manufacturers to ensure an improvement in supplies.

### PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The slaughterhouse has now been brought up to a satisfactory standard, and has been approved by the Ministry.

The number of animals slaughtered decreased by 5,081 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 2 tons, 13 cwt, 3 qtrs., 6 lbs.

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—OPEN AIR

These baths are owned by the local authority and are open for the season.

The water was regularly sampled and 44 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 39 were satisfactory and 5 unsatisfactory.

As has been previously mentioned, there is need for new baths with a heated supply of water.

### CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL

The water in the pool is chlorinated, and the plant is satisfactory. Fifty samples were taken and submitted for analysis, of which 18 were found to be slightly contaminated.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are ten cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a cesspool emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known, there are no pail closets in the district, the remainder of the properties being connected to main drainage.

In the eastern portion of the district, the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a branch sewer. The remainder of the sewage gravitates to a main pumping station where, after maceration it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons, and from the storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea, commencing half-hour on ebb after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but heavy rainfalls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water. The main contract for the branch sewer and new automatic main pumping station has been completed. It is imperative that the scheme for the relieving of the drainage system in the Eastern area of the town be commenced as soon as possible because surcharging of the sewer occurs in periods of heavy rainfall.



### RHYL CUT

Parts of this stream are in a very unsatisfactory condition, with indiscriminate dumping of rubbish, making parts of the Cut unsightly. The only course open is for the section from Grange Road to Ffordlas to be covered over. It is also a source of danger from the point of view of very young children.

### CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

The number of licensed sites used for camping was eight, and strict control under a local Act is enforced to prohibit tenting. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at the height of the season is 3,500.

### SMOKE CONTROL

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution, from whatever source, can cause ill-health, whether in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung.

The new building bye laws make it compulsory for all new grates to be capable of burning smokeless fuels.

The principal industrial smoke nuisances in the town have been eliminated and the source of the smoke is now entirely from the domestic chimney, and as mentioned in the forward to this report the coal burnt is becoming increasingly smokier every year. Fortunately, there is a progressive trend for householders to instal central heating which is run by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless fuel, which reduces the atmospheric pollution from smoke.

### SUPERANNUATION

During the year 24 medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District Council in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

## EMPLOYMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

I have great pleasure in giving below the report of Mr. G. G. Morgan, the Manager of the local employment exchange in Rhyl, which covers the area of Rhyl U.D., Prestatyn U.D., St. Asaph R.D. and part of Abergele U.D.

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

As in previous years, I again stress that the figures cover an area which includes, Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay.

#### (1) UNEMPLOYMENT

Number of persons Registered as unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring Employment under sheltered conditions) for year 1965

Date	Men	Women	Total
11th January ... ..	489	133	622 (730)
8th February ... ..	474	129	603 (635)
8th March ... ..	473	139	612 (561)
12th April ... ..	385	91	476 (518)
10th May ... ..	364	57	421 (411)
14th June ... ..	238	4	242 (225)
12th July ... ..	233	1	234 (215)
9th August ... ..	249	8	257 (264)
13th September ... ..	323	46	369 (327)
11th October ... ..	449	91	540 (537)
8th November ... ..	471	105	576 (595)
6th December ... ..	503	114	617 (628)

The comparable figures for 1964 are given in brackets after each monthly total.

The upward trend in unemployment since 1961 was halted in 1964 and the figures for 1965 have been fairly similar to 1964.

This was due in the main to the fact that practically all factories in the area were expanding; the fact that the construction industry was highly active; and these factors had a good effect on the Distribution Trades.



**(1) DISABLED PERSONS:— Section 1.**

**Number of unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only)**

Date	Men	Women	Total
11th January ... ..	57	8	65 (67)
8th February ... ..	56	7	63 (77)
8th March ... ..	59	9	68 (70)
12th April ... ..	54	4	58 (69)
10th May ... ..	53	4	57 (56)
14th June ... ..	35	1	36 (35)
12th July ... ..	25	1	26 (36)
9th August ... ..	23	1	24 (38)
13th September ... ..	33	3	36 (42)
11th October ... ..	48	6	54 (57)
8th November ... ..	52	6	58 (66)
6th December ... ..	57	6	63 (74)

Comparable figures for 1964 are given in brackets after the totals, and in general the numbers in 1965 are less than in 1964.

**Section II Cases**

The number of unemployed Registered Disabled Persons who are suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions varied during the year from six to nine.

**OTHER FIGURES ABOUT DISABLED PERSONS**

The number of names on the local register of Disabled Persons are as follows:—

Date	Men	Women	Total
16th April, 1962 ... ..	409	72	481
15th April, 1963 ... ..	422	59	481
13th April, 1964 ... ..	438	72	510
12th April, 1965 ... ..	473	79	552

A breakdown of the foregoing figures shows the causes of disablement:—

	April 1964		April 1965	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners ... ..	43	—	41	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases ...	121	—	118	—
Disabled from birth or early childhood ... ..	52	27	72	27
Industrial accident or disease	68	8	71	8

The main type of disabilities are injuries and diseases of the lower limbs followed by injuries and diseases to the upper limbs, spinal troubles, heart complaints and chest complaints.

Many disabled persons have moved into the area for health reasons and it is probably true to say that a resort is likely to have a higher proportion of these people than other areas.

A higher proportion of the disabled persons are in the higher age groups.

Many disabled persons who move into the area have skills for which there is no local demand, but despite this factor it can be seen that a higher proportion of disabled persons are in regular employment. It must be borne in mind, too, that some persons who would be appropriate to the disabled register do not in fact register and are in normal employment. This position is due to adaptability and the increasing willingness of employers to recognise that, given the right conditions, a disabled person is as good as the able-bodied worker. It is also the results of Industrial Rehabilitation and re-training at Government Training Centres.

### (3) EMPLOYMENT

The area is traditionally a seaside holiday resort with high demands for labour in the hotel, catering, amusements and distributive trades in the summer season each year and lack of employment prospects in the winter months.

Since 1957, however, there have been about nine factories introduced into the area offering all the year round work and there has been a gradual shift from seasonal to permanent employment.

The vacancies outstanding in the office area on 13th April, 1966, were: —

Industries	Men	Women
Agriculture and Horticulture ... ..	1	—
Construction ... ..	5	—
Transport and Communications ... ..	1	—
Distributive Trades ... ..	6	1
Professional and Scientific Services ... ..	3	17
Miscellaneous Services (e.g., Amusements, Catering, Laundries, Private Domestic) ... ..	93	211

A high proportion of the vacancies were for the seasonal holiday trade.

The numbers in employment for 1964 were recorded (1,679) and the figure was maintained for 1965; 954 men and 706 (women) (total 1,660) being placed in employment.



**(4) GENERAL**

Practically all the factories expanded their labour forces during 1965 and this has been reflected in an increased labour force in the distributive trades.

The steady increase in the insured population over the past few years levelled out in 1964, but I feel that the trend for the next few will be a slight but steady increase. 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 experiences which are difficult to fit into the industrial pattern of the area.

The position in 1965 has, therefore, continued on the same optimistic note set in 1964, with prospects of employment being good for the adaptable worker.

G. G. MORGAN,  
Manager.

**LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE**

Rhyl Improvement Act, 1852, 1872, 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1912.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1956.

**BYELAWS**

Camping, 1935 and 1951.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.

Register for Marine stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisance, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

Food, 1951.

Slaughterhouse, 1957.

Removal Through Streets of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquids, 1964.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES**

There are no common lodging houses in the Urban 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.

(Signed) D. P. W. ROBERTS,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

*For the year ended 31st December 1965*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-third Annual Report for the year 1965.

Three applications for Standard Improvement Grants were received during the year and were approved. There were no applications for Discretionary Grants. A total of 69 Standard and 37 Discretionary Grants have been made under the various Housing Acts.

The Housing Act 1964 provided for the declaring of Improvement Areas and work has proceeded by preliminary investigations. A report was submitted to the Council which showed from information in possession of the department that there are seventeen areas of various sizes which may be dealt with as Improvement Areas. These areas comprise 245 houses. The Council decided that a commencement should be made by dealing with 72 houses in three phases, and during the year one Improvement Area was declared comprising 30 houses.

There were no applications during the year from tenants outside Improvement Areas for the Council to take statutory action to require the owners to provide either reduced or full standard amenities.

The staff of the department continue to give advice to any person, either owner or tenant, who may desire to seek advice on Improvement Grants.

The number of houses and flats erected by the Council during the year was four, this being the same figure as the previous year, and whilst very little progress has been made in new house building, the Council have decided to engage a firm of consultants with a view to endeavouring to deal with three sites as one contract, which will provide housing accommodation for approximately seventy five families, in the hope that this will attract larger contractors to tender for the scheme. The continued frustrations between various Government departments and the Council continues to delay housing development by private enterprise at the eastern end of the district where a large portion of building land is in the hands of private enterprise who have necessary outline planning permission but cannot proceed with the work due to the fact that adequate sewerage facilities are not available. I hope that before the next report is published some positive steps, by any means available, will be made to ensure that the necessary and vital works of sewerage in this area of the district will be commenced.



During the year the Minister confirmed a Clearance Order consisting of three houses and the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order comprising thirty six houses and a builders yard, which was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

In addition to the action referred to the above an undertaking not to use as a dwelling house for human habitation was accepted by the Council. In the case of another house notice was served with a view to making a Closing Order and the Council accepted an undertaking to do works. A Closing Order was made on a Shed being used for human habitation at the rear of a building.

I have earlier referred to the fact that the rate of building by the Council of houses to let is extremely slow and have given reasons therefor, but at the end of the year the Housing Register contained the names of 254 for general housing and 91 for Aged Persons accommodation.

Every endeavour is made to use the houses that become available to the best advantage. During the year 40 vacancies occurred in council houses and in several instances persons occupying two bedroomed accommodation, whose families had increased, were transferred to three bedroomed houses, and families living in three bedroomed houses where members of the families had grown up and the number in the house had been reduced, were transferred to two bedroomed houses. Therefore housing units were used to the best advantage.

The differential rent scheme continues to work satisfactorily, but a warning has been issued by the Treasurer that consideration will have to be given to the whole of the rent structure in the near future.

During the financial year ending 31st March the Council have loaned the sum of £6,260 for the purchase of pre and post-war council houses and private enterprise houses, and the total by the Council is £551,082. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since rebuilding since 1946 is 1,107. The Council have sold to sitting tenants 72 pre-war and post-war houses.

Vigilance in the visiting and revisiting of premises processing and handling food continues, and during the year no major outbreak of food poisoning was discovered, but in a seaside resort it is necessary to keep up—very often with some straight talking—personal contact with staffs in food processing and handling premises who are imported from outside the district for only a short while, to ensure that hygiene practices are kept up to a high standard.



The work on the first phase of the new sewerage scheme costing somewhere in the region of half a million pounds, was reaching its close at the end of the year, and there is no doubt that this has proved a most satisfactory improvement, particularly in the low lying parts of the town centre and south of the railway, as no flooding has been experienced during heavy rains, but I must reiterate my deep concern regarding the eastern position of the district where the machinery at the Coast Road Pumping station has been on several occasions during the year overpowered. This, together with the fact that the Rhyl Cut overflows and gains access to the sewers causes flooding in quite a large portion of the residential area in that part of the town, and creates a potential public health hazard. The negotiations and consultations between the Dee and Clwyd River Authority and the Council seem to be very abortive at the moment, and I feel that this matter should be settled with the utmost urgency as not only is the cost of the proposed scheme continually rising but the conditions now prevailing in that area could be detrimental to the health of inhabitants thereof.

The four cases at appeal referred to in my previous report, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, are still outstanding. An appeal was heard before the magistrates early in 1965 on specific items, who allowed the appeal on Condition A.3(i)(ii) by deletion of the words 'with kerbs and channels' A. 14 which required that 'no car shall be parked between caravan standings within 20 feet of any caravan' but added that 'suitable surfaced parking space shall be provided with room for at least one car for every three caravan standings'; A.20 'the cooking, heating and lighting installations and equipment be maintained in a sound condition in every caravan on the site', and negotiations proceeded during the whole year interpretation of 'firm edging' so that at the end of the year the four licences are still outstanding. There are eleven licensed camping grounds covering 80 acres to accommodate 1492 caravans and 118 chalets. These sites are visited from time to time and I must pay tribute to the managements for their co-operation at all times and the generally high standards provided.

The litter problem on the main promenade, main streets and foreshore is still with us and despite appeals to the public complaints are continually being received. The operation of the Litter Act is practically non-existent as it would require a large number of inspectors for a short while, particularly during the summer season, to have any desired effect. To my mind one great failing of the Litter Act is that a person can commit an offence by dropping litter but there is no penalty requiring the person to pick up and remove it, and this creates problems particularly when loads of litter from lorries are disposed on grass verges and hedge-bottoms.



The number of old car bodies and such like litter is increasing but I do feel that the Council are helping in this matter by allowing the free disposal of this material at their refuse tip.

The Council have been very mindful during the year of houses in multi-occupation and it is significant that as a result of Direction Orders limiting the number of persons in houses in multiple occupation, is now showing the desired effect firstly, by reducing the numbers therein and secondly by preventing the filling up of this type of house with a large number of families—making a lucrative living for very little outgoing. During the year 9 fresh Direction Orders were made and no Orders were revoked, and there were remaining in force at the end of the year 24 Direction Orders.

Due to unco-operativeness of one owner a Management Order was made on the property. Z

The Council have for many years provided a free service for the unstopping of choked drains, water closets and other sanitary conveniences, and whilst I am sure this is appreciated by the public, I feel that in several instances the department is not notified early enough during the day, which necessitates calling men out on overtime. In an endeavour to reduce this, unless the matter is extremely urgent, any calls received after office hours are not dealt with until the following morning, and I ask for the co-operation of the public in reporting any choked drains as soon as possible during office hours.

The Dee and Clwyd River Authority continues to maintain the Cut by clearing out from time to time, but I feel that more attention should be given to this to ensure a free flow of water at all times particularly during periods of continuous heavy rain.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, my colleagues, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow officials in all Departments of the Council, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staffs for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



**TABLE 1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.**

Number of Complaints Received ... ..	2161
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department ... ..	2184
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act) ...	185
Number of Nuisances Abated ... ..	78
Number of Preliminary Notices Served ... ..	99
Number of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	13
Number of Preliminary Notices sewed for Fire Escape ... ..	540
Number of Statutory Notices sewed for Fire Escape ... ..	289

**SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS**

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints ... ..	410
Infectious Disease ... ..	150
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	325
Schools ... ..	36
Offensive Trades ... ..	4
Smoke Observation ... ..	14
Water Supply ... ..	4
Public Conveniences ... ..	110
Swimming and Paddling Pools ... ..	—
Camping Grounds ... ..	75
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine ... ..	11
Theatres and Cinemas ... ..	20
Verminous Premises ... ..	28
Factories and Workplaces ... ..	153
Rats and Mice ... ..	3407
Housing Acts—Inspections ... ..	400
Houses in Multiple Occupation ... ..	250
Council House Inspections ... ..	210
Pet Animals Act—Inspections ... ..	10
Housing Applicants Visited ... ..	200
<b>Means of Escape in case of Fire</b>	
Number of Premises Surveyed ... ..	818
Number of visits in connection of Survey ... ..	1399



# **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT REGULATIONS SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS**

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal) .....	1	600
Butchers .....	22	300
Bakehouses .....	10	45
Boarding Houses and Hotels .....	272	175
Confectioners .....	19	50
Dairies and Milkshops .....	—	50
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	10	110
Fish and Chip Shops .....	16	25
Food Factories .....	3	50
Grocers .....	42	380
General Stores .....	20	150
Greengrocers .....	28	56
Holiday Camp Kitchens .....	2	15
Ice Cream—		
Retailers .....	148	255
Wholesalers .....	2	105
Manufactures .....	1	20
Kiosks .....	7	20
Mobile Vans .....	8	25
Soft Ice .....	16	90
Multiple Stores .....	2	200
Licensed Clubs .....	17	35
Public Houses .....	36	65
Snack Bars .....	12	25
Stalls—Shellfish .....	3	25
Stalls—Miscellaneous .....	14	30
Sweets and Minerals .....	38	30
Restaurants and Cafs .....	88	370
Wholesale—		
Grocers .....	3	83
Greengrocers .....	2	16
Poulterers .....	2	20

## **TABLE 11—SANITARY DEFECTS**

Damp Living and Bed Rooms .....	20
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings .....	5
Defective Roofs .....	13
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms .....	9
Defective Gutters and Downspouting .....	12
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings .....	8
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors .....	—
Cords to Windows and Fastenings .....	—
Defective Fireplaces .....	1
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse .....	8
Defective Yard Surface .....	3
Defective Dust Bins .....	—
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance .....	3
Offensive Smell/Effluvia .....	—
General Defects .....	30
Defective Brickwork .....	—
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture .....	9
Defective Timberwork .....	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>121</b>

# CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Smoking Chimneys ... ..	2
-------------------------	---

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied) ... ..	503
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade) ... ..	94

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Visits ... ..	2
Notices ... ..	—

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960

Regulation No.		Infringements	
		Found	Remedied
5	Cleanliness of Equipment ... ..	9	9
8	Protection from risk of Contamination Sanitary Conveniences—	4	4
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order ... ..	16	16
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation ... ..	2	2
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	1	1
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing ... ..	6	6
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins ... ..	17	17
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water ... ..	—	—
16 (3)	Absence of soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	4	4
17	First Aid Materials ... ..	4	4
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc. ... ..	3	3
19	Facilities for Washing 'Food' and Equipment ... ..	6	6
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping place ... ..	—	—
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	60	60
24	Accumulation of Refuse ... ..	4	4
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness ... ..	1	1
28	Supply of Water to Stalls ... ..	—	—
Total ... ..		137	137
No. of Warning Letters ... ..			50

## DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors ... ..	13
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths ... ..	—
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Drains ... ..	47
Defective Water Services ... ..	—
Defective Soil Pipes ... ..	8
Defective Urinal Channel ... ..	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals ... ..	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes ... ..	5
	<hr/>
	73



# FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:-

### Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ... ..	20	45	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i)' in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	88	101	—
(iii) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) ... ..	7	7	—
Total ... ..	115	153	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	—	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	—

**TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	3
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only ... ..	8
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray ... ..	1
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	—
Number of Wards, Cubicles or Operating Theatres Disinfected ... ..	4
Number of Schools Disinfected ... ..	11
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected ... ..	—
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected ... ..	16
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected ... ..	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	3
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner ... ..	11
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam ... ..	1,030
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray ... ..	—
Disinfector used (Steam) ... ..	64
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried ... ..	—

**TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION**

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	12
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	2
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	4
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	1
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.) including Wasps Nests ... ..	11
Number of Houses, Flats Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators) ... ..	3
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.) ... ..	9
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc. disinfested by D.D.T. Powder ... ..	1
Public Abattoir (Spray and Wash-down with Disinfectant) ... ..	—

**HYGIENE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.**

The number of street vending machines for various types of food, including milk, continues to increase, and I am pleased to say that by personal contact and advice to the proprietors every endeavour is made to maintain a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness around these machines.

We continue to visit and give the benefit of our advice to the food handlers in these premises, with particular reference to personal hygiene, washing of hands, and the covering up of cuts and open wounds.

**FOODSTUFFS**

The details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year still appears to be formidable, but it shows that there is very close co-operation between the retailers and the officers of the department.



During the year a few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs; the incidents were fully investigated and, in each case, the facts were reported to the Council, who considered the matter without the name of the individual person or firm being disclosed, and in each case where there had been no previous complaint a warning was issued.

In one instance proceedings were instituted for the sale of food containing a foreign body (not being of the nature or substance demanded):-

Article: Meat Pie containing a fly. Result: Guilty.

Penalty: Fined £10, plus £5.5.0 costs.

Continuous efforts are made to educate persons employed in food premises to ensure rotation of perishable foodstuffs, and it would appear this year that there has been a considerable improvement, but I feel that I must reiterate the importance of this rotation of food, particularly when the "Shelf life" is of a short duration.

### CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS

Meat: 1,020 lbs. 8 ozs. and 331 tins., Vegetables: 549 tins, 4 jars, 4 packets and 12 ozs., Meat and Vegetables: 18 tins; Fruit: 1,269 tins, 4 bottles fruit juice, 1 jar, 10 cartons and 16 packets., Fish: 183 tins, 6 doz. cartons and 7 stones 2½ ozs., Milk: 105 tins., Cream: 4 tins and 1 jar., Soup: 75 tins., Cheese: 42 packets and 12 lbs., Cereals: 14 tins and 30 packets., Jam: 8 jars., Marmalade: 11 jars., Honey: 5 jars., Milk Drinks: 4 tins., Milk Puddings: 64 tins., Hot Dogs: 1., Meat Pies: 2., Coffee: 4 tins., Meat Paste: 1 jar., Fish Paste: 3 jars. Chickens: 3., Chicken Dinner: 3 tins., Biscuits: 5 packets., Crisps: 10 packets., Fruit Pies: 10., Syrup: 11 tins., Nuts: 4 packets and 4 ozs., Custard Powder: 6 tins., Fruit Pie Filling: 3 packets., Cakes: 14., Salt: 2 packets., Baby Foods: 11 tins., Sauce: 7 bottles., Flour 4 lbs., Fat: 6½ lbs.,

Frozen Foods: Egg: 1 tin and 19 lbs., Fish: 25 lbs. and 330 packets., Fish-cakes: 157; Fruit: 49 packets; Vegetables: 1,704 packets and 45 lbs.; Meat, 969 packets., Dinners: 69., Chicken: 1., Meat Pie: 1., Kidneys: 9.



A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December 1965, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., County Public Health Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, is appended hereunder:-

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of the Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 in the Rhyl Urban District area during the year ended 31st December, 1965

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk ... ..	29	29	—
Dairy Produce ... ..	6	6	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	12	12	—
Alcoholic Drinks ... ..	6	6	—
Sausages ... ..	16	16	—
Cooked Meats and Pies	8	8	—
Cooking Fats and Oils	5	5	—
Cakes and Confectionery	11	11	—
Patent Medicines ... ..	5	5	—
Miscellaneous Groceries	15	9	6
Fruit and Vegetables ...	6	6	—
Fish and Meat Products	4	4	—
Spices & Condiments ...	—	—	—
	123	117	6

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Public Health Inspector and  
Food & Drugs Inspector

#### MILK SUPPLY

Retailing of milk within the Urban District has now been reduced to less than six retailers delivering milk from door to door. Whilst the Council are not a Food & Drugs Authority, we continue to take samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination.

There does appear to be some improvement by the reduction in complaints of "dirty" milk bottles, but there is the odd occasion where the contaminant has been oil or other material which is absolutely impossible to remove by the normal cleansing process, and I can only again appeal to the public that if they use a milk bottle for any other purpose and which might contain a contaminant, it would be better to break up the bottle and put it in the dustbin, rather than put it out for collection by the dairyman.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 210 samples of milk were taken—171 satisfactory and 39 unsatisfactory.



Seventeen samples of milk were tested for T.B. and Brucella Infection. All were found to be satisfactory.

#### Analysis of Grades of Milk

	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Satis- factory	% Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised ... ..	65	54	11		
T.T. Pasteurised ...	16	14	2		
Sterilised ... ..	43	43	—		
	124	111	13	89.51	10.49
Raw Milk ... ..	86	60	26	69.76	30.24
	210	171	39	81.43	18.57

It has been observed from the regular taking of samples that during the summer months raw milk does not satisfy the prescribed test, and I have carried out a little research on this matter. I find that milk delivered to the customer can be at least thirty-six hours old before delivery to the customer after production, and the method of collection from the farms is such that the bottled milk is exposed to the hot sunshine and the heat of the day for a considerable period before being placed into refrigerators. There is a lack of refrigeration on the farm premises although the milk is adequately cooled at the time of production. This has resulted in quite a considerable number of complaints of souring of milk. I am discussing with various authorities and persons concerned ways and means of either (a) reducing the time lag between production and delivery to the customer and/or (b) provision of refrigeration at the place of production.

I referred in the last report to extensive research which had been taking place regarding an outbreak of Brucellosis in a herd of Channel Islands cattle, and I am pleased to report that the disease has been eradicated from the herd concerned and no further evidence as a result of samples taken and submitted to the guinea pig test has been found; neither has any evidence of Brucellosis been found in any samples of raw milk taken during the year.



### ICE CREAM

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 110):-

Manufactures and Retailers (including 13 Soft Ice) ... ..	16
Retailers (including 12 Mobile Shop Vehicles) ... ..	130
Wholesale Distributors (Storage) ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	148

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year, 182 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken

	GRADE				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
Manufacturers ... ..	12	—	—	—	12
Soft Ice Machines ... ..	50	4	4	8	66
Retailers/Wholesalers ... ..	91	17	4	1	113
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	153	21	8	9	191

The number of samples taken was an increase on the previous year. Comparing with the previous year, of the 191 samples, 9 were in Grade IV, and of these 5 were taken at the same time from two machines in the same ownership, against 5 in 1964.

It is interesting to note that 91.15 per cent of all samples taken were in Grade I and Grade II, 4.20 per cent in Grade III, and 4.65 per cent in Grade IV, which once again shows that, despite the various difficulties experienced, particularly in a seaside resort, due to changes in temperature and a fluctuating population, it reflects credit on the trade in all its aspects who, by full co-operation, are endeavouring to give a nourishing food which is produced and handled hygienically.

On investigating the unsatisfactory results, it was found that the persons in charge did not fully appreciate or understand the methods prescribed for cleansing and sterilizing the machines, but after advice and personal explanation and demonstration by the Inspector, the cause was eradicated and future samples taken were satisfactory.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.



## PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Animals slaughtered from 1st January 1965, to 31st December 1965:-

Cattle .....	1,600			
Calves .....	3			
Sheep and Lambs .....	9,869			
Pigs .....	3,306			
				14,778
Meat Condemned .....	T. 2	C. 13	Q. 3	Lbs. 6

There continues to be a reduction in the number of animals slaughtered, being 5,081 less than during 1964, but from my knowledge this would appear to be not peculiar to this district.

The reduction in the number of animals slaughtered is not restricted to this area only, and would appear to be due to the fact that retail price is high and we are not eating as much meat as formerly.

Meat Inspection in accordance with the regulations which came into force in October 1963, have been carried out, and all meat passing through the public abattoir is inspected and stamped.

Whilst it is appreciated that the whole of the slaughtering taking place in the urban district is carried out at the public abattoir, owned and controlled by the council, hours of slaughter are erratic and it is hoped as a result of representations to the appropriate Government Department that some effort will be made by co-operation with the trade to reduce the number of hours during which the abattoir has to be open, and thereby relieve to some extent the extra hours which have to be worked by the Meat Inspectors outside their normal working hours.

There was once case of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year.

The Abattoir is approved as a slaughterhouse for the reception and slaughter of cattle from the Irish Free State.



**CARCASES AND OFFAL 'INSPECTED' 'CONDEMNED' IN  
WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1965**

	Cattle, exclud ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed (if known) ...	1371	229	3	9869	3306	14778
Number inspected ...	1371	229	3	9869	3306	14778
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	5	7	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	215	70	—	173	53	511
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	15.68	30.57	—	1.80	1.81	
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	50	52
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.15	—	—	—	1.51	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and Totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION**

Total Loads of all Refuse to Tip ...	3,856
260 Working Days. Total Loads: 3.856=14.83 per working day.	

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

The work of Refuse Collection and Disposal, whilst being an unenviable task, is of supreme importance in order to ensure hygienic conditions, but it is becoming more and more difficult to recruit suitable staff for this type of work, and during the year, owing to sickness and absenteeism, more and more overtime has had to be worked in an endeavour to maintain a seven day collection. Another factor which is making refuse collection more difficult and more costly is the continually increasing packaging of goods, resulting in much less weight per load being collected and a larger increase in bulk.



The parking problem in the centre of the town during the summer season is still continuing to cause delays, such delays meaning money being paid out for unproductive work—not due to the men's lack of effort but to circumstances beyond their control. Every endeavour is made to clear the centre of the town between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. each day, and this has assisted in achieving a refuse collection service which is satisfactory.

The operation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to prove a success, ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. Up to 31/3/66, a total of 5,858 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March 1966, was 506. In addition, 134 bins were delivered to Council houses. The extra collection of refuse, from Whitsuntide to the end of September, has been taken advantage of by tradespeople, hotels and boarding houses, and the cost of this collection is 9d. per bin for each extra collection, in addition to the statutory collection of one per week. The work of disposal of refuse is 100 per cent controlled tipping on marsh land at the Rhyl Cob, this land having been acquired from the Crown by the Council, and continues to be satisfactory.

I referred to the fact that tipping space on the Cob land was rapidly coming to an end and unfortunately this happened during the year, which necessitated engaging diggers to dig out long trenches of old refuse so as to dispose of new refuse. Negotiations for the acquiring of land adjacent to the existing tip were nearing completion at the end of the year, but I am afraid it will be some little time before the new area will be available for tipping.

The practice of setting fire to the contents of dustbins has caused, on two or three occasions, the lorries to go on fire in the street but fortunately the drivers have had the presence of mind to drive the vehicle immediately to the fire station, where the fires have been put out without any extensive damage to the vehicles. I deprecate most strongly this setting fire to the contents of dustbins, not only as a fire hazard but as the cause of nuisance to persons in the immediate neighbourhood where this practice is carried on.

Vandalism on the Tip and at the Salvage Depot continues and in fact the Salvage Depot was set on fire on one occasion by children who were seen running away when the fire was at its height, despite the fact that the premises are protected by as many as four strands of barbed wire. The police authorities have endeavoured to assist in this matter but to no avail.



It will be noted from the Table that the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal continues to increase and I think this is caused in the main as a result of the remarks I have made above—namely the changing composition of refuse, absenteeism and shortage of labour.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach, and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of 28 tons, and on the Income and Expenditure side there was a decrease on income of £124 on the previous year. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the baling of waste paper and can be attributed to the fire which put the works out of operation for a short while, and the fact that the necessary labour is not available.

Whilst the embargo on the selling of baled waste paper has been removed, the cost of baling, and particularly the removal of contraries, is making the maintaining of an economic balance very difficult, but we are trying to maintain a fair disposal back into industry of this valuable material.

It will be noted that the excess of income over expenditure is shown as £570. Whilst this figure appears to be small, one must appreciate that the material would have to be collected and disposed of and, in my opinion, there would be an added cost for disposal, together with the fact that if the paper is not baled (451 tons), a considerable cubic capacity of the tip would be taken up, thus reducing the area available for disposal of refuse.

Weight: 1st January to 31st December, 1965					
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs	
Waste Paper .....	451	18	0	...	—
Scrap Iron .....	2	3	0	...	0
Rags and Bagging .....	2	1	1	...	—
Miscellaneous .....	—	—	—	...	—
	456	2	1	...	—

#### Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1965 31st March 1966

Income : £4,834.      Expenditure : £4,264.

Excess of Income over Expenditure : £570.

I append herewith table showing costs of Collection and Disposal:-



TABLE VI.—REFUSE

Showing cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1965-66 (To 31st March, 1966)

Particulars	Collection and Salvage		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure . . . . .	£ 34394	£ 33676	£ 5450	£ 4428	£ 39844	£ 38104
Gross Income . . . . .	6265	6265	37	37	6302	6302
Net Cost . . . . .	28129	27411	5413	4391	33542	31802
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton . . .	52/10.97	51/9.71	8/4.62	6/9.75	61/3.59	58/7.46
Gross Income per Ton . . . . .	9/7.66	9/7.66	0.68d.	0.68d.	9/8.34	9/8.34
Net Cost per Ton . . . . .	43/3.31	42/2.05	8/3.94	6/9.07	51/7.25	48/11.12
Net Cost per 1,000 Population . . . . .	£1295.67	£1262.60	£249.33	£202.26	£1545.00	£1464.86
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises . . . . .	£3237.31	£3154.68	£622.97	£505.35	£3860.28	£3660.03
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £ . . . . .	5.96d.	5.82d.	1.11d.	0.93d.	7.07d.	6.75d.

NOTE:—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) . . . . . 13,000 tons  
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1965) . . . . . 21,710  
 Number of Rated Premises . . . . . 8,689  
 Total Rates in the £ . . . . . 11/10  
 Product of a 1d. Rate . . . . . £4,717

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,  
 Chief Public Health Inspector.



## HOUSING

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 7,455.

### Houses erected during 1965:-

#### By the Council :—

Permanent Houses and Flats erected	4
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection	—

#### By Private Enterprise :—

Houses and Bungalows erected	11
------------------------------	----

#### By the County Council :—

Permanent Houses for Police	—
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection	—

Adaptations and Conversions	—
-----------------------------	---

It is observed from the above figures the erection of houses has been reduced by 50 on the previous year, and I am of the opinion this is attributable to the fact that there is practically no more building land available for development for the erection of houses. Therefore, it should be obvious that the pressing on with the joint sewerage scheme in the eastern area, previously referred to in this report, is imperative if further housing development for the benefit of the town is to proceed.

Work proceeded in implementing Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, regarding the provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire, and the response to Notices served was extremely satisfactory, as can be observed by the table appearing below, and Groups I, II, III, IV, V and VI have been visited and action taken.

Premises Surveyed	818
Visits to Premises in connection with Survey	1399
Informal Notices Served	540
Statutory Notices Served	289
Work Completed	252
Work Outstanding	45

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.



# **HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE** **A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED during the year 1965**

## **IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS** declared under Section 42 of the Hgs. Act 1957

Unfit for human habitation ...	Number of houses ...	3
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	3
Included by reason of bad ar- rangement ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957 ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil

## **NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS**

As a result of formal or in- formal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957 ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
Houses unfit for human habit- ation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act 1961	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
Number of separate dwellings in- cluded above which were pre- viously reported as closed ...	Reported as closed up to 31st December 1964 ...	Nil
	Reported as closed since 31st December 1964 ...	Nil

## **B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings**

Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961 ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957 ...	Number of houses ...	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil

## **PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED** under Section 18 Housing Act 1957 ...

Number of dwellings ...	Nil
-------------------------	-----



**C. Number of PERSONS DISPLACED during year**

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ... ..	8
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area	Nil
From houses to be closed ... ..	Nil
From parts of buildings to be closed ... ..	Nil

**D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED during year**

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas ... ..	2
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area	Nil
From houses to be closed ... ..	Nil
From parts of buildings to be closed ... ..	Nil

**E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT**

After informal action by local authority	by owner ... ..	62
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner	Nil
	(b) by local authority	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Acts ... ..		Nil
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 Housing Act 1961 ... ..		Nil
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act 1957 ... ..		Nil
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act 1961 ... ..		Nil

**F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED**

(Other than unfit houses made fit)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts ... ..	43
---	----

**G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)****POSITION AT END OF YEAR**

Retained for temporary accommodation	Number of houses ... ..	Nil
Under Section 48	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	Nil
Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses ... ..	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	Nil
Under Section 46	Number of houses ... ..	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	Nil
Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53		
No. of houses ... ..		Nil

**H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT**

Houses in Clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders.	Number of houses ... ..	Nil
	Number of occupants ... ..	Nil



The staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Public Health Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and the actual letting of the houses after the allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

The houses on the Council estates are visited and inspected during the year.

A new tenant of a vacated house may be allowed up to four weeks rent in lieu of decoration.

## SEWERAGE

I have referred earlier in this report to the fact that towards the end of the year work on the first phase of the Sewerage Scheme was practically completed and the new main pumping station came into operation. Several teething troubles were encountered but it is anticipated that these will soon be ironed out.

All sewerage in the town gravitates to a main pumping station in Westbourne Avenue, where it is pumped into two sewerage storage reservoirs of a total capacity of 1 million gallons. The contents of the reservoirs are discharged into the sea at a point approximately 1,000 yards from the sea wall, and the 30in. valve to the sea is opened half an hour after high water and closed 2 hrs. after high water, so that at all times of dry weather flow the mouth of the sea outfall pipe is covered with a considerable depth of tidal water when it is discharging. During periods of heavy rainfall, the valve is opened for longer periods, but as Rhyl is a combined system, where the majority of rain and road surface water is diverted into the sewers, dilution is great.

I append herewith a table showing the total gallons pumped, together with a daily average:—



	Total Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
January ... ..	112,250,958 ...	3,627,421
February ... ..	43,239,264 ...	1,543,545
March ... ..	69,695,000 ...	2,248,225
April ... ..	56,665,000 ...	1,888,833
May ... ..	73,778,000 ...	2,379,935
June ... ..	79,964,000 ...	2,665,466
July ... ..	81,806,000 ...	2,638,909
August ... ..	83,280,000 ...	2,686,451
September ... ..	84,872,600 ...	2,829,086
October ... ..	95,163,600 ...	3,069,793
November ... ..	89,762,200 ...	2,992,073
December ... ..	136,733,000 ...	4,410,741
	<hr/> 1,007,209,622	<hr/> 2,759,478

#### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

There are now two premises which are registered under the above Act in the district.

#### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

Five premises are registered under the above Act.

#### **RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT, 1956**

Thirty Hairdressing Establishments are registered under the above Act.

#### **LICENSED PREMISES**

In general all the licensed premises in the town are of a very high standard and there is a very happy relationship between the licensing bench, the police authorities and the Public Health Department, such relationship having, I feel, some bearing on the high standard referred to.

I must say that, in the main, the brewery companies and hotel managements are most co-operative in complying with the requirements of the Public Health Department.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949

### RATS AND MICE.

The Council continue to take energetic measures in their area. From 1st January to 31st December, 1965, 103 properties were treated for rats.

Four hundred and thirty four properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 721 other properties were inspected.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and two treatments were carried out in areas where rat traces were found.

The Rhyl Cut was treated three times throughout its entire length in the Rhyl area.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice : 3,407.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are in operation.

The pigeon nuisance at the Royal Alexandra Hospital has been considerably reduced and up to the end of the year 300 pigeons had been trapped, and by co-operation with the local Homing Pigeon Society, "ringed" pigeons have not been destroyed.

In addition, several small infestations of pigeons were eradicated, bringing the total number of pigeons destroyed up to 375.

### SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Council are the authority responsible for operating the Shops Act, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950. The Council made the following Orders during the year :—

- 1—Sunday Trading Order, 1965, Section 51, exempting for 18 Sundays the Sunday Closing Provisions of the Act for the sale of
  - (a) Any articles required for the purposes of bathing or fishing.
  - (b) Photographic Requisites.
  - (c) Toys, Souvenirs and Fancy Goods.
  - (d) Books, Stationery, Photographs, Reproductions and Postcards.
  - (e) Fried Fish and Chips.
- 2—Extension of Hours Order, 1965 for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act 1950:
  - (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evenings on the late day.
  - (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.
- 3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1965 for 16 weeks.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

I have to report upon the workings of the above Act for the year 1965 ending on the 31st December.



Whilst during the year the total number of registered premises increased by 95 to a total of 467 this does not give a true picture of the total number of premises which should be registered, and of the 95 new registrations a very large percentage were discovered as a result of a routine survey carried out. In my view there are many occupiers of premises who still do not realise that their premises must be registered and are not aware that they are probably committing an offence under the Act. During the year the Ministry requested that special observations of lighting standards be made during the dark winter months, but due to the very long delay in delivery of light meters it was not possible to take any such observations. The equipment referred to has now been received and it is intended to make a survey during the winter period of 1966.

Original inspections have shown that premises are generally well up to the standards laid down in the Act and the regulations made thereunder and only minor defects are being found. In each case notices have been served upon the occupiers drawing their attention to the necessary requirements. I wonder whether the above facts are due to what some employees commented upon — that the legal standards applicable are low, but it is early days to make a definite pronouncement on this.

Due to pressure of other work in the department, the measurement of various offices has not yet commenced so it is not possible to state to what extent, if any, overcrowding exists. I propose at the earliest opportunity to bring forward suggestions for your consideration as to how a full Offices and Shops survey can be carried out during the year 1966.

During the year under review 15 accidents were reported where the employee was disabled for three days or more, and fortunately none of the accidents were fatal. Each report was investigated, and in several instances it was found that the accidents were caused by lack of thought on the part of either employer or employee, and where steps could be taken to prevent recurrences, suggestions were made to improve safety precautions, and in every case such suggestions were accepted and acted upon. Most of the reports of accidents came from the larger multiple stores and I am led to think that there might have been more accidents than those reported, particularly in smaller establishments, due to the lack of knowledge of the persons concerned that it is their statutory duty to report such accidents - failure to do so constituting an offence.

During the year 283 visits of all kinds were paid by Inspectors to registered premises.

I append herewith the various tables required in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, together with table showing the defects found.



**TABLE A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices .....	9	100	22
Retail Shops .....	64	295	55
Wholesale shops, warehouses .....	2	14	6
Catering establishments open to the public canteens .....	20	86	50
Fuel Storage depots .....	—	2	—
Totals .....	95	497	133

**TABLE B—Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises**

283

**TABLE C—Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by workplace**

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices .....	732
Retail shops .....	1502
Wholesale departments, warehouses .....	203
Catering establishments open to the public .....	1254
Canteens .....	14
Fuel storage depots .....	18
Total .....	3723
Total Males .....	2044
Total Females .....	1679

**DEFECTS FOUND**

Cleanliness	1
Overcrowding	—
Temperature	—
Thermometers	9
Ventilation	—
Lighting	—
Sanitary Conveniences	16
Washing Facilities	1
Drinking Water	—
Accommodation for Clothing	—
Sitting facilities	—
Abstract not displayed	13
First Aid	10
Number of Warning Letters	17

TABLE D—Exemptions

M/c: Line No.	Class of Premises	No. of exemptions current at 32st December	No. of exemptions granted or exten- ded during year	No. of applications refused or exemp- tions withdrawn during year	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed applica- tion	No. made against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against withdrawal of exemption	No. made allowed (6) (7)
Part I.—Space (Sec.5(2))							
1.	Offices ... ..						
2.	Retail shops ... ..						
3.	Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..						
4.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens ... ..						
5.	Fuel storage depots ... ..						
NIL							
Part II.—Temperature (Sec. 6)							
11.	Offices ... ..						
12.	Retail shops ... ..						
13.	Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..						
14.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens ... ..						
15.	Fuel storage depots ... ..						



## Part III.—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9)

21. Offices ... ..  
 22. Retail shops ... ..  
 23. Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..  
 24. Catering establishments open to public, canteens ... ..  
 25. Fuel storage depots ... ..

NIL

## Part IV.—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)

31. Offices ... ..  
 32. Retail shops ... ..  
 33. Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..  
 34. Catering establishments open to public, canteens ... ..  
 35. Fuel storage depots ... ..

NIL

TABLE D.—Examinations



**TABLE E Prosecutions.**

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
NIL			
No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22 ...			Nil
No. of interim orders granted ...			Nil

**TABLE F. Inspectors.**

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ...	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...	—

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

The responsibility for the care and maintenance of all public conveniences in the town is under the Health Department, under the general supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Work was commenced on the construction of the new toilets at the West End of the Promenade. They were opened at Easter 1966 and they are now proving beneficial in that part of the promenade. Incorporated in these new toilets is one special toilet for children (tiny tots) and from enquiries made both visitors and local residents have expressed appreciation and pleasure for providing this type of toilet. There is also in the new toilets a Nappy Changing Service, which means there are two of this type of service on the main promenade.

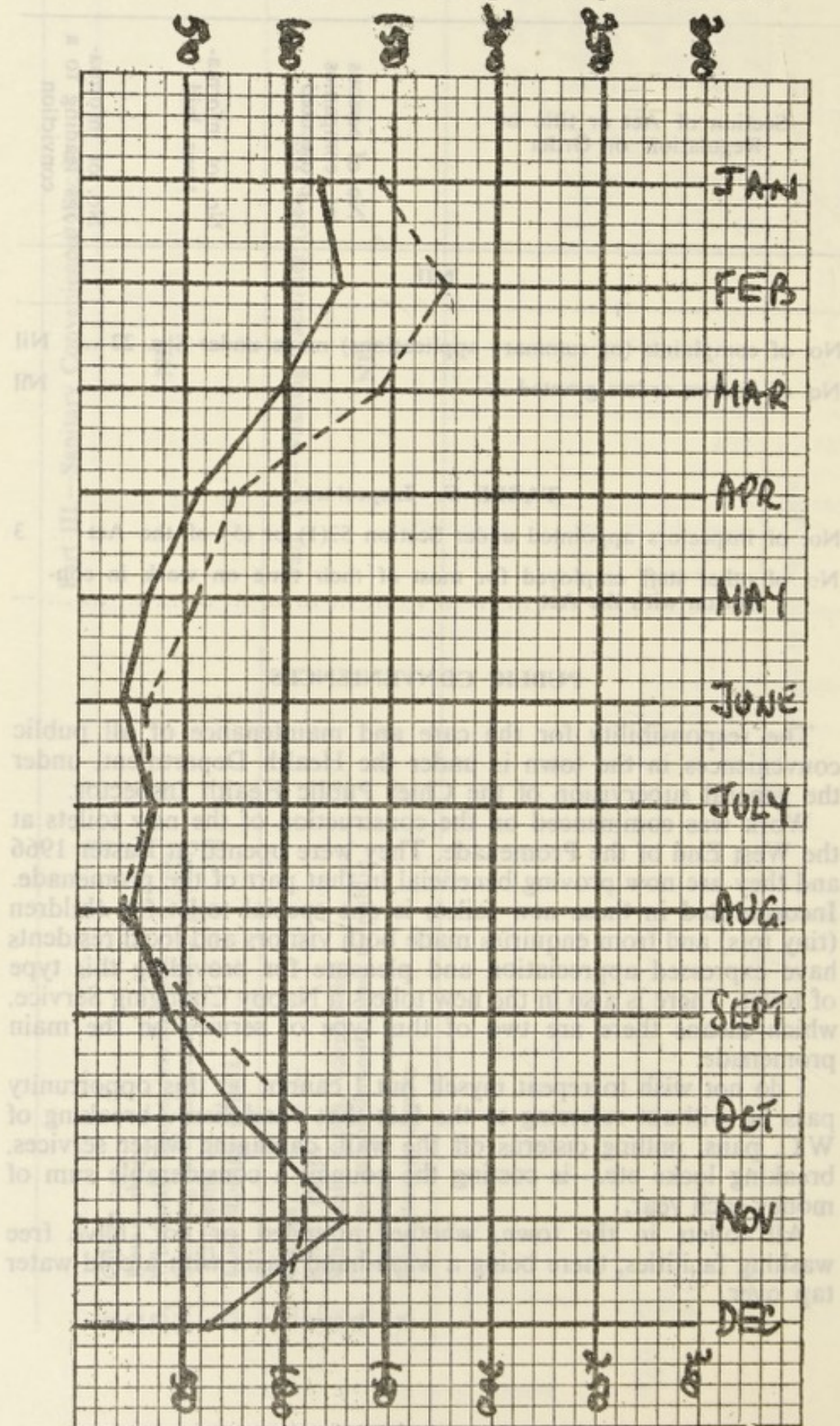
I do not wish to repeat myself but I cannot let this opportunity pass by without referring to the fact that vandalism—breaking of W.C. pans, pulling cisterns off the wall, damaging water services, breaking locks etc.—is costing the council a considerable sum of money each year.

All toilets in the town, whether attended or not, have free washing facilities, there being a wash-hand basin with a cold water tap over.



VOLUMETRIC METHOD.  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, EDWARD HENRY STREET. RHYL  
MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1965.

Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.



----- Suspended Impurity (Smoke)  
———— Sulphure Dioxide.



**CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER  
CUBIC METRE OF AIR**

Month	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ... ..	144 ...	115
February ... ..	173 ...	121
March ... ..	146 ...	97
April ... ..	72 ...	55
May ... ..	56 ...	32
June ... ..	32 ...	22
July ... ..	34 ...	34
August ... ..	24 ...	27
September ... ..	54 ...	42
October ... ..	107 ...	78
November ... ..	109 ...	130
December ... ..	90 ...	62

Averages for Winter months, 1965 (January—March and October—  
December): Smoke 128.6; Sulphur Dioxide, 100.5.

Averages for Summer months, 1965 (April — September): Smoke 45.33;

Sulphur Dioxide, 35.33.

**ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION**

During the year the concentration of suspended impurity (black smoke) and sulphur dioxide followed in the main the pattern of the previous year i.e. the lowest concentrations being from March to the end of September and the highest being January to March and October to December, but there would appear to be a slight reduction in the smoke pollution whilst there appears to be a slight increase in sulphur dioxide. This may be due to the fact that there are no steam engines stationed at the locomotive sheds, and there have been a lot of conversions from solid fuel heating to smokeless fuel. The sulphur dioxide increase may be due to the increased use of oil fuel for heating and the number of heavy vehicles using diesel oil.

## METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages 71 to 74)

### MISCELLANEOUS

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew Pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk, on the East Promenade a Self-recording Barograph and Thermograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and records are exhibited for public information.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched daily to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local paper, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

### NOTES

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude  $53^{\circ} 19'N$ . Longitude  $3^{\circ} 30'W$ . The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is sited, and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).



The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year  $\times 100 \div$  the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1960 being the figure taken = 4.06 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1921-1950 (30 years) is 26.63 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of rain equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

#### ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1965

##### RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year was more than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 29.14 inches as against 20.38 inches for the year 1964—which shows an increase of 8.76 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 3.53 inches.

The average rainfall for England and Wales (35 years' average) is 32.67 inches, and we usually find Rhyl well below this figure, as shown by Rhyl's 80 years' average (1881-1961) = 25.69 inches.

During the year 1965 rain fell on 189 days, as against 160 in 1964.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.43 inches, as against 1.70 inches for 1964, and a monthly average of 15.8 days on which rain fell, as against 13.3 days in 1964.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was recorded on May 8th, when at 9 a.m. on the 9th May 1.21 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was December, with a total of 4.37 inches, and the driest was February, with a total of 0.48 inches (see Features).

### FEATURES

**May:** 2.44 inches—Lowest total for May since 1954 (2.61 inches)

**June:** 1.20 inches—on 21st was the highest day's total for June since 1938 (1.43 inches).

**August:** 1.99 inches was the lowest total for August since 1962 (1.77 inches).

**September:** 3.52 inches—This total was the highest for September since 1960 (3.66 inches).

**October:** 1.10 inches on the 1st was the highest day's total for October since 1907 (1.32 inches).

**November:** 2.65 inches was above the 80 years average for November.

**December:** 4.37 inches—Highest total for December since 1929 (4.93 inches).

### SUNSHINE

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1965 was 1,450 hours 42 minutes, as compared with 1,392 hours 30 minutes during 1964.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. No inspection was made this year.

The total record for 1965 is 58 hours 12 minutes more than that of 1964, which year was 122 hours 6 minutes less than that of 1963.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1965 (see page 74)

These figures will show that the year 1965 was 45 hours 12 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 67 hours 42 minutes less than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years, the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 304 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.



The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 3 hours 8 minutes, as against 3 hours 49 minutes in 1964, and 4 hours 9 minutes in 1963; 4 hours 17 minutes in 1962, and also in 1961, and as against 4 hours 12 minutes in 1960; 4 hours 38 minutes in 1959; 3 hours 23 minutes in 1958; 4 hour 3 minutes in 1957; 4 hours 12 minutes in 1956; 4 hours 47 minutes in 1955 and 3 hours 37 minutes in 1954.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1931-60) is **4.06 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1965 occurred on 3rd June, there being 14 hours 0 minutes as against 14 hours 12 minutes in May 1964.

### FEATURES

**February:** 30 hours 48 minutes—Lowest total for February since 1947 (30 hours 0 minutes).

**May:** 169 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for May since 1954 (167 hours 12 minutes).

**August:** 195 hours 54 minutes—Highest total for August since 1961 (197 hours 36 minutes).

**September:** 89 hours 54 minutes—Lowest total for September since 1916 (89 hours 6 minutes) and over 43 hours below the normal average for September.

**October:** 128 hours 36 minutes—Highest total for October since 1953 (130 hours 42 minutes).

**November:** 8 hours 30 minutes on 4th—Highest day's total for November on record.

**Note:** The total number of days of sunshine for the year 1965 was 301 as against 302 in 1964.

### 1965 TEMPERATURES

The Mean Temperature for the month of February 1965 was 38.5°F (4°C) as against 41.3°F (5°C) in February 1964. The 30 years average for February is 41.4°F (5°C).

**March:** 74°F (23°C) on 29th was the highest day's temperature for March on record (i.e. since 1905); also on the 2nd 13°F (-11°C) was the lowest temperature for March on record (1905).

**April:** 67°F (19°C) was the highest day's temperature for April since 1959.



**May:** The Minimum Temperature of 32°F (0°C) on 20th was the lowest for May since 1957 (also 32°F).

**June:** 67°F (19°C) on 4th and 14th was the lowest Maximum Temperature for June since 1909 (66°F).

**July:** The average daily temperature—57.8°F (14°C)—was 2.8°F below the normal 30 years' average for this month.

**August:** 80°F (27°C) on 12th was the highest day's temperature for August since 1961 (83°F).

**September:** 66°F (19°C) on 15th and 21st was the lowest Maximum Temperature for September since 1925 (65°F); also the Average Mean Temperature for September was 2.6°F below the normal 30 years' average for this month.

**October:** 74°F (23°C)—The highest maximum for October on record (1905); also the average daily temperature of 53.3°F (12°C) was 1.8°F higher than the normal 30 years' average for this month.

**November:** 25°F (-4°C) on 15th was the lowest temperature for November since 1952 (24°F); also the daily Mean Temperature of 42°F was 3.6°F below the 30 years' average for November.

#### SUMMARISING

The year 1965 was still below the 20 years' average for sunshine, but higher than the previous year by 58 hours. On the other hand, the year's rainfall was the highest since 1960 and 4 inches above the 20 years' average.

The temperature throughout the year was just below that of the past ten years, and lower still than the 20 years' average.

Nine months of the year, including all the summer months (except May) were below the past ten years' monthly averages and 9 months were below the 30 years average.

A year not too bad for sunshine but I am sorry to say, a wetter and cooler one than the previous year.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.,

Meteorological Observer



TABLE 1.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1965

Month	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit						Rainfall					Wind	Bright Sunshine				
	Means of		Means of A. and B.	Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Inches	No. of days Rain Fell	Most in a Day —Ins.	Date		.04 or More		Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average —Hours	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum										Days	Nights				
January ...	44.2	35.7	40.0	54	16	25	4	2.98	21	0.81	9	4	13	5.8	1.72	20	53.3
February ...	42.9	34.0	38.5	51	12	24	3	0.48	10	0.18	28	3	2	5.1	1.10	18	30.8
March ...	49.4	35.6	42.5	74	29	13	2	1.85	13	0.39	22	5	6	11.4	4.42	25	137.1
April ...	53.1	40.7	46.9	67	1	32	22	1.65	16	0.39	9	5	6	12.1	5.15	27	154.4
May ...	59.3	46.3	52.8	78	13	32	20	2.44	14	1.21	8	3	8	12.7	5.49	31	170.1
June ...	63.0	51.0	57.0	67	4/14	40	2	2.71	13	1.20	21	3	6	14.0	7.34	28	220.2
July ...	63.1	52.5	57.8	72	18	45	31	2.52	17	0.57	19	4	8	13.7	5.22	29	161.8
August ...	65.6	53.3	59.5	80	12	44	17	1.99	14	0.51	24	3	9	11.8	6.32	31	195.9
September ...	60.1	48.8	54.5	66	15/21	40	2	3.52	17	0.90	8	8	12	10.7	3.00	24	89.9
October ...	59.0	47.5	53.3	74	5	39	12	1.98	10	1.10	1	4	5	9.5	4.15	25	128.6
November...	46.6	37.5	42.0	57	8	25	15	2.65	18	0.40	25	6	11	8.5	2.09	20	62.7
December...	47.5	37.7	42.6	55	9/17	24	28	4.37	26	0.57	18	9	15	6.1	1.48	23	45.9
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.14	189	—	—	57	101	—	—	301	1450.7
Monthly Average ...	54.5	43.4	49.0	—	—	—	—	2.43	15.8	—	—	4.8	8.4	—	3.96	25.1	120.9
Total for 1964 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.38	160	—	—	37	85	—	—	302	1392.5
Monthly Average ...	55.5	44.2	49.9	—	—	—	—	1.70	13.3	—	—	3.1	7.1	—	3.81	25.2	116.0



TABLE II. 10-20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL					SUNSHINE					Humidity.		
	Inches	Monthly Average—Inches	Total Rain Days	Month's Greatest Fall—Inches	Month's Lowest Fall—Inches	Hours	Sunless Days	Sunshine Days	Daily Average—Hours	Highest in One Month—Hours		Lowest in One Month—Hours	Duration of Average Percentage
1956	26.12	2.18	170	7.31	0.44	1526.1	65	301	4.20	270.2	35.9	100	79
1957	26.60	2.22	170	5.13	0.26	1476.2	67	298	4.05	306.1	39.8	102	79
1958	31.25	2.60	200	4.95	0.77	1235.4	71	294	3.38	170.8	24.7	83	79
1959	23.91	1.99	156	3.93	0.17	1694.1	63	302	4.64	268.9	24.5	109	75
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101	77
1961	27.18	2.26	173	3.53	0.68	1566.3	45	320	4.28	234.8	33.8	108	77
1962	19.40	1.62	165	3.05	0.64	1566.5	67	298	4.28	229.9	52.6	107	76
1963	19.92	1.66	167	3.91	0.22	1514.6	60	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107	79
1964	20.38	1.70	160	3.79	0.28	1392.5	64	302	3.81	192.3	42.0	98	76
1965	29.14	2.43	189	4.37	0.48	1450.7	64	301	3.96	220.2	30.8	99	77
Totals	254.92	...	1729	...	...	14959.2	618	3035	...	...	...	1014	774
Average 10 years	25.49	2.12	173	...	...	1495.9	62	304	4.10	...	...	101	77
Average 20 years	25.17	2.10	173	...	...	1518.4	61	304	4.16	...	...	100	77



TABLE III

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN  
RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

## MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1956-65

Month	Max. °F.	Min. °F.	Mean °F.	1965 Differ- ence °F.	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F.	Year	Date	°F.
January ... ..	43.3	33.3	38.3	+1.7	41.5	1916 1932	5/6 17	63	1940 1963 1917	21 25 6	11
February ... ..	47.8	34.9	41.3	-2.8	41.4	1922	25	62	1954	2	10
March ... ..	54.2	37.7	46.0	-3.5	43.9	1965	29	74	1965	2	13
April ... ..	53.6	41.8	47.7	-0.8	47.3	1949	15	75	1917	3	22
May ... ..	60.1	46.6	53.3	-0.5	52.0	1920 1948 1952	25 18 17	79	1909	16	27
June ... ..	64.7	51.6	58.1	-1.1	57.2	1950	6	88	1941	11	36
July ... ..	65.3	53.7	59.5	-1.7	60.6	1948	29	91	1922 1912 1919	11 28 31	40
August ... ..	66.2	54.0	60.1	-0.6	60.4	1911 1919	13 11	89	1907 1909 1928	4 14 23/30	39
September ... ..	63.5	50.7	57.1	-2.6	57.1	1934 1954 1959	14 1 10	80	1907 1909 1928	4 14 23/30	34
October ... ..	58.4	46.5	52.5	+0.8	51.5	1959	3	78	1926	31	22
November ... ..	50.7	41.0	45.9	-3.9	45.6	1946	4	68	1912	30	20
December ... ..	46.1	31.9	39.0	+3.6	42.6	1948 1953	2 2	61	1962	25	16
Yearly Average:											
10 years ... ..	56.2	43.6	49.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years ... ..	56.1	44.8	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours)										RAINFALL (Inches)									
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
January ...	42.7	59.2	39.8	54.6	62.8	34.9	33.8	59.4	64.9	53.6	1.76	2.51	1.40	2.01	3.93	4.63	3.53	3.05	1.19	0.49
February ...	73.1	69.0	86.7	60.4	92.5	68.1	77.1	52.6	102.8	61.2	2.16	0.44	2.04	4.95	0.17	1.66	2.33	1.22	0.22	0.28
March ...	169.9	152.2	95.8	101.9	94.4	66.1	133.6	155.1	126.4	70.8	1.55	1.17	1.36	1.24	0.72	1.94	0.68	0.87	1.72	2.08
April ...	164.6	182.6	167.9	153.5	126.8	187.3	111.2	194.1	114.8	130.6	0.87	1.90	0.26	0.77	2.73	1.32	2.87	1.75	2.24	1.53
May ...	211.4	270.2	221.5	170.8	241.8	196.3	234.8	214.5	207.8	180.6	1.98	0.50	1.46	2.34	1.94	1.35	1.38	1.65	0.55	0.85
June ...	153.2	187.8	306.1	152.5	268.9	283.5	222.5	229.9	204.7	161.4	2.58	1.35	1.35	2.95	1.94	0.56	1.06	1.27	2.93	2.09
July ...	312.6	151.6	135.0	162.4	228.9	167.1	161.9	156.1	182.0	160.0	0.33	4.18	4.12	3.17	2.04	2.42	3.06	0.64	0.81	1.33
August ...	251.0	160.4	121.6	120.8	200.4	190.0	197.6	164.8	142.2	192.3	1.44	7.31	4.53	3.09	0.80	3.20	2.87	1.77	2.22	2.14
September ...	164.1	106.7	100.1	111.5	178.2	146.6	144.3	103.6	162.6	169.6	0.96	2.43	5.13	4.54	0.57	3.66	1.63	2.08	1.68	1.18
October ...	111.8	113.2	79.7	78.5	123.2	73.3	116.6	118.6	108.7	95.2	2.00	1.22	1.56	2.47	2.76	2.20	2.92	0.98	2.18	2.84
November ...	61.4	37.3	63.5	43.8	51.7	55.7	60.5	57.8	54.6	75.2	1.04	1.55	1.76	1.39	3.08	5.57	1.83	1.87	3.91	1.78
December ...	38.5	35.9	58.5	24.7	24.5	67.9	72.4	60.0	43.1	42.0	2.33	1.56	1.63	2.33	3.23	2.51	3.02	2.25	0.27	3.79
* Difference from ...	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—
Average for the Year ...	0.72	0.14	0.01	0.68	0.58	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.09	0.25	7.63	0.51	0.63	4.62	2.72	4.39	0.55	7.23	6.71	6.25

Sunshine: \*This figure is the 30 years daily average = 4.06 hours.

Rainfall: This figure is 30 years yearly average = 26.63 inches



