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**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

# **1966**

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**RHYL:**

**W. N. Douglas & Co., Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.**



**CYNGOR DOSBARTH DINESIG Y RHYL**



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

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

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**1966**





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# URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

## Health Department Offices:

RUSSELL HOUSE, RUSSELL ROAD, RHYL. Tel. No. Rhyl 4752.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966:

Councillor J. C. ESPLEY, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. W. ELWYN CONWAY	Cllr. Mrs. C. E. M. EDWARDS.
(Chairman).	„ ERIC J. DAVIES.
„ MICHAEL J. DENNIS.	„ F. KELLY.
„ 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, F.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.

### Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. J. M. JONES.

### Secretary:

Miss P. SNAPE.

### Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

### Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

### Rodent Officer:

W. H. THOMAS.





**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**For the Year 1966.**

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Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1966.

The Registrar General's estimate for the mid-year population of the town was 21,500. This is a decrease of 240 compared with 1965. I am surprised at the extent of the fall in population, but this may be due to the near cessation of erection of dwellings in the town, attributable to absence of local authority building and virtually no development by private builders within the urban district boundaries. The local authority, at the time of writing of this report, have at last embarked upon a scheme of building on three sites, and this should cater for the majority of occupiers of slum dwellings in the town. Drainage difficulties have prevented the development of the most suitable building land within the urban district boundary, and negotiations have been going on for many years with adjacent authorities, the River Board, private owners of land, Government Departments, etc., to achieve agreement on a combined land drainage and sewerage scheme. I hope it will not be too long before agreement is reached, and as I have said in past years, it is time joint sewerage authorities were set up, with overall power given to one authority. The ultimate loser in all this delay is the ratepayer, as the costs of the scheme are constantly rising every year.

There were 275 live births in 1966, of which 31 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy rate of 113 per 1,000 live-births. This is identical with that of 1965, but above the national average. The local birth-rate, when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the local population, compared with the national average, was 14.2, which is considerably below the national birth-rate of 17.7 per 1,000 population. There were 7 still-births, which gave a local still-birth rate of 24.8 per 1,000 live- and still-births, which is above the national average of 15.3. There were 7 infant deaths under one year of age, which gave a local infant mortality rate of 25.4, which is above the national average of 18.9 per 1,000



live births. The Rhyl health statistics have, over the years, generally compared unfavourably with the national average, and it is difficult to explain the reason for this. There were no deaths of mothers in pregnancy or childbirth.

During the year there were 403 deaths, giving a local death rate, when adjusted, of 13.6, which is above the national average of 11.7 per 1,000 population.

Eight cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 1 case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 persons died from the disease. There were 16 cases of Dysentery and the usual measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Fifteen cases of Measles were also reported, but there were no other notifications of serious infectious diseases in the district. This does not, of course, mean that there were no cases of serious infectious disease, as virus infections, which can sometimes be fatal, are not normally investigated as intensively as infections due to bacteria, and this is due to technological reasons. Perhaps, in the years to come, scientific developments will take place which will enable virological studies to be obtained as quickly and as easily as those for bacteria.

The Department occasionally gets complaints from the public during the season regarding the standard of hygiene in cafes in the town, and I would ask the public, if they wish to complain about the hygienic arrangements in a cafe, to contact the Health Department as soon as possible, preferably by telephone or in person. These complaints will be promptly investigated. It is our earnest desire to improve the standard of hygiene in all cafes where food is consumed, and this can only be done by advice to the cafe staffs on hygiene, and constant inspection of equipment.

Steady progress was made on the implementations of the provisions of the Shops & Offices Act, 1963, where applicable to premises in the town.

The Health Department moved to Russell House in October, 1966, and apart from more comfortable offices and improved car parking arrangements, the most significant health finding is the reduction to less than half in the winter atmospheric pollution, compared with Edward Henry Street. It is fair to say that within all towns there is a tremendous variation over comparatively short distances in the amount of atmospheric pollution, and that "one consumes one's own smoke." I am pleased to say that the working conditions of the staff in all



Council Departments have improved since the purchase of Russell House and the improvements in the Clwyd Street offices. The improvements now ensure, except in one or two instances, that the offices now comply with the Shops & Offices Act. Before these improvements were carried out, the local authority was in a weak position morally in insisting on owners of shops and offices complying with the regulations, whilst the local authority premises were below standard!

As previously stated, no Council dwellings were provided during the year, but approximately 70 dwellings should be ready for occupation towards the end of 1968, and the next step should be the re-development of the prefabricated bungalows site so as to provide more housing units in the area.

When the main drainage scheme has been completed—and this could take many years—I should like to see attention given to the existing sea outfall, to extend its length considerably so as to ensure adequate diffusion of the sewage in the maximum possible depth of sea water. There are technological developments taking place with regard to the treatment of sewage prior to release into the sea, but these are at present very expensive to maintain.

The town is very dependent on the holiday trade, and the use of caravans is becoming increasingly popular, but whilst all the sites comply with the Caravan Act of 1966, the visual appearance of most of them is depressing to the eye, and I would like to see the colours of the caravans made more subdued. Furthermore, a great deal could be done to landscape the sites so as to protect the amenities of the district.

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.

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 1966 (Registrar General's estimate)...	21,500
Population change compared with previous year (decrease of)	210
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1966) ... ..	7,428
Number of empty properties (end of 1966) ... ..	148
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1966 ... ..	£1,242,701
Product of a penny rate ... ..	£4,854
General rate £1 ... ..	12/1
No. of rated premises ... ..	8,755

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births: Male 141, Female 134 ... ..	275
Legitimate live births: Male 127, Female 117 ... ..	244
Illegitimate live births: Male 14, Female 17 ... ..	31
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	113
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	79
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	12.8
Birth rate comparability factor ... ..	1.11
Birth rate standardised ... ..	14.2
National birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	17.7
Still births (total) ... ..	7
Legitimate still births ... ..	6
Illegitimate still births ... ..	1
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	24.8
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	15.3
Infant deaths under one year of age ... ..	7
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	6
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year ... ..	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	25.4
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	18.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	24.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	32.2
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal) ... ..	3
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	2
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age ... ..	1
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	11
National neo-natal mortality rate ... ..	12.9
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined) ... ..	10
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	36
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	26.3
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period) ... ..	3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ... ..	11
National early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)...	11.1
Maternal mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths ... ..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	Nil

## DEATHS.

Deaths: Male 202, Female 201 ... ..	403
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	18.7
Comparability factor ... ..	0.73
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population ... ..	13.6
National death rate for England and Wales ... ..	11.7

### 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.	Changes 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	+ 301
1955... ..	19,300	+ 100	— 38	+ 138
1956... ..	19,510	+ 210	+ 43	+ 167
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	+ 1180	+ 47	+ 1133
1962... ..	21,290	+ 170	+ 1	+ 169
1963... ..	21,440	+ 150	— 32	+ 182
1964... ..	21,570	+ 130	+ 20	+ 110
1965... ..	21,710	+ 140	— 38	+ 178
1966... ..	21,500	— 210	— 128	— 82

†Census Returns.

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

### DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The table below indicates the common causes of death in order of importance as extracted from local returns:—

Heart disease ... ..	38%
Vascular lesions of C.N.S. ... ..	15%
Cancer, excluding cancer of lung ... ..	12%
All other causes ... ..	17%
Bronchitis ... ..	6.5%
Other Circulatory diseases ... ..	4%
Cancer of lung ... ..	3.5%
Pneumonia ... ..	3%
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	1%



**Cancer:** The total deaths from cancer this year decreased by 1 over last year. The deaths from lung cancer increased by 5 per cent. on the total cancer deaths, and 27 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	1966
Lung... ..	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12	20	11	14
Stomach ... ..	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5	8	7	4
Breast ... ..	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4	8	3	11
Uterus... ..	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	2	2	2
Leukaemia ... ..	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1
Other sites ... ..	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29	28	42	35
Total deaths all sites	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59	68	66	67

**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	1966
Deaths ... ..	40	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81	79	90	101
Average for 1951-57: 50 per annum. Average for 1958-66: 81 per annum.													

### INFANT MORTALITY 1966.

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age notified locally, of which two occurred in the first four weeks of life. Details of the deaths are given below:—

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
3 months ... ..	Gastro enteritis ... ..	M.
2 months ... ..	Asphyxia due to tracheal compression by an enlarged thymus under the interclavicular ligament ... ..	F.
2 months ... ..	Aspiration of regurgitated stomach contents	M.
10 hours ... ..	1(a) Pulmonary atelectasis ... ..	M.
1 day ... ..	1(a) Prematurity ... ..	M.
	(b) Pulmonary atelectasis ... ..	
3 months ... ..	Inhalation of regurgitated stomach contents	M.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST SIXTEEN 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	6,500	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	6,474	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	8,461	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	9,005	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	95.6	70.0
1921	13,490	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	46.5	66.0
1931	13,485	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	94.2	—
1941	21,530	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	39.0	29.6
1951	18,745	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	38.8	27.6
1952	18,800	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	47.8	26.8
1953	19,900	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	28.0	25.5
1954	19,100	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	25.4	24.9
1955	19,300	276	14.3	15.4	15.0	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	19.3	23.8
1956	19,510	311	15.94	17.3	15.7	268	13.74	11.54	11.5	6	20.7	23.0
1957	19,590	290	14.8	16.0	16.1	305	15.57	13.08	11.5	6	30.0	22.5
1958	19,710	300	15.2	16.4	16.4	317	16.0	13.5	11.7	9	25.6	22.0
1959	19,810	312	15.75	17.1	16.5	318	16.0	13.32	11.6	8	22.4	21.7
1960	19,940	357	17.95	19.4	17.1	333	16.7	14.0	11.5	8	25.3	21.4
1961	21,120	396	18.75	19.1	17.4	349	16.2	14.9	12.0	10	31.7	21.6
1962	21,290	347	16.30	16.6	18.0	346	16.3	14.6	11.9	11	41.2	21.1
1963	21,440	340	15.86	17.5	18.2	372	17.35	13.5	12.2	14	16.3	20.0
1964	21,570	368	17.06	18.9	18.4	348	16.13	12.6	11.3	6	15.5	19.0
1965	21,710	321	14.8	16.4	18.0	359	16.5	12.6	11.5	5	25.4	18.9
1966	21,500	275	12.8	14.2	17.7	403	18.7	13.6	11.7	6	—	—





Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Age in years											
			All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
22. Influenza ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
24. Bronchitis ... ..	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformation ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other, Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All Other Accidents ... ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ... ..	M	202	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	11	46	67	69	—
	F	201	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	7	20	54	111	—



## CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE: REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS

Comparability Factors: Births 1.11, Deaths 0.73.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total ... ..	5	...	2
	Legitimate ... ..	4	...	2
	Illegitimate ... ..	1	...	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total ... ..	2	...	1
	Legitimate ... ..	1	...	1
	Illegitimate ... ..	1	...	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	Total ... ..	2	...	1
	Legitimate ... ..	1	...	1
	Illegitimate ... ..	1	...	—
Live Births	Total ... ..	141	...	134
	Legitimate ... ..	127	...	117
	Illegitimate ... ..	14	...	17
Still Births	Total ... ..	2	...	5
	Legitimate ... ..	1	...	5
	Illegitimate ... ..	1	...	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		21,500		

General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.

Table showing decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over past fifteen years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Deaths ... ..	5	2	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	4	1

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifteen cases of measles occurred in the district, and sixteen cases of sonne dysentery. Precautions were taken to limit the spread of dysentery 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.

Disease	Under 1 years	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-20 years	21-35 years	36-65 years	Over 65 years	At all ages	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Whooping cough... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid and Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	4	4	5	—	1	2	—	16	5	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	8	8	1
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—

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

Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet fever ... ..	14	19	4	1	—	4	2	5	22	5
Whooping cough ... ..	17	8	1	6	5	—	1	2	6	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	165	47	78	163	31	127	104	116	74	15
Pneumonia ... ..	4	1	—	1	—	2	8	2	—	2
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	13	9	18	4	26	19	1	9	16
Food poisoning ... ..	—	—	2	—	18	2	—	8	1	1
Paratyphoid and typhoid... ..	1	—	3	7	7	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory ... ..	13	13	8	3	17	10	9	5	10	8
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—



## TUBERCULOSIS.

As will have been seen in the previous table there were 9 new cases of Tuberculosis, all of which were notified. Eight were respiratory 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 „ ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 „ ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals... ..	4	4	—	1	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 1966 was as follows:—

Pulmonary cases: Males 63, Females 35 ... ..	98
Non-pulmonary cases: Males 7, Females 6 ... ..	13

During the year, one case of Tuberculosis under treatment came to reside in Rhyl from another area. Four notified patients died 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 1966 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, 1966.**

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire:			
Holywell ... ..	935	14	69
Mold ... ..	1061	16	69
Rhyl (Town Hall) ... ..	2352	16	147
Shotton ... ..	826	15	58
Special Surveys ... ..	7054	—	—

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

General Population Volunteers ... ..	4425
General Practitioner Referrals ... ..	186
Scholars ... ..	404
Contacts of T.B. Patients ... ..	1
Factory Groups:	
Industrial ... ..	1942
Non-industrial ... ..	91
	<hr/> 7049 <hr/>

**TABLE V.**

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

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
"New" Cases ... ..	4
"Old" Cases ... ..	1
Requiring further observation at Chest Clinic ... ..	—
Healed Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	21
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis ... ..	53
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues ... ..	24
Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasm ... ..	2
Lymphadenopathies excluding Sarcoidosis ... ..	1
Sarcoids ... ..	3

Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	2
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities ... ..	50
Pneumoconiosis—without P.M.F. ... ..	4
Pneumoconiosis—with P.M.F. ... ..	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis) ... ..	14
Emphysema ... ..	9
Bronchiectasis ... ..	9
Bacterial or Virus Infection ... ..	3
Pleural Thickening or Calcification ... ..	31
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus ... ..	17
Malformation of the lungs ... ..	2
Diagnosis not yet received from Chest Physician ... ..	1
Failed to attend Chest Clinic ... ..	13
	<hr/>
	273
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic ... ..	51
	<hr/>
	324
	<hr/>

Total number of persons X-rayed: 7,049.

### REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1966 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison:—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period ... ..	13
Number of contacts attending clinic during the period ... ..	90
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis ... ..	3

### 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 the 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons 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 throughout the year.

#### **ANTE NATAL CLINICS.**

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Fforddlas 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, Fforddlas, Rhyl, and is under the medical direction of Dr. Anne 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 complementary 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 recommendations, 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 superseded 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 1966 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 28—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 a 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 "in-educable" 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 by me 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 useful life of the wooden boards 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, and 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 Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hafan Glyd, Shotton; and a new Home at Mold. 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 1966 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.

### **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 ... ..	—
Private properties, mainly bungalows ... ..	10

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 particularly 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
1966 ... ..	—	10	7428
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 95 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
1966 ... ..	7465	21500	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 1966 was as follows:—

Number of families on general list ... ..	253
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation ... ..	106
	—
	359
	—

#### 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.

Seventy-six samples were taken during the year: 75 were found to be satisfactory and 1 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 and colourless, no deposit
Odour ... ..	Nil
Reaction, pH ... ..	7.1
Colour (Hazen Units) ... ..	10
	Parts per million:
Total Solids ... ..	116
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ... ..	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia ... ..	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrites ... ..	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ... ..	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl. ... ..	17
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C. ... ..	2.7
Total hardness ... ..	55
Temporary hardness ... ..	40
Permanent hardness ... ..	15
Alkalinity ... ..	40
Free Chlorine ... ..	Nil
Potassium, as K. ... ..	1.8
Anionic Synthetic detergents ... ..	—
Manganese, as Mn. ... ..	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates ... ..	—
Poisonous metals ... ..	Nil

#### Opinion:

The condition of this sample is satisfactory.



### **MILK SUPPLY.**

During the past six 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 190 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector; also 7 samples were taken for biological examination. Full details appears 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 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 increased by 1,475 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 3 tons, 5 cwt., 2 qtrs., 26 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 24 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 20 were satisfactory and 4 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-eight samples were taken and submitted for analysis, of which 21 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 during heavy rain-falls 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 surcharge 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 Fforddlas 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 eleven 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 about 6,000.



### 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 the coal burnt is becoming increasingly smokier every year. Fortunately, there is a progressive trend for householders to install central heating which is run by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless fuel, which reduces the atmospheric pollution from smoke.

### SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 31 medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District Council in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

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 Abergel U.D.

G. G. MORGAN,

Manager.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR THE YEAR 1966

The Employment Exchange of Rhyl covers an area which includes Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay, and the report refers to this area.

The trend in unemployment for 1966 was an upward one; a trend which accelerated towards the end of year and which will continue into 1967. The unemployed figure for the area in December, 1966, was 760 compared with 617 in December, 1965.

There has been no substantial change in the employment pattern of the area and the increase in unemployment follows the national trend.

The number of unemployed registered disabled persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only) increased slightly in 1966 but happily the increase was not as acute as the increase in the unemployed as a whole. For example, the number unemployed in December, 1966, was 66 compared with 63 in December, 1965.

This area is one to which persons in the higher age groups move for domestic, health or retirement reasons, and the major proportion of the unemployed register is in the higher age groups. Many disabled persons also move into the area and often possess skills for which there is no local demand.

The tourist industry is still the main one for the area, leaving an imbalance in the numbers employed between summer and winter. The gradual shift towards permanent employment into the factories introduced into the area, however, continues, and the imbalance has lessened.

Despite the increased unemployment, the placing work of the Employment Exchange continued at a comparatively high rate. A total of 1,531 men and women were placed in employment during 1966, compared with 1,660 in 1965.

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, 1966.**

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-fourth Annual Report for the year 1966.

Five applications for Standard Improvement Grants were received during the year and were approved. There were no applications for Discretionary Grants. A total of 74 Standard and 37 Discretionary Grants have been made under the various Housing Acts.

As reported last year, the Council declared an improvement area comprising 30 houses; the owners offered the property for sale by public auction but it was withdrawn and subsequently offered to the Council, who purchased by agreement.

The Housing Committee have considered modernising the houses, but at the end of the year had not reached a final decision.

There was one application from tenants outside improvement areas to take statutory action requiring the owners to provide standard amenities.

The owner was informed and eventually submitted proposals for providing the full standard amenities, which were approved and standard grants were made.

It is still disappointing that more applications for standard grants are not received, particularly from tenanted property as, for every house provided with either the full or reduced standard, it will no doubt extend the useful life of the house as a modern house at a reasonable cost and so save £2,500 to £3,000 per unit for providing new housing should the property so deteriorate as to require statutory action which may eventually mean its demolition.

The staff of the department are always ready to offer advice to any person desirous of making application for any improvement grant.



The Council did not erect any houses during the year, but Consultants have proceeded with preparation of plans to erect 26 two-bedroom flats, 11 one-bedroom bungalows and 39 two-bedroom maisonettes, a total of 76 units on three sites, and had submitted these to tender by the end of the year.

It will be noted that, during the year, only 10 houses were erected by private enterprise, and this is due mainly to the fact that practically the whole of the remaining land which could be developed for housing within the district is at present sterilised for lack of adequate sewerage facilities, despite the fact that developers are straining at the leash to develop, and it is regrettable that the hopes expressed in my previous report—that the vital works of sewerage would be commenced—have not been fulfilled, but I must point out that the Council, on their part, have made every endeavour to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the protracted negotiations that have been going on too long.

A Public Inquiry was held into an application by the Council for the confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 33 houses and a haulage contractor's yard. The Minister confirmed the Order, and it is proposed to re-develop the area to provide 16 one-bedroom flats and 24 two-bedroom maisonettes.

In addition to the action referred to above, 2 Undertakings not to use as dwellinghouses for human habitation were accepted by the Council, and 1 Closing Order was made by the Council.

I have previously referred to the fact that the Council have erected no dwellings during the year, despite the fact that, at 31st December, the housing Register contained 253 applicants for general housing and 106 for aged persons accommodation.

During the year, 27 tenants of Council houses left for a variety of reasons and every endeavour was made to use to the best advantage the accommodation which became available.

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 to maintain the Housing Revenue Account in balance.



During the financial year ending 31st March the Council have loaned the sum of £12,495 for the purchase of pre- and post-war Council houses and private enterprise houses, and the total loaned by the Council is £563,577. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since rebuilding commenced in 1946 is 1,107. The Council have sold to sitting tenants 83 pre-war and post-war houses.

The staff continue to be vigilant in visiting and re-visiting premises processing and handling food, and although no serious outbreaks of food poisoning were discovered it is only by constant personal contact with management and staff, and continued preaching of the gospel of the basic rudimentary principles of hygiene that one can be assured that the public are protected.

In a seaside resort with migratory staffs, one must never be complacent, and it is essential that regular visits are maintained.

During the year there was a suggestion that eggs entering the area might be the cause of infection.

A crash programme was evolved in collaboration with the Public Health Laboratory Service, and some 600 swabs (involving approximately 172,000 eggs) were taken, as also were swabs of broken egg, wiping cloths, drains and sewers, and all were negative to pathogenic organisms.

In connection with this exercise, I must pay tribute to the Egg Marketing Board and the local proprietor of the establishment for their ready and willing co-operation.

Another incident during the year under review was the discovery of a number of blown tins of corned beef, which were unfit for food, were supplied to schools in the area, and although the appropriate Ministry was contacted the conclusions reached were not entirely satisfactory.

The work on the first phase of the new sewage scheme was completed in the early part of the year, and the main pumping station became automatic in operation.

The completion of the scheme has resulted in complete absence of flooding in the low-lying portions of the town and in the Lynton Walk area, but unfortunately conditions have not improved in the Eastern part of the district and in the Trellewelyn—Vale Road area, and I can only reiterate what I have stated in the earlier reports, that it



is hoped work on the second phase of the scheme will be put in hand at the earliest possible opportunity and so obviate the possible fouling with sewage of footways and front and rear gardens.

As a result of the appeal case heard in 1965, under the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960, three of the four sites referred to in last year's report have now been issued with licences, and one was still being negotiated at the end of the year.

The litter problem on the promenade and main streets does not improve, despite appeals and the provision of additional receptacles.

There is still a certain amount of indiscriminate tipping of refuse and abandoned vehicles on vacant land and hedge bottoms, and it is hoped that the Civic Amenities Bill will assist to reduce this problem. Facilities for depositing abandoned vehicles are provided at the refuse tip, but this does pose problems in reducing the bodies to pieces small enough for disposal and preventing voids in the tip which could lead to a serious fire hazard.

Continual vigilance has been maintained in inspecting houses in multi-occupation and the Council and its officers have not relaxed in their efforts to contain the problem.

In two instances proceedings were instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, and in both cases the Magistrates convicted and fined the defendants as follows:—

- (i) Section 19, Breach of Direction Order: Fined £5.
- (ii) Breach of Management Order: Fined £70.

During the year, 4 fresh Direction Orders were made, 3 Orders were revoked, and there were 25 Direction Orders remaining in force at the end of the year.

The Dee and Clwyd River Authority continue to maintain the Rhyl Cut, which passes through the whole district from east to west and discharges into the River Clwyd, but I feel that it is not cleared of overgrowth and weeds often enough, which makes it most difficult to keep down the infestation of the banks with rats, despite continuous treatment and surveillance by the rodent operative.

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 I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received ... ..	1716
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department ... ..	2154
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act) ... ..	122
Number of Nuisances Abated ... ..	81
Number of Preliminary Notices Served ... ..	59
Number of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	3
Number of Preliminary Notices served for Fire Escape ... ..	109
Number of Statutory Notices served for Fire Escape ... ..	56

#### SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints ... ..	204
Infectious Disease ... ..	43
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	306
Schools ... ..	34
Offensive Trades ... ..	4
Smoke Observations ... ..	10
Water Supply ... ..	4
Public Conveniences ... ..	24
Swimming and Paddling Pools ... ..	24
Camping Grounds ... ..	60
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine ... ..	9
Theatres and Cinemas ... ..	20
Verminous Premises ... ..	13
Factories and Workplaces ... ..	149
Rats and Mice ... ..	3490
Housing Acts—Inspections ... ..	303
Houses in Multiple Occupation ... ..	230
Council House Inspections ... ..	243
Pet Animals Act—Inspections ... ..	10
Housing Applicants Visited ... ..	160

#### Means of Escape in Case of Fire:

Number of Premises Surveyed ... ..	966
Number of Visits in connection with Survey ... ..	1801



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

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal) ... ..	1	600
Butchers ... ..	22	350
Bakehouses ... ..	10	50
Boarding Houses and Hotels ... ..	272	150
Confectioners ... ..	19	39
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	—	30
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	10	109
Fish and Chip Shops ... ..	16	24
Food Factories ... ..	3	49
Grocers ... ..	42	360
General Stores ... ..	20	149
Greengrocers ... ..	28	49
Holiday Camp Kitchens ... ..	2	13
Ice Cream—		
Retailers ... ..	148	260
Wholesalers ... ..	2	100
Manufacturers ... ..	1	19
Kiosks ... ..	7	18
Mobile Vans ... ..	8	24
Soft Ice ... ..	16	94
Multiple Stores ... ..	2	198
Licensed Clubs ... ..	17	32
Public Houses ... ..	36	64
Snack Bars ... ..	12	21
Stalls—Shellfish ... ..	3	30
Stalls—Miscellaneous ... ..	14	24
Sweets and Minerals ... ..	38	21
Restaurants and Cafes ... ..	88	380
Wholesale—		
Grocers ... ..	3	182
Greengrocers ... ..	2	19
Poulterers ... ..	2	26

**TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.**

Damp Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	12
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings ... ..	2
Defective Roofs ... ..	7
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	2
Defective Gutters and Downspouting ... ..	6
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings ... ..	2
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors ... ..	5
Cords to Windows and Fastenings ... ..	—
Defective Fireplaces ... ..	2
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse ... ..	10
Defective Yard Surface ... ..	1
Defective Dust Bins ... ..	2
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance ... ..	—
Offensive Smell/Effluvia ... ..	—
General Defects ... ..	12
Defective Brickwork ... ..	2
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture ... ..	—
Defective Timberwork ... ..	—
Total ... ..	85

**CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

Smoking Chimneys ... ..	3
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**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.**

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied) ... ..	573
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade) ... ..	64

**NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

Visits ... ..	9
Warning Letters ... ..	4

**FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960.**

Regulation No.		Infringements Found
5	Cleanliness of Equipment ... ..	3
8	Protection from risk of Contamination ... ..	2
	Sanitary Conveniences—	
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order ... ..	8
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation ... ..	3
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room ... ..	2
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing ... ..	9
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins ... ..	11
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water ... ..	1
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes ... ..	3
17	First Aid Materials ... ..	3
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc... ..	3
19	Facilities for Washing Food and ... ..	4
	Equipment ... ..	—
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place ... ..	1
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms ... ..	35
24	Accumulation of Refuse ... ..	3
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness ... ..	—
28	Supply of Water to Stalls ... ..	—
	Total ... ..	91
	No. of Warning Letters ... ..	68

**DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.**

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors ... ..	7
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths ... ..	3
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Drains ... ..	19
Defective Water Services ... ..	2
Defective Soil Pipes ... ..	1
Defective Urinal Channel ... ..	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals ... ..	1
Defective Sink Waste Pipes ... ..	1
Defective Cesspools ... ..	2
	—
	36
	—



# **FACTORIES ACT, 1961.**

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 :—

## **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	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ... ..	16	50	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	76	98	1
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) ... ..	6	6	—
Total ... ..	98	154	1

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... ..	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	1	1	—	—

**TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	1
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only ... ..	2
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray ... ..	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	—
Number of Wards, Cubicles or Operating Theatres Disinfected ...	3
Number of Schools Disinfected ... ..	12
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected ... ..	—
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected ... ..	15
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected ... ..	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	1
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner ... ..	45
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam ... ..	777
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray ... ..	—
Disinfector used (Steam) ... ..	54
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried ... ..	1

**TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.**

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	16
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	—
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	4
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	—
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests ... ..	6
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators) ... ..	9
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.) ... ..	3
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder ... ..	1

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

Despite the increase in vending machines for various types of food, I am pleased to report that, in the main such machines are kept in a high standard of cleanliness.

I have referred earlier to the constant visiting of food premises and can only add that if the food handler would stop to think and comply with simple rules of hygiene the number of outbreaks of food poisoning and the sale of food with a short "shelf life," out of condition due to age, would be greatly reduced.

**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 foreign body. Result: Guilty. Penalty: Fined £20 plus £5/5/0 costs. Second offence.

#### CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS.

Meat: 1,750lbs., 268 tins, 2 jars. Cooked Meat: 3lb. 4 ozs. Meat Pudding: 1. Salami: 2lbs. 11 ozs. Savoury Ducks: 12. Meat and Vegetables: 7 tins. Vegetables: 1,050 tins, 42 jars, 3 bottles, 50 packets, 9 bags and 485lbs. Fish: 171 tins and 12 stones. Fishcakes: 1. Fruit: 1,189 tins, 213 packets and 230lbs., 575 bottles and 7 tins Fruit Juice. Milk: 131 tins. Cream: 112 tins. Soup: 490 tins. Cheese: 327 packets and 206lbs. Cereals: 58 tins and 442 packets. Milk Puddings: 54 tins. Milk Drinks: 5 tins. Jam: 21 Jars. Marmalade: 34 jars. Honey: 28 jars. Syrup: 2 tins. Mincedmeat: 36 jars. Hot Dogs: 4. Snack Meals: 10 tins. Hamburgers: 3. Meat Paste: 13 jars. Fish Paste: 1 jar. Chickens: 34. Stuffing: 5 packets. Gravy Browning: 2 packets. Crisps: 48 packets. Nuts: 16ozs. Salt: 77 packets. Pepper: 1 cannister and 27 packets. Sauce: 131 bottles. Pickles: 24 jars. Pickled Eggs: 1 jar. Salad Dressing: 146 bottles. Horseradish: 34 jars. Flour: 421lbs. Fat: 398½lbs. Cooking Oil: 1 bottle. Cakes: 46 and 78 packets. Cake Mixture. Oatcakes: 60. Pie Filling: 3 tins. Biscuits: 235 packets. Baby Foods: 40 tins and 2 packets. Jelly: 1. Custard Powder: 1 tin and 24 packets. Ice Cream: 94 packets. Sugar: 20lbs. Bread: 14 packets and 57 loaves. Tea: 61lbs. Coffee: 15 tins. Minerals: 12 bottles. Mineral Salts: 12 bottles.

**Frozen Foods.**—Fish: 726 packets. Fishcakes: 212. Fruit: 43 packets and 11 Fruit Drinks. Vegetables: 1,998 packets. Meat: 347 packets. Meat Pie: 1. Meatburgers: 146. Cheeseburgers: 38. Chickens: 3. Kidneys: 9. Dinners: 3 packets. Pastry: 153 packets. Cakes: 65.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966, 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, 1966.

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk ... ..	29	29	—
Dairy Produce ... ..	5	5	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	12	12	—
Alcoholic Drinks ... ..	4	4	—
Sausages ... ..	16	16	—
Cooked Meats and Pies ...	8	8	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	5	5	—
Cakes and Confectionery	11	11	—
Patent Medicines ... ..	6	6	—
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	14	11	3
Fruit and Vegetables... ..	6	6	—
Fish and Meat Products...	4	4	—
Spices & Condiments ... ..	—	—	—
	120	117	3

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,  
County Public Health Inspector and  
Food and Drugs Inspector.

## MILK SUPPLY.

Retailing of milk is now carried out by some half a dozen retailers and one wonders sometimes as to whether this "penalty of progress" is all that the consumer wants, as despite modern cooling and refrigeration methods we still receive complaints of souring during the summer, and I am of the opinion that due to the time between production and receipt by the customer (sometimes between 30 and 36 hours) it should not be beyond the means of technological advance to devise ways and means to ensure that when milk is received by the customer it is a clean and wholesome food.

I am concerned at the number of empty milk bottles lying about on camping grounds, literally thousands, and think that suppliers should see that these are collected daily.

I also think that the Milk and Dairies Regulation should be extended to prohibit the stacking of crates of empty bottles, so as to prevent fouling by dogs.

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, 190 samples of milk were taken—165 satisfactory and 25 unsatisfactory.

Fifteen 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 and T.T.					
Pasteurised... ..	67	54	13		
Sterilised ... ..	39	39	—		
	106	93	13	87.73	12.26
Raw Milk ... ..	98	79	19	80.61	19.38
	204	172	32	84.31	15.68

#### 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):—

Manufacturers and Retailers (including 18 Soft Ice) ... ..	24
Retailers (including 12 Mobile Shop Vehicles) ... ..	133
Wholesale Distributors (Storage) ... ..	2
	159

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year, 159 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

#### Table of Samples Taken.

	Grade				Total
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Manufacturers ... ..	12	—	—	—	12
Soft Ice Machines ... ..	37	8	12	1	58
Retailers/Wholesalers ... ..	77	9	2	1	89
	126	17	14	2	159

It is interesting to note that 89.9 per cent. of all samples taken were in Grade I. and Grade II., 8.8 per cent. in Grade III., and 1.3 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.

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS.

There are four Dealers registered under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1966, to 31st December, 1966:—

Cattle ... ..	1,594
Calves ... ..	14
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	11,479
Pigs ... ..	3,166
	<hr/>
	16,253
	<hr/>
	T. C. Q. Lbs.
Meat Condemned ... ..	3 5 2 26

There has been an increase in the number of animals slaughtered, being 1,475 more than during 1965.

The coming into operation of the requirement that no meat can be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected and stamped is a great step forward in ensuring that the public are offered meat which has been inspected and passed as "fit for human consumption."

There was one 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 AND CONDEMNED IN  
WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1966.**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known) ... ..	1409	185	14	11479	3166	16253
Number inspected ... ..	1409	185	14	11479	3166	16253
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	4	7	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	333	75	—	232	68	708
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	23.70	40.54	—	2.05	2.36	
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	63	63
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1.99	—
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.**

Total Loads of all Refuse to Tip ... .. 3,996  
260 Working Days. Total Loads: 3,996 = 15.37 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.

In an endeavour to relieve some of the above difficulties, and to provide a more hygienic service, a report was submitted to the Council proposing a pilot paper sack scheme involving some 600 properties, which I am convinced must be a success.

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 31/3/67, a total of 6,302 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1967, was 444. In addition, 129 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.

Work on the new embankment enclosing additional land for tipping on the Cob did not proceed satisfactorily, resulting in the fact that we were completely without tipping space, and I was able to make temporary arrangements with my colleague at Prestatyn to use his tip for a month, and would like to express thanks to him and his Council for their very ready and helpful co-operation.

Work on the new tipping site continues, but up to the end of the year was not to my entire satisfaction as due to vandalism and fires continuously occurring it was impossible to keep the tip in a neat and tidy condition.

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.

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 93 tons, and on the Income and Expenditure side there was a decrease on income of £300 on the previous year. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the baling of waste paper.

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.

Due to increased labour costs, and the fairly static price paid for salvage, I am afraid the time is fast approaching when serious consideration will have to be given as to whether to continue salvage as an economic proposition.

It will be noted that the excess of income over expenditure is shown as £274. 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 (363 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, 1966.**

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Waste Paper... ..	363	17	—	—

**Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1966—31st March, 1967.**

Income: £3,807.	Expenditure: £3,533.
Excess of Income over Expenditure: £274.	

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

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year: 1966-67 (To 31st March, 1967).

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 ... ..	£ 36750	£ 36010	£ 8253	£ 7966	£ 45003	£ 43976
Gross Income ... ..	4964	4964	4	4	4968	4968
Net Cost ... ..	31786	31046	8249	7962	40035	39008
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	56/6.46	55/4.80	12/8.36	12/3.06	69/2.82	67/7.86
Gross Income per Ton... ..	7/7.41	7/7.41	0.07d.	0.07d.	7/7.48	7/7.48
Net Cost per Ton ... ..	48/11.05	47/9.39	12/8.29	12/2.99	61/7.34	60/0.38
Net Cost per 1,000 Population ... ..	£1478.42	£1444.00	£383.67	£370.33	£1862.09	£1814.33
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises ... ..	£3630.61	£3546.09	£942.20	£909.42	£4572.81	£4455.51
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £ ... ..	6.55d.	6.31d.	1.70d.	1.64d.	8.25d.	7.95d.

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) ... .. 13,000 tons  
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1966) ... .. 21,500  
 Number of Rated Premises ... .. 8,755  
 Total Rates in the £ ... .. 12/1  
 Product of a 1d. Rate ... .. £4,854

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

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



## HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 7,465.

Houses erected during 1966:—

By the Council:—	
Permanent Houses and Flats erected ... ..	—
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection ... ..	—
By Private Enterprise:—	
Houses and Bungalows erected ... ..	10
By the County Council:—	
Permanent Houses for Police ... ..	—
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection ... ..	—
Adaptations and Conversions ... ..	4

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 ... ..	966
Visits to Premises in connection with Survey ... ..	649
Informal Notices Served ... ..	345
Statutory Notices Served ... ..	498
Work Completed ... ..	47
Work Outstanding ... ..	1801

The value of the provision of means of escape can be gauged from the fact that when a fire occurred in a boarding house where interconnecting wall hatches were provided, all the residents escaped through the house adjacent to the one where the fire occurred practically as soon as the Fire Service arrived.

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.

### HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE.

#### (A) Houses Demolished during the year 1966—

In or adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

Unfit for human habitation ... ..	Number of houses ... ..	3
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... ..	3
Included by reason of bad arrangement ... ..	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 informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	Number of houses ... .. 3
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... .. 3

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 habitation where action has been taken un- der 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, 1965 ... .. 2
	Reported as closed since 31st December, 1965 ... .. 1

**(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 Housing Act, 1961 ...	Number of houses ... .. 4
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein ... .. 4

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 ...	16
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area...	Nil
From houses to be closed ... ..	14
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 ...	6
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area...	Nil
From houses to be closed ...	4
From parts of buildings to be closed ...	Nil

**(E) Unfit Houses made fit:**

After informal action by local authority: by owner ...	14
After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:	
(a) by owner ...	2
(b) by local authority ...	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Acts ...	2
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 ...	44
--	----

**(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 Sections 34 or 53:

Number of houses ...	Nil
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**(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, early in the year, work on the first phase of the Sewerage Scheme was completed and the new main pumping station became automatic in operation. 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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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 hours 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 ... ..	56,753,000	1,830,742
February ... ..	70,503,000	2,517,964
March ... ..	50,295,000	1,622,419
April ... ..	79,830,000	2,661,000
May ... ..	49,411,000	1,593,903
June ... ..	64,630,000	2,154,333
July ... ..	73,535,000	2,372,097
August ... ..	79,248,000	2,556,387
September ... ..	50,629,000	1,687,633
October ... ..	73,675,000	2,376,613
November ... ..	70,300,000	2,343,333
December ... ..	127,701,000	4,119,387
	<hr/> 846,510,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,319,651 <hr/>



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

There is now only one property in the district, which is registered under the above Act.

**PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

Five premises are registered under the above Act.

**RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964.**

Six premises are registered under the above Act.

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

Thirty-one 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, 1966, 176 properties were treated for rats.

Six hundred and forty-three properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 1,195 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: 3,490.

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 152 pigeons had been trapped. During the summer months this operation was suspended. By co-operation with the local Homing Pigeon Society, "ringed" pigeons have not been destroyed.

In addition, several small infestations of pigeons, numbering 132, were eradicated, bringing the total number of pigeons destroyed up to 284.

There were two infestations of rabbits living on the surface at the Golf Course and the lawns on the promenade, and in both instances they were eradicated.

#### **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, 1966, 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, 1966, 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, 1966, 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 1966 ending on the 31st December.

During the year, 15 persons registered premises, bringing the total registered to 512 at the end of the year. As requested by the Ministry, 75 per cent. of 100 premises were surveyed to ascertain if there was adequate lighting; in only one instance was it found that the meter reading showed less than 30 lumens, and after representation to the occupiers, the lighting was improved to a standard of 40-plus.

Of 170 premises surveyed, 121 were brought up to the required standard, 14 had the work in hand; in 29 instances the premises did not come under the provisions of the Act, and in only 6 instances had no work been carried out to comply with the requirements of the Act.

All offices within the Urban District have been measured and, where deficiencies were found, steps have been taken to increase accommodation to the required standard, bearing in mind the requirement that space taken up by furniture and fittings is to be included when measuring floor space. In many instances it is most difficult to decide whether an office is overcrowded as a result of furniture and fittings, and I think the legislators might consider having another look at this.

During the year, 7 accidents were reported where the employee was disabled for three days or more, none being of a fatal nature, and in every case the matter was investigated. In some instances it was found that the accidents were caused by lack of thought on the part of either the employer or employee, and in every case where it was felt that advice should be given which might prevent a recurrence of similar incidents, this was done, but I feel that a considerable amount of education is required to bring to the notice of both employer and employee the necessity of taking all steps to mitigate accidents, either to themselves or to innocent bystanders. I am not prepared to say that the number of accidents—7—by any means covers all accidents that have happened, as it is obvious from the reports that it is only the larger firms who are reporting accidents, and I feel that in this field, also, more publicity is required to draw the attention of employers to their legal obligations.

During the year, 520 visits of all kinds were paid by Inspectors to premises covered by the Act, and I append herewith the various tables required in accordance with Section 60 of the Act, together with tables showing defects found.

**TABLE A—Registration and General Inspections.**

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total no. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices ... ..	6	106	97
Retail Shops ... ..	2	297	88
Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	3	17	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ... ..	4	90	6
Fuel storage depots ... ..	—	2	—
Totals ... ..	15	512	196

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

520.

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

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices ... ..	848
Retail shops ... ..	1507
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	222
Catering establishments open to the public ... ..	1274
Canteens ... ..	14
Fuel storage depots ... ..	18
Total ... ..	3883
Total Males ... ..	2178
Total Females ... ..	1705



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

Abstract not displayed ... ..	52
Cleansing and re-decoration of premises required (internal) ...	2
General repairs ... ..	—
Defective or dangerous staircase ... ..	2
Defective water closet basins, pedestals and seats ... ..	5
Inadequate accommodation for clothing ... ..	1
Inadequate artificial light ... ..	1
Inadequate cold water supply ... ..	—
Inadequate heating facilities ... ..	1
Inadequate hot water supply ... ..	29
Inadequate natural light ... ..	—
Inadequate sanitary accommodation ... ..	7
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	3
Inadequate washing facilities ... ..	5
Inadequate facilities for taking of meals ... ..	1
Insufficient first aid requisites ... ..	33
No balustrade or handrail round cellar opening in floor or on landings or staircases ... ..	2
No intervening ventilated space to water closet ... ..	—
No thermometer ... ..	52
Obstructed and dangerous surfaces to floors, staircases, etc. ...	—
Overcrowding ... ..	1
Washing facilities not marked for sexes ... ..	—
Washing facilities not separate for sexes ... ..	—
Water closet accommodation not marked for sexes ... ..	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>199</b>





## 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 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 informa- tions laid	No. of informa- tions 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 ...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in con- nection 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.

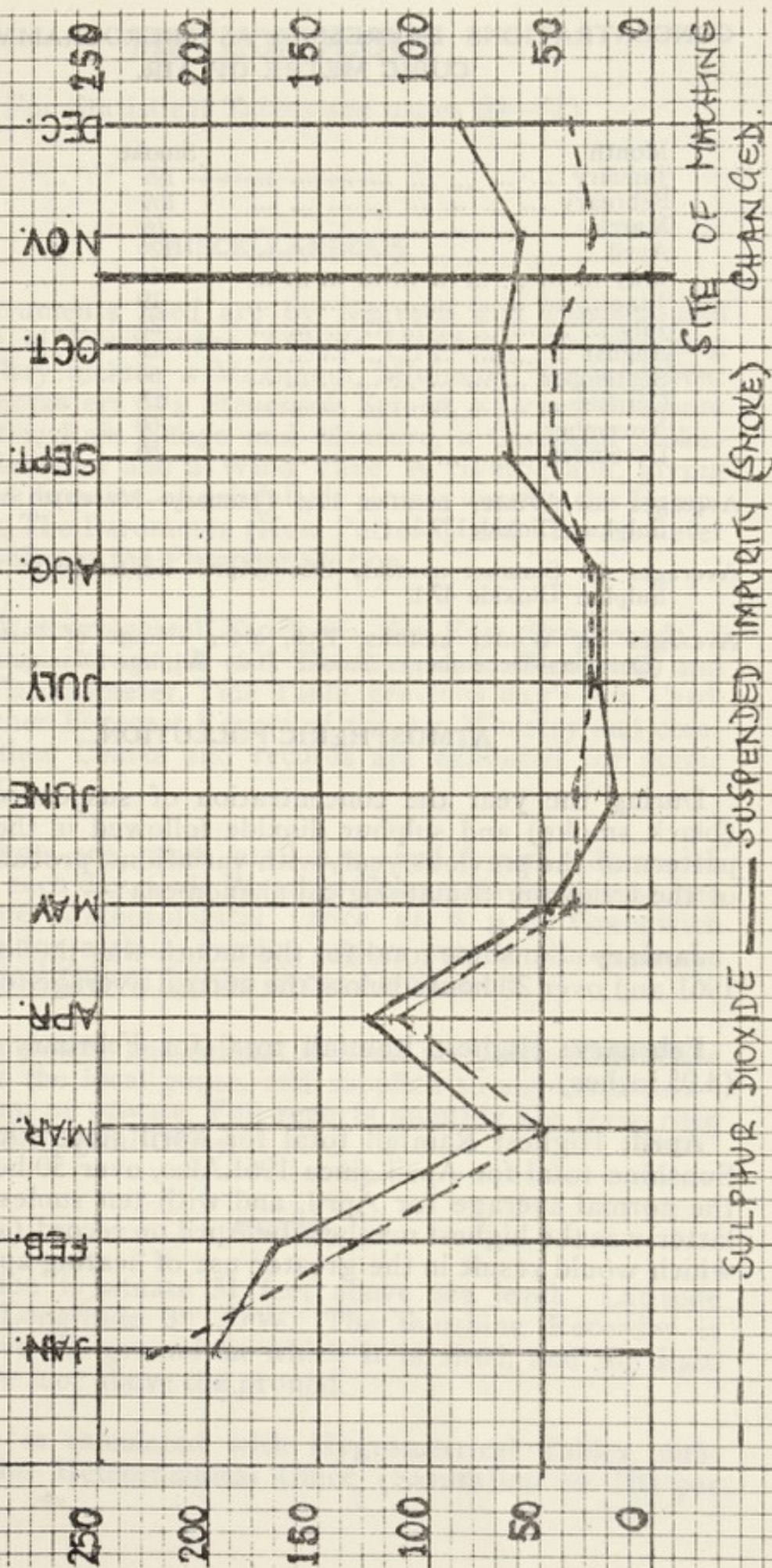
I do not wish to repeat myself but I cannot let this opportunity pass by without referring to the fact that vandalism—breaking of W.C. pans, pulling cisterns off the wall, damaging water services, breaking locks, etc.—is costing the Council a considerable sum of money each year.

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 AND RUSSELL HOUSE  
CONCENTRATION EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.





### CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR.

Month	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ... ..	199	229
February ... ..	169	139
March ... ..	69	50
April ... ..	129	119
May ... ..	44	36
June ... ..	19	34
July ... ..	23	23
August ... ..	23	23
September ... ..	64	48
October ... ..	67	46
November ... ..	60	28
December ... ..	86	39

Averages for Winter months, 1966 (January—March): Smoke 146.3; Sulphur Dioxide 139.3.

Averages for Summer months, 1966 (April—September): Smoke 51.4; Sulphur Dioxide 47.1.

Averages for Winter months, 1966, after change of Instrument site (October—December): Smoke 71.0; Sulphur Dioxide 37.6.

### 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, with variations, probably a result of the following climatological phenomena:—

**January:** Sunshine total for the month was the lowest since 1961 and over 20 hours below the normal average for January.

**February:** Highest Rainfall total for February since 1958 (4.95 inches).

**April:** Highest Rainfall total for April since 1961. Lowest Sunshine total for April since 1961. Also, over 50 hours below the normal average for April, and with ten sunless days the latter was the highest number for April on record (since 1905), which would result in the greater use of heating appliances.



## METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages 69—72)

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### 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 1966.**

### **RAINFALL.**

The rainfall for the year was more than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 27.24 inches as against 29.14 inches for the year 1965—which shows a decrease of 1.90 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 5.43 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 85 years' average (1881—1965) = 25.78 inches.

During the year 1966 rain fell on 185 days, as against 189 in 1965.

The monthly average of rain works out at 2.27 inches, as against 2.43 inches for 1965, and a monthly average of 15.4 days on which rain fell, as against 15.8 days in 1965.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was recorded on December 9th, when at 9 a.m. on the 10th December, 1.22 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was December, with a total of 4.58 inches, and the driest was March, with a total of 0.93 inches (see Features).



### FEATURES.

**February:** 2.36 inches—Highest total for February since 1958 (4.95 inches).

**March:** 0.93 inches—Lowest total for March since 1962 (0.87 inches).

**April:** 2.67 inches was the highest total for April since 1961 (2.87 inches).

**July:** 2.69 inches—This total was the highest for July since 1961 (3.06 inches).

**October:** 3.29 inches was the highest total for October since 1952 (3.42 inches).

**December:** 4.58 inches—Highest total for December since 1929 (4.93 inches), and 1.22 inches recorded on the 9th was the highest day's total for December since 1964 (1.71 inches).

### SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1966 was 1,376 hours 48 minutes, as compared with 1,450 hours 42 minutes during 1965.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. An inspection was made this year on August 3rd.

The total record for 1966 is 73 hours 54 minutes less than that of 1965, which year was 58 hours 12 minutes more than that of 1964.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1966 (see page 70).

These figures will show that the year 1966 was 104 hours 12 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 135 hours 24 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 remem-

bered 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 46 minutes, as against 3 hours 56 minutes in 1965; 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 hours 3 minutes in 1957; 4 hours 12 minutes in 1956; and 4 hours 47 minutes in 1955.

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 1966 occurred on 29th May, there being 15 hours 30 minutes, as against 14 hours in June, 1965.

### FEATURES.

**January:** 34 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for January since 1961 (33 hours 48 minutes), and over 20 hours below the normal average for January.

**April:** 113 hours 12 minutes—Lowest total for April since 1961 (111 hours 12 minutes), and over 50 hours below the normal average for April. Furthermore, there were ten Sunless days in April which was the highest number on record (since 1905) for April.

**May:** 231 hours—Highest total for May since 1961 (234 hours 48 minutes).

**June:** 157 hours 30 minutes—Lowest total for June since 1958 (152) hours 30 minutes), and 50 hours below the normal average for June.

**July:** 194 hours 18 minutes—Highest total for July since 1959 (228 hours 54 minutes).



**November:** 34 hours 6 minutes—Lowest total for November since 1946 (27 hours) and 20 hours below the normal average for November.

**December:** 25 hours 12 minutes—Lowest total for December since 1959 (24 hours 30 minutes) and 18 hours below the normal average for December.

**Note:** The total number of hours of sunshine for 1966 was the lowest for any year back to 1958 (which year was the lowest on record—since 1905).

### 1966 TEMPERATURES.

**January:** 56°F. (13°C.) on 29th, was the highest day's temperature for January since 1961 (also 56°F.).

**March:** 55°F. (13°C.) on 5th, was the lowest day's temperature for March since 1955 (also 55°F.).

**October:** 63°F. (17°C.) on the 7th, was the lowest maximum for October since 1956 (61°F.); also the Minimum Reading of 32°F. (0°C.) on 29th was the lowest Minimum for October since 1956 (31°F.).

**November:** 54°F. (12°C.) on 13th, 14th and 15th, was the lowest Maximum temperature for November since 1942 (53°F.); on the other hand, 34°F. registered on the 25th was the highest minimum temperature recorded for November since 1953 (35°F.).

**December:** 31°F. (—1°C.) on 26th was the highest minimum temperature for December since 1959 (33°F.), also the Average Mean Temperature for December was 5°F. above that of 1965, and 0.7°F. above the 30 years' average for this month.

### SUMMARISING.

The year 1966 was still well below the 20 years' average for sunshine, and lower than the previous year by over 73 hours. On the other hand, the year's rainfall was nearly 2 inches lower than that of 1965, but 2.18 inches above the 20 years' average.

The temperature throughout the year was just above that of the past ten years, but slightly lower than the 20 years' average.

Seven months of the year, including all the summer months (except June) were below the past ten years' monthly averages, and 5 months were below the 30 years' average. However, the months of February and December were 3.2 and 5.0°F above the same months in 1965.

A year not too good for sunshine, but not as wet as the previous year, and certainly warmer the majority of months, especially the winter period, than those of the previous year.

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

#### SUMMARISING



TABLE I.—METEOROLOGY FOR 1966.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.						Rainfall.					Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of		Highest	Date.	Lowest	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	Total Hours.
	A. Maximum	B. Minimum									Days.	Nights.				
January ...	43.0	35.1	39.1	56	21	29	0.95	9	0.30	2	2	5	7.4	1.12	18	34.6
February ...	47.5	39.0	43.3	57	30	5	2.36	17	9.35	8	8	11	7.6	2.14	17	59.9
March ...	49.6	40.2	44.9	55	31	5	0.93	14	0.20	1	5	4	10.3	3.71	27	115.0
April ...	49.7	40.6	45.2	66	32	30	2.67	16	0.83	1	9	8	13.5	3.77	20	113.2
May...	58.9	46.0	52.5	70	40	1	1.38	15	0.35	6	8	6	15.5	7.45	30	231.0
June ...	65.6	53.8	59.7	75	44	3/10	2.37	16	0.80	26	6	6	13.7	5.25	29	157.5
July ...	63.5	53.7	58.6	72	45	21	2.69	14	0.55	31	5	9	15.6	6.27	30	194.3
August ...	64.5	52.0	58.3	70	42	11/28	2.00	13	0.73	12	4	5	13.2	5.23	29	162.1
September .	63.8	50.9	57.4	68	41	9/10	1.62	10	0.54	14	1	7	10.1	5.09	29	152.7
October ...	55.8	45.6	50.7	63	32	7	3.29	18	0.61	3	9	11	9.0	3.14	27	97.2
November...	48.6	40.8	44.7	54	34	13/14/15	2.40	18	0.45	5	7	11	3.9	1.14	23	34.1
December...	48.5	39.9	44.2	56	31	17	4.58	25	1.22	9	9	13	4.8	0.81	19	25.2
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.24	185	—	—	70	96	—	—	298	1376.8
Monthly Average ...	54.9	44.8	49.9	—	—	—	2.27	15.4	—	—	5.8	8.0	—	3.76	24.8	114.7
Total for 1965... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	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

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 Percentage of Average	9.0 a.m. Per cent.
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	64	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107	79
1964	20.38	1.70	160	3.79	0.28	1392.5	63	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
1966	27.24	2.27	185	4.58	0.93	1376.8	67	298	3.76	231.0	25.2	88	77
Totals...	256.04	...	1744	...	...	14809.9	620	3032	...	...	...	1002	772
Average 10 years ...	25.60	2.13	174	...	...	1481.0	62	303	4.05	...	...	100	77
Average 20 years ...	25.06	2.08	172	...	...	1512.2	61	304	4.14	...	...	100	77



TABLE III.  
MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1957-66. ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

Month	Max. °F.	Min. °F.	Mean °F.	1966 Differ- ence °F.	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.		Lowest Daily Temp.	
						Year	Date	Year	Date
January ... ..	42.8	33.3	38.0	+1.1	41.5	1916} 1932}	5/6 17	1940} 1963}	21 25
February ... ..	45.1	35.2	40.1	+3.2	41.4	1922	25	1917}	6
March ... ..	53.6	37.4	45.5	-0.6	43.9	1965	29	1954}	2
April ... ..	53.1	41.7	47.4	-2.2	47.3	1949	15	1965	2
May... ..	60.2	46.7	53.5	-1.0	52.0	1920}	25	1917	3
June... ..	64.6	52.0	58.3	+1.4	57.2	1948}	18	1909	16
July... ..	65.2	53.6	59.4	-0.8	60.6	1952}	17	1941	11
August... ..	66.2	53.7	60.0	-1.7	60.4	1950	6	1922	11
September... ..	63.9	50.7	57.3	+0.1	57.1	1948	29	1912}	28
October ... ..	58.0	46.4	52.2	-1.5	51.5	1911	13	1919}	31
November... ..	50.5	41.0	45.8	-1.1	45.6	1919}	11	1907}	4
December... ..	46.2	32.2	39.2	+5.0	42.6	1934}	14	1909}	14
Yearly Average:	55.8	43.7	49.7	...	...	1954}	1	1928}	23/30
10 years... ..	56.1	44.8	50.4	...	...	1959}	10	1926	31
20 years... ..				...	...	1946	3	1912	30
				...	...	1948}	4	1962	25
				...	...	1953}	2		

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

SUNSHINE (Hours).											RAINFALL (Inches).									
Month	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Jan. ... ..	59.2	39.8	54.6	62.8	34.9	33.8	59.4	64.9	53.6	53.3	2.51	1.40	2.01	3.93	4.63	3.53	3.05	1.19	0.49	2.98
Feb. ... ..	69.0	86.7	60.4	92.5	68.1	77.1	52.6	102.8	61.2	30.8	0.44	2.04	4.95	0.17	1.66	2.33	1.22	0.22	0.28	0.48
March... ..	152.2	95.8	101.9	94.4	66.1	133.6	155.1	126.4	70.8	137.1	1.17	1.36	1.24	0.72	1.94	0.68	0.87	1.72	2.08	1.85
April ... ..	182.6	167.9	153.5	126.8	187.3	111.2	194.1	114.8	130.6	154.4	1.90	0.26	0.77	2.73	1.32	2.87	1.75	2.24	1.53	1.65
May ... ..	270.2	221.5	170.8	241.8	196.3	234.8	214.5	207.8	180.6	170.1	0.50	1.46	2.34	1.94	1.35	1.38	1.65	0.55	0.85	2.44
June ... ..	187.8	306.1	152.5	268.9	283.5	222.5	229.9	204.7	161.4	220.2	1.35	1.35	2.95	1.94	0.56	1.06	1.27	2.93	2.09	2.71
July ... ..	151.6	135.0	162.4	228.9	167.1	161.9	156.1	182.0	160.0	161.8	4.18	4.12	3.17	2.04	2.42	3.06	0.64	0.81	1.33	2.52
August ... ..	160.4	121.6	120.8	200.4	190.0	197.6	164.8	142.2	192.3	195.9	7.31	4.53	3.09	0.80	3.20	2.87	1.77	2.22	2.14	1.99
Sept. ... ..	106.7	100.1	111.5	178.2	146.6	144.3	103.6	162.6	169.6	89.9	2.43	5.13	4.54	0.57	3.66	1.63	2.08	1.68	1.18	3.52
Oct. ... ..	113.2	79.7	78.5	123.2	73.3	116.6	118.6	108.7	95.2	128.6	1.22	1.56	2.47	2.76	2.20	2.92	0.98	2.18	2.84	1.98
Nov. ... ..	37.3	63.5	43.8	51.7	55.7	60.5	57.8	54.6	75.2	62.7	1.55	1.76	1.39	3.08	5.57	1.83	1.87	3.91	1.78	2.65
Dec. ... ..	35.9	58.5	24.7	24.5	67.9	72.4	60.0	43.1	42.0	45.9	1.56	1.63	2.33	3.23	2.51	3.02	2.25	0.27	3.79	4.37
*Difference from Ave. for the Year	+ 0.14	- 0.01	- 0.68	+ 0.58	+ 0.14	+ 0.22	+ 0.22	+ 0.09	- 0.25	- 0.10	- 0.51	- 0.63	+ 4.62	- 2.72	+ 4.39	+ 0.55	- 7.23	- 6.71	- 6.25	+ 2.51

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

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





