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RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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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.)

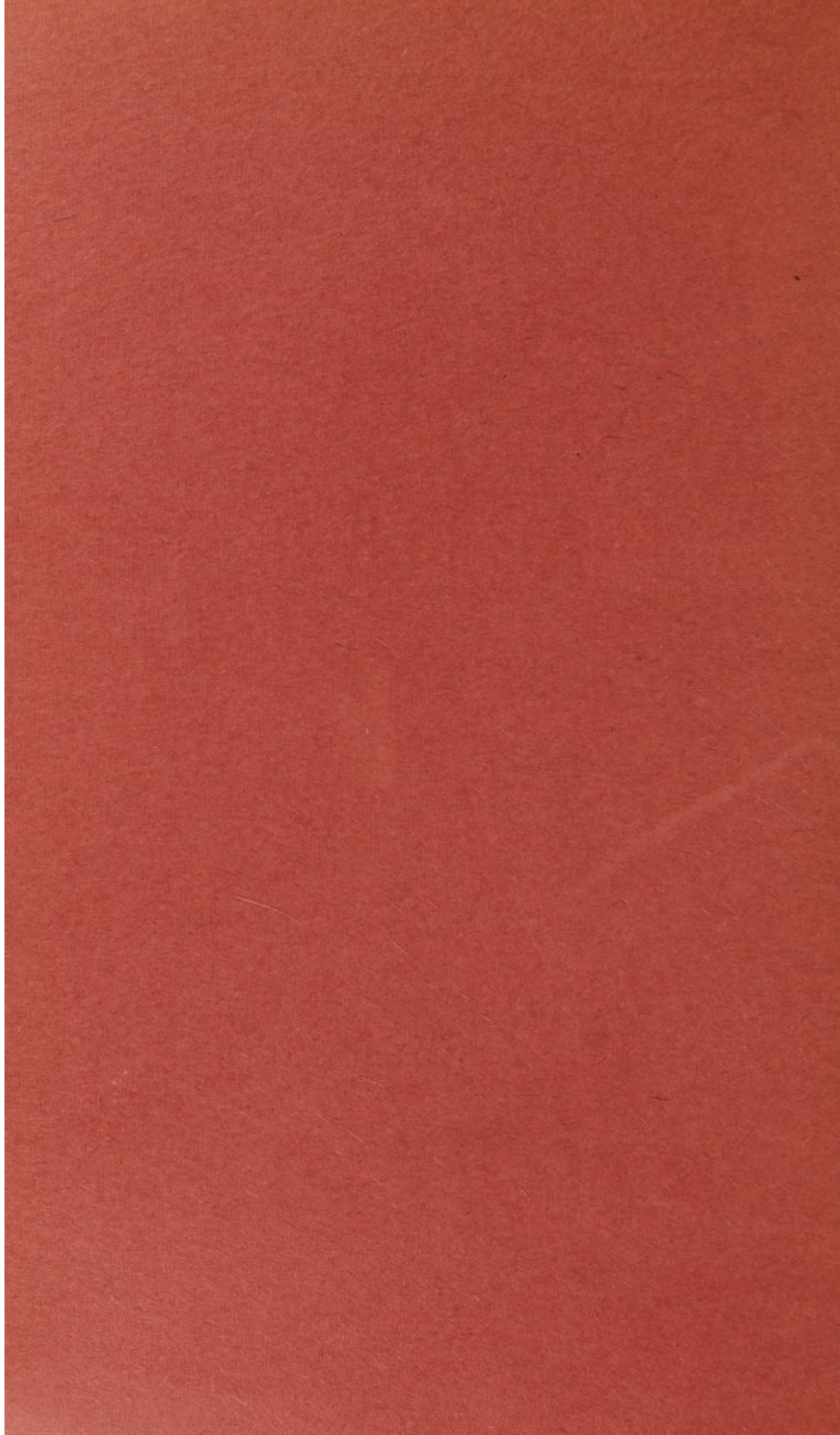
Together with the Annual Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

FOR THE YEAR

1969



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

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URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Health Department Offices :

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

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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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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1969.

The Registrar General's estimate for the mid-year population of the town was 21,510, which is a decrease of 150 on the previous year.

There were 270 live births, of which 24 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimacy local rate per 1,000 live births of 88 compared with 142 the previous year, and the latest figure is in line with the national average.

The standardised birth-rate for the district was 14 which is a fall on the previous year of 15.9 per thousand population, and was below the national average of 16.3 per 1,000 population. There were two still-births, giving a local still birth-rate of 7 compared with the national average of 13 per 1,000 births.

One death of an infant under 1 year of age occurred during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 4 per thousand births, which compares well with the national average of 18. I am pleased to say that there were no deaths of mothers in child-birth or pregnancy and this record has been maintained for many years.

419 deaths were recorded in the year, giving a standardised death rate of 14.2 per thousand population, compared with the national death rate for England and Wales of 11.9. Of these deaths, 128 were due to coronary disease and 60 were due to cancer, of which the commonest site was cancer of the lung.

In 1969 there were 8 cases of measles, 8 cases of food poisoning, 5 cases of dysentery, 3 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 1 case of meningitis and 1 case of yellow jaundice notified. At the end of 1968 new regulations were introduced governing the notification of infectious diseases and pneumonia, erysipelas, and puerperal pyrexia were made non-notifiable and tetanus, anthrax, infective hepatitis (yellow jaundice), leprosy, leptospirosis and a number of tropical diseases were made notifiable.

It is pleasing to record that there were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease in the town, except that at the end of the year, in common with the rest of the country, there was a large outbreak of influenza which continued into the early part of 1970. This outbreak of influenza had its reaction in the rise in the number of cases of pneumonia, and there was in consequence, a rise in the death rate.

Coronary disease now accounts for nearly a third of the deaths in Rhyl and there is evidence that the incidence of the disease is increasing and attacking much younger age groups, especially in men. There has also been evidence put forward recently that there is a connection between a soft water supply and an increased risk of developing coronary disease, but the actual connection between the two has not been evaluated – it is merely a statistical association.

During the year, the Health Department was called upon to see a number of persons whose circumstances had become a source of concern to neighbours and relatives, but I am pleased to say that no statutory action was necessary under the National Health Act. There seems to be increasing difficulty in getting old people into both local authority Homes for the Aged and long stay hospital accommodation. There is, of course, a group of individuals whose condition is such that whilst they do not require long term care in hospital, they nevertheless require more nursing than can be given in a local authority home. This need can only be met by the provision of half-way homes where nursing would form a considerable part of the service, and today of course this gap is being filled by the private nursing home, but this can prove very expensive to an individual on a long term basis. There is need, in my opinion, for the provision of nursing homes under state control, either by the hospitals or by local authorities to cater for this group of people referred hereto.

The Council have completed the construction of flats at Trellwelyn Road, Victoria Road and Stanmore Street, and a start has now been made on the redevelopment of Walford Avenue. This should provide a net increase in the housing stock of 27 dwellings. Negotiations are now continuing with the County Council for the sale of a plot of land at Y Gorlan, which will provide a further 58 dwellings for old people. It is highly desirable that old people should be kept in their own homes as long as possible, and given the support of the services of the local authority in the form of domestic help, home nursing and visits by welfare officers, and only in the last resort should admission be considered to Homes for the Aged or hospital.

Measurements of atmospheric pollution continued to be taken at Russell House, and I am pleased to say that the level of smoke and S.O.₂ over the years is tending to fall very slowly, but nevertheless there is room for improvement.

Progress was made during the year on the main drainage schemes and it is hoped that Phase 2A and 2B will be commissioned soon. The next stage, of course, may be the construction of further sewers in the other parts of the town and then finally the possibility of improvements to the sewer outfall or an alternative method of disposing of the town's sewage. At the time of writing this report, the Government are awaiting the report of a Special Committee which is looking into the question of disposal of sewage from seaside towns, but pending the publication of the Committee's report the Government have vetoed any proposal by a seaside local authority to have full treatment of sewage. I think everybody would welcome the day when the sea is clear of all forms of pollution, whether due to sewage, animal excreta or industrial pollution, but all these forms of pollution are expensive to deal with, and it is largely a question of the government of the day deciding on the priorities. I am satisfied that the best possible sewage disposal arrangements are in being in Rhyl under the present circumstances.

The voluntary organisations in the town again continued their wonderful work, and in particular I would like to mention the excellent work carried out by the W.R.V.S. providing Meals on Wheels Service, and also the British Red Cross in the loan of appliances, and many other organisations both large and small, contributing to the welfare of the citizens of the town.

In concluding my report, I would like to thank the staff of the Health Department for their unfailing support.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and Council Officials.

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 1969 (Registrar General's estimate)	21,510
Population change compared with previous year (decrease of)	150
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1969)	7,512
Number of empty properties (end of 1969)	160
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1969	£1,273,639
Product of a penny rate	£5,015
General rate £1	15/3
No. of rated premises	8,927

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births: Male 133, Female 137	270
Legitimate live births: Male 123, Female 123	246
Illegitimate live births: Male 10, Female 14	24
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	88.8
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	84
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	12.6
Birth rate comparability factor	1.11
Birth rate standardised	14.0
National birth rate per 1,000 population	16.3
Still births (total)	2
Legitimate still births	2
Illegitimate still births	—
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	7
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13
Infant deaths under one year of age	1
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	1
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	—
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	—
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—
National neo-natal mortality rate	12
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	3
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	7
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	23
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	—
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	—
National early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10
Maternal mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS

Deaths: Male 220, Female 199	419
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	19.5
Comparability factor	0.73
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	14.2
National death rate for England and Wales	11.9

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

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

Year	Mid-year population : 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
1967	21,370	— 130	— 35	— 95
1968	21,660	+ 290	— 45	+ 335
1969	21,510	— 150	—149	— 1

†Census Returns.

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

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

The table below indicates some of the common causes of death in Rhyl and in England and Wales :—

	Rhyl %	England and Wales %
Coronary Heart Disease	30	20
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	16	14
Cancer, excluding cancer of lung	12	5
Bronchitis	7	5
Cancer of lung	3	5
Other respiratory diseases	1	1

Cancer : The total deaths from cancer this year increased by 1 over 1968, and the deaths from lung cancer fell by 2 which is a reversal of the National trend. Too much attention should not be paid to this, as wide variations in the number of deaths can occur from year to year. 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	1967	1968	1969
Lung	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12	20	11	14	21	12	10
Stomach ...	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5	8	7	4	5	7	5
Breast	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4	8	3	11	3	6	3
Uterus	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	2	2	2	1	—	3
Leukaemia .	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	—	1	2
Other sites.	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29	28	42	35	38	36	40
Total deaths all sites...	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59	68	66	67	68	62	63

Coronary Heart Disease : There has been a significant rise in the deaths due to coronary disease in this country, and it has been established that there are certain factors linked with the incidence of this disease, and these factors are as follows :—

- (1) High Blood Pressure.
- (2) Obesity.
- (3) Smoking Cigarettes — the more cigarettes smoked the greater the risk of developing this disease.
- (4) High Blood Cholesterol.
- (5) Physical Inactivity.
- (6) Development of mental stress and less important factors, which include heredity and race.

It is hoped that within a few years it will become feasible for the screening of sections of the population at greatest risk of developing the disease, that is men between the ages of 30—45, and women between the ages of 40—55, and giving advice to those who show the greatest risk of developing this disease.

There are certain factors which reduce the odds of developing the disease; these being to reduce smoking, taking more exercise, reducing the intake of sugar and starchy foods and, if obese, of making a serious attempt to reduce weight.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district in recent years :—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81	79	90	101	88	93	128

Average for 1951-58: 50 per annum. Average for 1959-69: 89 per annum.

A steep rise in the deaths from coronary disease was recorded in 1969 and over 37% of all deaths of men in Rhyl were due to this disease. This disease has now reached epidemic proportions and an increasing proportion of middle aged men are falling victims. From the health point of view there is a great deal to be said for the introduction of either petrol rationing or steep rise in cost of petrol, much higher tax on tobacco and a return to wartime food rationing.

SCREENING PROCEDURE

During the past few years there have been projects for screening the general population in certain selected centres in the country, to ascertain whether mass screening procedure would be at all feasible and practical in the detection of disease and its treatment and possible prevention.

The diseases that come to mind in this context are namely—

Cancer of the Cervix (the neck of the womb), Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, Defects of Vision, Hearing Defects, Anaemia, Urinary Infections in Young People, Coronary Heart Disease.

More work needs to be done in the future before any large scale screening procedure can be set in motion, in particular, information on the levels of normality for the population.

It may be ten years before mass screening procedure will be introduced, and pending this, the only screening that is being undertaken on a mass scale at present is the detection of blood diseases in new-born babies, due to errors of metabolism, which, if not treated, cause mental defects, and which can now be successfully treated.

INFANT MORTALITY 1969

There was 1 death of infants under one year of age notified locally. Details of the death are given below:—

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
7 Months	1a Cerebral Damage (b) Cerebral Anoxia at birth.	F.

STILLBIRTHS

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
34 weeks	Concealed and Revealed accidental Ante Partum Haemorrhage	M.
36 weeks	Anencephalic	F.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE PAST EIGHTEEN 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 mor- tality rate
1882	...	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	6,500	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	6,474	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	8,461	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	95.6	70.0
1921	9,005	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	46.5	66.0
1931	13,490	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	—	—
1941	21,530	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	94.2	—
1951	18,745	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	39.0	29.6
1952	18,800	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	38.8	27.6
1953	19,900	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	47.8	26.8
1954	19,100	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	28.0	25.5
1955	19,300	276	14.3	15.4	15.0	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	25.4	24.9
1956	19,510	311	15.94	17.3	15.7	268	13.74	11.54	11.7	6	19.3	23.8
1957	19,590	290	14.8	16.0	16.1	305	15.57	13.08	11.5	6	20.7	23.0
1958	19,710	300	15.2	16.4	16.4	317	16.0	13.5	11.7	9	30.0	22.5
1959	19,810	312	15.75	17.1	16.5	318	16.0	13.32	11.6	8	25.6	22.0
1960	19,940	357	17.95	19.4	17.1	333	16.7	14.0	11.5	8	22.4	21.7
1961	21,120	396	18.75	19.1	17.4	349	16.2	14.9	12.0	10	25.3	21.4
1962	21,290	347	16.30	16.6	18.0	346	16.3	14.6	11.9	11	31.7	21.6
1963	21,440	340	15.86	17.5	18.2	372	17.35	13.5	12.2	14	41.2	21.1
1964	21,570	368	17.06	18.9	18.4	348	16.13	12.6	11.3	6	16.3	20.0
1965	21,710	321	14.8	16.4	18.0	359	16.5	12.6	11.5	5	15.5	19.0
1966	21,500	275	12.8	14.2	17.7	403	18.7	13.6	11.7	6	25.4	18.9
1967	21,370	291	13.6	14.1	17.2	326	15.3	11.5	11.2	5	17.1	18.3
1968	21,660	309	14.3	15.9	16.9	354	16.3	12.3	11.8	2	6.5	18.0
1969	21,510	270	12.6	14.0	16.3	419	19.5	14.2	11.9	1	4.0	18.0

CAUSES OF DEATH 1969 in the Urban District of Rhyl

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Age in years											
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(10) Leukaemia ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(10) Leukaemia ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B21 Diabetes Mellitus ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B21 Diabetes Mellitus ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc. ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(3) Mental Disorders ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(3) Mental Disorders ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. ...	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All ages	Age in years												
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over		
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B41 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE48 All Other Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE50 All Other External Causes	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths ...	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

8 cases of measles, 7 cases of food poisoning, 7 cases of dysentery, 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 cases of infective hepatitis, 5 cases of meningitis, 1 case of scarlet fever, and 1 case tetanus were notified in 1969.

All the cases of infectious disease cleared up satisfactorily and were largely isolated incidents, and no epidemic occurred.

It must be mentioned, of course, that the town, like the rest of the country, was affected by an influenza outbreak and the severity of the disease was reflected in the increased death rate among the aged and debilitated.

In October, 1968, new regulations were introduced governing the notification of infectious disease and all general practitioners were informed of these regulations by me. Certain diseases were eliminated from the list and these included puerperal pyrexia, scarletina, erysipelas and many others. Surprisingly, brucellosis was not included in the list of diseases added to those already notifiable. I am pleased to say that no cases of brucellosis occurred in Rhyl recently to my knowledge.

In this country we are fortunate in having a public water supply to practically all dwellings, except the remotest farms and cottages in the rural areas, and this supply is chlorinated, so that no typhoid or other organisms can be transmitted and it is very many years since there has been an outbreak of typhoid fever caused by the water supply. Most of the cases occurring today in Britain are due to infections contracted abroad, either by British people going abroad for holidays or commonwealth immigrants bringing in the disease from areas of the world where typhoid fever is endemic.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that many countries in Southern Europe, North Africa and islands off North Africa have a water supply that is unsatisfactory and, whilst it is not always practicable to give T.A.B. (anti-typhoid injections) to travellers overseas, all those who travel overseas should clearly understand the risks involved and should not drink any unboiled water. The administration of T.A.B. injections can be done by the General Practitioners but, it must be clearly understood that there could well be reactions in the first 24 hours after the injections, but this is a small price to be paid for the risk of contracting typhoid fever, which can cause a great deal of inconvenience to the patient and his family, and to the authorities.

Disease	Under 1 year	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	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	7	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—

Brucellosis (Non-Notifiable). Other diseases which are notifiable under 1968 Public Health Regulations include: Acute Encephalitis, Amoebic Dysentery, Anthrax, Leprosy, Lepto Spirosis, Malaria, Yellow Fever and Smallpox.

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

Disease	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet fever	1	—	4	2	5	22	5	4	3	1
Whooping cough	6	5	—	1	2	6	—	4	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	163	31	127	104	116	74	15	79	46	8
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	2	5
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	4	26	19	1	9	16	3	—	7
Food poisoning	—	18	2	—	8	1	1	—	4	7
Paratyphoid and typhoid... ..	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	3	17	10	9	5	10	8	4	7	3
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS

As will have been seen in the previous table, there were 3 new cases of Tuberculosis, all were notified, and of respiratory 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... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Most county district health authorities maintain a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering or recently have suffered from the disease, and this year the local list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records. The position at the end of 1969 was as follows :—

Pulmonary cases : Males 40, Females 9	49
Non-pulmonary cases : Males 2, Females 1	3

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board had a mobile X-ray unit based at Wrexham, which visited all parts of North Wales, but the routine visiting of Rhyl, a mongst other centres in North Wales ceased at the end of 1967.

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

TABLE I.

*Details of Mass Radiography Survey carried out at I.T.T., Rhyl (Cefndy Road)
in May, 1969, by courtesy of Dr. Jarman.*

	Male	Female	Total
Total Number Examined	46	121	167
Total found to be abnormal	—	2	2
Other abnormalities of chest	—	2	2

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1969 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison :—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period	3
Number of cases and contacts attending clinic during the period ...	393
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis	1

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 Fforddlas 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 six 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

Three full-time 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-nine 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.

MEASLES

A vaccine has now been prepared for protection of infants against measles, and immunisation is now available for all susceptible infants over 1 year of age.

TUBERCULOSIS

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercule baccilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected.

CERVICAL SMEAR

Clinic facilities are available at Mercier House, Russell Road, by appointment.

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.

I am pleased to say that Morfa Hall was closed and Dewi Sant School was transferred to the former Glan Clwyd school buildings. A new school was opened in East Rhyl, which has relieved the overcrowding in some of the junior schools.

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—Wednesdays, 5—7 p.m., Saturdays, 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; Plas Coed, Rhyl, and another Home is under construction at Prestatyn.

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 1969 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

Continued efforts were made during the year by the staff of the department 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	46
Private properties, mainly bungalows	68

Since the war the Council have built 1,139 houses, bungalows and flats. The table shown below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town :—

Some progress has now been made in municipal building schemes, which is particularly gratifying for the elderly persons awaiting suitable accommodation.

Year	New Council houses, bungalows or flats	New Private houses, bungalows or flats	No. of inhabited properties in town
1969	46	68	7512
1968	36	49	7507
1967	—	51	7458
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	14	138	6957
1958	24	142	6803
1957	44	151	6380
1956	50	138	6440
1955	56	106	6245
1954	72	103	6082
1953	173	75	5907
1952	124	21	5658
1951	77	32	5509
1950	73	13	5400
1949	86	16	5311
1948	100	1	5208
1947	63	15	5125
1946	39	78	5018

TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN TOWN
OVER PAST 98 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
1967	7516	21370	2.9
1968	7564	21660	2.9
1969	7678	21510	2.8

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 families in houses in multiple occupation, 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 1969 was as follows :—

Number of families on general list	283
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation	150
	<hr/>
	433
	<hr/>

SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance programme was completed with regard to the housing area in Victoria Road, Vale Road and William Street. A total of 46 Flats, Bungalows and Maisonettes have been provided in the Victoria Road, Trellewyn Road redevelopment areas. The Council is proceeding with unfit property in the Bedford Street/Vaughan Street area, and a clearance area has been declared. The improvement of the former railway houses in Marsh Road is now in progress. Work has been commenced on a scheme for the redevelopment of Walford Avenue.

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.

Ninety-six samples were taken during the year : 93 were found to be satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

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

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

<i>Analysis :</i>	
Appearance	Clear and Colourless
Odour	nil
Reaction, pH	7.5
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
	Parts per million :
Total Solids	106
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.01
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrites	nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.5
Chlorides, as Cl.	12
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	2.2
Total hardness	49
Temporary hardness	34
Permanent hardness	15
Alkalinity	34
Total residual Chlorine	nil
Free available Chlorine	nil
Potassium, as K.	1.8
Anionic Synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn.	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.5

Opinion :

The chemical condition of this sample is satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

During the past ten 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 114 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector ; also 35 samples were taken for biological examination. Full details appear in his report. My chief concern is the presence of brucella organisms in milk, which can occur in unpasteurised T.T. Supplies. I should like to see all milk pasteurised. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory milk supply for sale to the public still remains with the district health authority.

ICE CREAM

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

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

The number of animals slaughtered decreased by 1,764 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 4 tons, 7 cwt., 1 qtr., 25 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 22 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 21 were satisfactory and 1 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. 32 samples were taken and submitted for analysis, of which 9 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 rainfalls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water. Work continued during the year on the Rhyl Cut Scheme and the provision of an improved drainage system in the southern and eastern aspect of the town. This work, when completed in 1970, will release large areas of land for future building development and reduce risk of flooding in the Brynhedydd Road area.

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, 11 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 Abergele U.D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1969

The unemployment figures and the numbers of unemployed disabled persons for the Rhyl Employment Exchange area which includes Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay are listed below.

(1) UNEMPLOYMENT

Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring Employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1969.

Date	Men	Women	Total
13. 1.69	718	155	873 (858)
10. 2.69	722	153	875 (855)
10. 3.69	748	160	908 (776)
14. 4.69	653	123	776 (723)
12. 5.69	593	89	682 (612)
9. 6.69	482	40	522 (450)
14. 7.69	497	35	532 (397)
11. 8.69	531	22	553 (423)
8. 9.69	555	68	623 (502)
10.69	673	160	883 (756)

The comparable figures for 1968 are given in brackets after each monthly total.

(2) DISABLED PERSONS

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

Date	Men	Women	Total
13. 1.69	78	11	89 (69)
10. 2.69	83	11	94 (84)
10. 3.69	82	12	94 (81)
4.69			(83)
12. 5.69	74	6	80 (64)
6.69			(47)
14. 7.69	56	—	56 (49)
11. 8.69	64	1	65 (56)
8. 9.69	71	4	75 (55)
13.10.69	84	5	89 (72)
10.11.69	96	6	102 (81)
8.12.69	91	9	100 (85)

Comparable figures for 1968 are given in brackets after the monthly totals.

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons suitable for Employment under sheltered conditions only.

Date	Men	Women	Total
13. 1.69	17	1	18(17)
10. 2.69	15	1	16(21)
10. 3.69	14	1	15(18)
4.69			(19)
12. 5.69	17	—	17(13)
6.69			(13)
14. 7.69	13	—	13(12)
11. 8.69	14	—	14(11)
8. 9.69	18	—	18(11)
13.10.69	17	1	18(16)
10.11.69	16	3	19(16)
8.12.69	17	1	18(18)

The numbers unemployed were higher for 1969. This followed the national trend but in addition the effect of selective employment tax on a resort area is fairly substantial causing employers in Hotels, Catering, Amusements and the construction industries to prune their winter staff to a minimum.

The number of registering disabled unemployed also went up in the year but not to such an extent as to suggest that they were more affected than able-bodied workers. This supports the theory that given the right kind of job, disabled persons are as efficient and productive workers as the able-bodied.

The number of Disabled Persons (both unemployed and employed) Registered in the area were as follows :

Date	Men	Women	Total
April '69	579	90	669
April '68	561	84	645
April '67	516	93	609

A breakdown of the foregoing figures for 1969 shows the causes of disablement :—

	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners	38	nil
Other H.M. Forces Cases	134	1
Disablement from birth or early childhood	75	34
Industrial accident or disease	80	9
Other accident or disease	252	45

The main types of disabilities were :—

	Men	Women
Injuries and diseases of lower limbs	84	9
Injuries and diseases of upper limbs	60	3
Spinal troubles	68	9
Heart complaints	61	8
Chest complaints	84	15

A high proportion of the disabled persons are in the higher age groups. It is normal to expect an area which is desirable for health and pre-retirement purposes to have a higher proportion of disabled persons. Many move into the area with skills for which there is no local demand and at an age when it is difficult to fit them in to an employer's organisation. This is supported by the high number of heart and chest complaint cases registered.

(3) EMPLOYMENT

The establishment of a sheltered workshop in the Rhyl area has been included in the financial estimates of the Local Authorities for 1970.

Despite the economic climate and a tightening up of employment opportunities plus the continuing effects of the Selective Employment Tax the Employment Exchange placed 916 men, 530 women, a total of 1,446 in the year 1969.

G. G. MORGAN,
Area Manager.

30th June 1970.

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.
Nuisances, 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, 1969

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-seventh Annual Report for the year 1969.

Seven applications for Standard Improvement Grants involving a sum of £883 were received during the year and were approved. Two applications were received for Discretionary Grants and both were approved. A total of 90 Standard and 40 Discretionary Grants have been made under the various Housing Acts.

During the year the Housing Act, 1969, was placed on the Statute Book and followed generally the recommendations of the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes". The ceiling for grants was raised both for conversion and for Standard Grants and in all the circulars issued after the passing of the Act, the emphasis was laid on repair and improvement in an endeavour to save a stock of houses which were structurally sound. Much publicity was given to the provision of the Act and conferences have been held with officers of the Welsh Office to explain the provisions of the Act, and to urge local authorities to exercise their discretionary power in the most liberal way. It is hoped that not only will there be an upsurge in applications for both Standard and Conversion Grants, but that local authorities will look carefully into the question of declaring general improvement areas so as not only to improve the houses within the area but the general amenity improvement.

Thirty-five flats and 11 bungalows were erected by the Council during the course of the year. One of the bungalows is occupied by a Warden and each flat and bungalow is connected by an inter-communicating system with the Warden's bungalow. This scheme is approved by the Flintshire County Council under Section 56 of the Local Government Act 1958 as "Sheltered Housing."

The work of rehousing the 50 tenants occupying the pre-fabricated bungalows in Walford Avenue and Aled Avenue was completed, with the exception of two occupied by handicapped persons, who will be rehoused in specially constructed and adapted bungalows, to be erected on the existing site.

During the year the Council accepted a tender for the erection of 77 houses and bungalows on this site, and there were two bungalows and eight houses in course of erection at the end of the year.

Negotiations are still proceeding with the Flintshire County Council for the acquisition of land situated in the centre of the town, adjacent to 'Y Gorlan' for the erection of flats for aged persons.

The number of housing units erected in the private sector has increased slightly to 68 but the housing units in course of erection – 99 – shows that as a result of the new sewerage works more land is opened up for development.

The work of re-sewering the eastern end of the district is proceeding apace and at the same time the River Boards main works for the relief of flooding is proceeding contiguously, and it is hoped that by early in 1970 the two schemes will be completed, thus releasing a considerable acreage of land for housing development.

At 31st December, the Housing Register contained 283 applicants for general housing and 150 for aged persons' accommodation, making a total number of applicants of 433. During the year 33 tenants of council houses left for a variety of reasons and the houses were let to family units best suited to the accommodation available. Work on improving and bringing up to modern standard of 90 dwellings in the Victoria Road area was proceeding.

During the financial year ending 31st March, the Council has loaned the sum of £6,975 for the purchase of pre-war private enterprise houses. The total loaned by the Council to date is £612,797. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since rebuilding commenced in 1946 is 1,141. The Council have sold to sitting tenants 85 houses.

Vigilant supervision of processing and handling of food has been carried out with particular reference to the sampling of food-stuffs likely to contain food poisoning organisms, and as a result of the bacteriologist's reports, advice has been given on the hygiene requirements respecting food handling and the cleansing of equipment. I am pleased to say that during the year no major outbreak of food poisoning occurred.

The litter problem does not seem to diminish and the indiscriminate depositing of cartons, paper and other litter continues, despite publicity and every effort to reduce this to a minimum.

I wonder if the people who deposit litter give a thought to the cost to the ratepayers of the picking up and disposing of this.

The operation of the Civic Amenities Act has led to action being taken for the disposal of 11 vehicles, but has created a problem on the refuse tip in the disposal of old vehicles brought there by persons wishing them to be disposed of, as great difficulty is experienced in obtaining any person willing and able to remove them from the site. During the year it has cost some £250 to dispose of vehicles.

Houses in multiple occupation have been kept under constant review and there was no need for court action. During the year 4 Direction Orders were made, 2 were revoked and there were 22 Direction Orders remaining in force at the end of the year. Several complaints were received dealing with "Harassment" under the Rent Act of 1965, but as a result of representations to the owners, it was not necessary to take any action in the courts.

The re-surveying of the district as a result of change of use from boarding houses to flatlets, bringing the latter into the orbit of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, has proceeded, and in several instances fresh Statutory Notices have had to be served. In one instance, proceedings were instituted against an owner for failing to comply with Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The magistrate found the case proved and each defendant was fined £3. Following the court proceedings informal discussions took place with a Government department, and as a result wall hatches were provided by the owners.

The Dee and Clwyd River Authority have continued to maintain the water course known as the Rhyl Cut, and as previously referred to, work was commenced and is proceeding on the provision of a by-pass from the Cut, together with a pumping station at the east end of the town, which will relieve the surcharging of this water course.

The water in the Open Air Swimming Pool and Paddling Pool, owned and operated by the Council, is regularly sampled and the results of analysis are, in the main, satisfactory. There is a private paddling pool and bathing pool which has given some concern, and during the summer I advised the management, in their own interests, to close down these two pools as in my opinion the condition of the water presented a health hazard. The bathing pool was closed down completely, but as a result of concerted action between the management and this department, the paddling pool was re-opened. Resulting from pressure, the firm concerned have decided to abandon the two pools and construct a new pool with a chlorinating and filtration plant.

During August and September a slight oil pollution of the beach took place, but as a result of energetic action by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, the pollution was removed and the beach cleared in a matter of a few days. During the period solvents were provided at the public conveniences and the washing facilities were thrown open free to the public.

This is my last report as I shall be retiring early in 1970, and I would like to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees, all members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow officials and colleagues in all departments, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staffs in my own department for their loyal support and co-operation during the thirty-eight years I have been Chief Public Health Inspector.

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	2336
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department ...	2474
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act)	68
Number of Nuisances Abated	60
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	65
Number of Statutory Notices Served	5
Number of Preliminary Notices served for Fire Escape	31
Number of Statutory Notices served for Fire Escape	12

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints	210
Infectious Disease	29
Refuse Collection and Disposal	90
Schools	12
Offensive Trades	5
Smoke Observations	15
Water Supply	24
Swimming and Paddling Pools	30
Camping Grounds	56
Drain Tests, etc. — Smoke Machine	1
Theatres and Cinemas	15
Verminous Premises	16
Factories and Workplaces	120
Rats and Mice	3600
Housing Acts — Inspections	275
Houses in Multiple Occupation	60
Council House Inspections	301
Pet Animals Act — Inspections	10
Housing Applicants Visited	190
Means of Escape in Case of Fire :	
Number of Premises Surveyed	209
Number of Visits in connection with Survey	268

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

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal)	1	—
Butchers	22	296
Bakehouses	10	60
Boarding Houses and Hotels	272	176
Confectioners	19	35
Dairies and Milkshops	—	29
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10	90
Fish and Chip Shops	16	40
Food Factories	3	30
Grocers	42	146
General Stores	20	110
Greengrocers	28	36
Holiday Camp Kitchens	2	11
Ice Cream —		
Retailers	148	206
Wholesalers	2	10
Manufacturers	1	10
Kiosks	7	14
Mobile Vans	8	21
Soft Ice	16	100
Multiple Stores	2	190
Licensed Clubs	19	30
Public Houses	42	46
Snack Bars	12	15
Stalls — Shellfish	3	6
Stalls — Miscellaneous	14	11
Sweets and Minerals	38	15
Restaurants and Cafes	88	320
Wholesale —		
Grocers	1	110
Greengrocers	1	9
Poulterers	1	19

TABLE II. — SANITARY DEFECTS

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	6
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings	2
Defective Roofs	2
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	5
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	1
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	3
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors	1
Defective Fireplaces	—
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	20
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective Dust Bins	—
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance	1
Offensive Smell/Effluvia/Dust	1
General Defects	—
Defective Brickwork	5
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture	—
Defective Timberwork	—
Total	48

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoking Chimneys	1
-------------------------	---

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	154
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	37

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Visits	4
Warning Letters	7

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960

Regulation No.		Infringements Found
5	Cleanliness of Equipment	2
8	Protection from risk of Contamination	2
	Sanitary Conveniences —	
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order	1
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation	1
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	—
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing	1
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins	8
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water	5
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	3
17	First Aid Materials	1
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc.	4
19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	2
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place	—
23	Cleanliness and Repair of Food Rooms	15
24	Accumulation of Refuse	1
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness	—
28	Supply of Water to Stalls	—
	Total	46
	No. of Warning Letters	30

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	11
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	—
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Drains	9
Defective Water Services	—
Defective Soil Pipes	—
Defective Urinal Channel	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	—
Defective Cesspools	—
	20

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	41	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	76	41	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	16	13	—
Total	108	95	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found :—

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

TABLE III. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	—
Number of Wards, Cubicles or Operating Theatres Disinfected	4
Number of Schools Disinfected	11
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected	2
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected	5
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected	—
Miscellaneous	5
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	1
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	835
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	—
Disinfector used (Steam)	31
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	—

TABLE IV. — DISINFESTATION

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	64
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	1
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.)	1
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests	5
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators)	41
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.)	—
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder	—

HYGIENE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.

Regular and constant visits have been made to the above premises and great attention has been given to the hygiene precautions carried on in kitchens, with particular reference to the handling and processing of food and the cleansing of utensils. Despite constant vigilance, with the continuing changing of staff who have very little interest in the public whom they serve, the continual educating by precept and example requires courage and energy, so as to ensure that the public consume foodstuffs without any harmful effects.

During the year a few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs, and the incidents were fully investigated. As referred to in previous reports, the final analysis proved that in nearly all cases the human element was at fault.

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.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS

Meat: 2,672 lbs. 1 oz., 114 tins; Turkey: 20 lbs.; Cooked Meats: 54 lbs. 15 ozs.; Meat Extract: 2 jars; Vegetables: 438 tins, 9 pkts., 1 lb.; Fruit: 382 tins, 9 pkts.; Fish: 71 tins, 7½ lbs.; Milk: 38 tins; Cream: 16 tins, 20 cartons; Fruit Juice: 12 cans, 10 bottles; Yoghurt: 1 carton; Paella: 1 pkt.; Soup: 93 tins; Fruit Drinks: 29; Mincemeat: 8 jars; Fat: 181 lbs, 6 cases; Coffee: 16 tins, 2 jars; Puddings: 34; Jam: 11 jars; Flour: 262 lbs; Biscuits: 18 pkts; Salt: 1 pkt.; Cereal: 94 pkts., 3 tins; Cornflour: 1 pkt.; Cake mix: 5 pkts; Hamburgers: 4; Nut oil: 1 bottle; Marmalade: 1 jar; Sugar: 2 pkts, 16 lbs.; Crisps: 10 pkts.; Cheese: 194 lbs., 130 boxes; Custard Powder: 2 tins; Instant Tea: 11 jars; Bread: 9 loaves; Cakes: 158 pkts.; Baby Food: 30 tins; Pastries: 72½ lbs.; Salad Dressing: 11 jars.

Frozen Foods.—Meat Pies: 32; Meat: 157 pkts.; Burgers: 44; Fish: 441 pkts.; Fish Cakes: 69; Ice Cream: 214 blocks; Vegetables: 553 pkts.; Mousse: 179 pkts.; Fruit: 27 pkts.; Cakes: 71; Pastry: 51 pkts.; Pastries: 57 pkts.; Fruit Drinks: 86 cartons, 14 pkts.; Fish & Chips: 19 pkts.; Fish Fingers: 19 pkts.; Pies: 15; Faggots: 3 pkts.; Rissoles: 30 pkts.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1969, 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, 1969

Description of Article	Number of Samples		Not genuine or	
	taken	Genuine	below standard	
Milk	29	29	...	—
Dairy Produce	6	6	...	—
Ice Cream and Lollies	11	11	...	—
Alcoholic Drinks	4	4	...	—
Cakes and Confectionery	10	10	...	—
Patent Medicines	5	5	...	—
Miscellaneous Groceries	39	37	...	2
Sausages	11	11	...	—
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 113		<hr/> 2

2 Samples of Jam were found to be slightly deficient in sugar and a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

No evidence of brucellosis or bovine tuberculosis was found in any milk sample submitted for bacteriological examination. All articles examined under the Pharmacy & Poisons Act, Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, and Trade Descriptions Act in so far as it applies to foodstuffs, were found to be satisfactory.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Public Health Inspector and

Food and Drugs Inspector.

MILK SUPPLY

Despite the fact that the responsibility for the cleanliness of milk supplies is, in the main, outside the purview of the local authority, the sampling of milk continues and on the whole the

results of bacteriological examination are satisfactory. No milk samples showed the presence of brucellosis or tuberculosis, but I am concerned about the continuing increase in the incidence of brucellosis throughout the country, and I am more firmly of the opinion that the time is fast approaching when all milk should be pasteurised so as to ensure that the milk consumer is not exposed to the risk of infection.

Complaints have been received from time to time of dirty bottles, and I am deeply concerned that although scanning machines are provided for detection of foreign bodies, I am informed by the trade that these scanning machines do not give a 100% guarantee for detecting dust and dirt on the sides of bottles. I feel that in this day and age of technological advance, it should not be outside the scope of the trade to devise adequate means of detecting a dirty bottle in all circumstances.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk and cream is carried out. During the year 114 samples of milk were taken — 107 satisfactory and 7 unsatisfactory.

Thirty-five 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
Pasteurised and T.T. Pasteurised	46 ...	46 ...	—
Sterilised	27 ...	27 ...	—
U.H.T.	2 ...	2 ...	—
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 75	<hr/> —
Raw Milk	35 ...	29 ...	6
Cream	4 ...	3 ...	1
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 107	<hr/> 7

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 20 Soft Ice)	30
Retailers (including 5 Mobile Shop Vehicles)	126
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	3
	<hr/> 159

During the year, 80 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken

	Grade				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
Manufacturers	4	—	—	—	4
Soft Ice Machines	26	13	14	7	60
Retailers/Wholesalers	6	9	1	—	16
	36	22	15	7	80

There was no persistence of poor results from any one machine and in the follow up samples, the results improved. This was as a result of discussion and advice given to the owner or operator by the Public Health Inspector.

However, there can never be any complacency by Ice Cream retailers and their staffs, who must always observe the strictest rules of hygiene.

OTHER FOODS

Routine samples were taken of the following for bacterial examination :—

	No. Taken	No. Unsatisfactory
Meat Pies	20	3
Sliced Meats	13	4
Chickens (Cooked and Uncooked)	45	4
	78	11

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

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

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1969, to 31st December, 1969 :—

Cattle	1,779
Calves	2
Sheep and Lambs	7,868
Pigs	4,632
	14,281
	—
	T. C. Q. Lbs.
Meat Condemned	4 7 1 25

There has been a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered, being 1,764 less than during 1968.

There were 4 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, which were refrigerated for the prescribed period.

The Abattoir is visited regularly by a Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division, and I am pleased to say that in all his reports he is satisfied in the main that the hygienic requirements are being carried out. He did refer to 'ponding' in the paddock and steps were taken during the year to have this paddock re-drained, with satisfactory results.

**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1969**

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known) ..	1652	127	2	7868	4632	14281
Number inspected	1652	127	2	7868	4632	14281
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned...	—	—	—	1	14	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	522	51	—	402	160	1135
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.59	40.15	—	5.12	3.75	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	—	—	—	17	17
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	.36	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	4
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V. — REFUSE COLLECTION

Total Loads of all Refuse to Tip	3,891
259 Working Days, Total Loads: 3,891 = 15.02 per working day.	

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The paper sack scheme covering the whole of the area south of the railway, comprising some 4,000 – 5,000 premises, is working smoothly and as a result of inaugurating a Productivity Incentive Scheme in May, refuse collection has been satisfactory and overtime has been reduced to a minimum; the cost of the scheme being advantageous both to the men and to the council. Work at the refuse tip has also been satisfactory and no difficulties have been experienced in dealing with refuse, both from the Rhyl Urban and St. Asaph Rural districts. Vandalism has been a major problem and on two occasions very serious fires occurred, one of which took some three months to extinguish. This latter fire was deliberately started by children, who gain access to the area although it is surrounded by a high fence, and the young person responsible was discovered. All headmasters in the town were contacted in an endeavour to reduce this fire hazard, as one must reiterate the warning that certain articles which find their way to the tip may become overheated, explode and could cause irreparable damage and injury to children.

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 31/3/70 a total of 6,862 bins have been issued under the Rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the financial year ending 31st March, 1970, was 132. In addition, 16 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% 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.

During the year, several itinerant gypsies and others have camped on the site of that portion of the tip which has been completed and forms a car park. Drastic action has had to be taken, in some cases, physically towing the caravans and vehicles off the site, and I am afraid that unless strategic measures are taken, this problem of itinerant camping is going to become very serious and will constitute a nuisance and health hazard to persons living in the neighbourhood.

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

TABLE VI. — REFUSE
Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal Year 1969/70 (To 31st March, 1970)

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	£ 43348	£ 40273	£ 10219	£ 8157	£ 53567	£ 48430
Gross Income	577	577	3503	3503	4080	4080
Net Cost	42771	39696	6716	4654	49487	44350
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£1988.42	£1845.46	£312.22	£216.36	£2300.65	£2061.83
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£4791.19	£4446.73	£752.32	£521.34	£5543.51	£4968.07
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	8.44	7.83	1.32	0.91	9.76	8.75

Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1969) ... 21,510
 Number of Rated Premises 8,927
 Total Rates in the £ 15/3
 Product of a 1d. Rate £5,066

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

HOUSING

The approximate number of all Dwellings for all classes to end of 1969 is 7,672.

Dwellings Erected and in course of Erection during 1969—

By the Council :—

Erected (Houses -11; Flats -35)	46
Houses & Flats in course of erection	8

By Private Enterprise :—

Erected (Houses - 8; Flats -13; Bungalows -47)	68
Houses & Bungalows in course of erection	99
Adaptations and Conversions	Gains 3
	Losses
(Due to demolition) 2	Net 1

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 since first commenced:

Premises Surveyed	1238
Visits to Premises in connection with Survey	2529
Informal Notices Served	705
Statutory Notices Served	389

Due to many changes of ownership and change of use, constant visits had to be made to ascertain that premises comply with whichever Act is applicable. Over the last 2 to 3 years, I would consider that the standard in most boarding-houses and flatlet houses has improved. It is noted also that the people concerned have been most helpful and are now realising the advantages in complying with the Council's policy. I have no knowledge of anyone who is not prepared to carry out the work which is required of them.

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.

*HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE**(A) Houses Demolished during the year 1969—*

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

Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses	12
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	12

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	6
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	6
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 under local Acts	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	Number of houses	Nil
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	In or adjoining Clearance Areas	Nil
	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	6

(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	5
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	5
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	Nil
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	Nil
From houses to be closed	10
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	Nil
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance area	Nil
From houses to be closed	2
From parts of buildings to be closed	Nil

(E) Unfit Houses made fit :

After informal action by local authority : by owner	Nil
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	Nil
After modification or revocation of a clearance order made 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	1

(F) Houses in which Defects were Remedied (other than unfit houses made fit) :

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	45
---	----

(G) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957) :

Position at end of year—

Retained for temporary accom-		
modation	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
-------------------------	-----

(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

During the year, the Council declared an area comprising 12 houses in Vaughan Street and Wellington Road as a Clearance Area, and at the end of the year were considering the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

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

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 3 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 Galls. Pumped	Daily Average
January 1st—February 16th	97,939,000	2,086,151
February 17th—March 30th	73,318,000	1,745,666
March 31st—June 1st	163,497,000	2,595,190
June 2nd—July 6th	62,417,000	1,783,342
July 7th—September 7th	96,209,000	1,527,127
September 8th—October 19th	47,211,000	1,124,071
October 20th—November 30th	109,056,000	2,596,571
December 1st—December 31st	73,648,000	2,375,742
	<hr/> 723,295,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,981,630 <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

Five 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, 1969, 190 properties were treated for rats.

Six hundred and one properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 505 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 : 3,807.

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

Constant vigilance and trapping at the Royal Alexandra Hospital has reduced the pigeon population to a minimum, 54 pigeons being trapped.

In addition, several small infestations of pigeons, numbering 40, were eradicated, bringing the total number of pigeons destroyed up to 94.

Several visits were made to various properties for the eradication of moles, ants and wasps nests.

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, 1969, 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, 1969, for 18 weeks : Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950 :
 - (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evening on the late day.
 - (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.
- 3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1969, for 18 weeks.

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

There were no prosecutions instituted under the Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

I have to report upon the workings of the above Act for the year 1969 ending on the 31st December.

During the year, 18 persons registered premises, bringing the total registered to 539 at the end of the year.

During the year 5 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 most instances it was found that the accidents were caused by lack of thought on the part of the employee and in every case advice was given to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents. The absence of proper guards on power-driven food slicers is a continued cause for concern. Employers must ensure that these machines are properly guarded.

There is an ample supply of leaflets and posters exhibited by employers regarding the probable cause of accidents, but I feel that more should be done in personal education of staffs into these hazards. I am not satisfied that the number of accidents (5) covers all accidents that happened, as although no instances were found of accidents happening which were not reported, I cannot but feel that more accidents must have occurred than were reported.

During the year, 556 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 newly registered during the year.	Total no. of reg. premises at end of year.	No. of reg. premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	5	107	92
Retail Shops	7	308	272
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	16	14
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6	107	107
Fuel storage depots	—	1	1
Totals	18	539	486

*TABLE B — Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises :
556.*

TABLE C — Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in registered premises at end of year

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	704
Retail shops	1454
Wholesale departments, warehouses	187
Catering establishments open to the public	1250
Canteens	27
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	3646
Total Males	1369
Total Females	2277

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

No. of letters sent re infringements	17
Abstract not displayed	2
Cleansing and re-decoration of premises required (internal)	—
General repairs	—
Defective or dangerous staircase	2
Defective water closet basins, pedestals and seats	4
Inadequate accommodation for clothing	—
Inadequate artificial lights	—
Inadequate cold water supply	—
Inadequate heating facilities	1
Inadequate hot water supply	1
Inadequate natural light	—
Inadequate sanitary accommodation	—
Inadequate ventilation	—
Inadequate washing facilities	—
Inadequate facilities for taking of meals	—
Insufficient first aid requisites	4
No balustrade or handrail round cellar opening in floor or on landings or staircases	2
No intervening ventilated space to water closet	3
No thermometer	—
Obstructed and dangerous surfaces to floors, staircases, etc.	—
Overcrowding	—
Washing facilities not marked for sexes	—
Washing facilities not separate for sexes	—
Water closet accommodation not marked for sexes	—
Unguarded machinery (Food slicers, etc.)	10
Total	29

TABLE D — Exemptions

M/c. Line No.	Class of Premises	No. of exemptions current at 31st December	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year	No. of applications refused or exemp- tions withdrawn during year	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against withdrawal of exemption	No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
Part I. — Space (Sec. 5(2))								
1.	Offices							
2.	Retail shops							
3.	Wholesale shops, warehouses							
4.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							
5.	Fuel storage depots							
Part II. — Temperature (Sec. 6)								
11.	Offices							
12.	Retail shops							
13.	Wholesale shops, warehouses							
14.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens							
15.	Fuel storage depots							

NIL

NIL

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 informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
NIL			

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22	Nil
No. of interim orders granted	Nil

TABLE F — Inspectors

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

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The management and control of all public conveniences is in the hands of the Health Department.

The work of erecting the new toilets adjacent to the Coronation Gardens in Vale Road was completed, and these have fulfilled a great need in that area. During the winter season, due to their structural condition, the Coliseum toilets were closed to the public and steps have been taken to prepare a scheme for submission to the Welsh Office for the complete reconstruction of these toilets.

Vandalism still continues with the constant breaking of locks, so making them beyond repair, a very costly item. The council have considered decimalisation as from 15th February, 1971, and have decided that all toilets in the town area should be made free but those situated on the main promenade should be converted to decimalisation. All toilets in the town, whether attended or not, have free washing facilities, there being a wash hand basin with cold water tap over.

CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER
CUBIC METER OF AIR

Month	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	94	49
February	84	69
March	81	127
April	54	84
May	34	39
June	14	45
July	8	15
August	12	5
September	—	—
October	—	—
November	23	46
December	71	73

Averages for Winter months, 1969 (January—March and October—December):
Smoke 70.6, Sulphur Dioxide 72.8.

Averages for Summer months, 1969 (April to September): Smoke 24.4,
Sulphur Dioxide 37.6.

Note.—No readings during September and October, 1969, due to breakdown of machine.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There is one chimney on industrial premises which has given rise to complaints of nuisance from smoke and grit, and consultations have taken place between the management and the National Coal Board. At the end of the year I was not too happy with the arrangements made, and I am afraid the position will have to be very carefully watched.

METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages ?? — ??)

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 ÷ 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 1916–1950 (35 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 1969*

RAINFALL

The rainfall for the year was nearly 2 inches more than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 28.55 inches as against 26.80 inches for the year 1968 — which shows an increase of 1.75 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 4.12 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 88 years' average (1881-1969) = 25.70 inches.

During the year 1969 rain fell on 180 days, as against 158 in 1968.

The monthly average of rains works out at 2.38 inches as against 2.23 inches for 1968, and a monthly average of 15.8 days on which rain fell, as against 13.2 days in 1968.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day was recorded on November 3rd, when at 9 a.m. on the 4th November, 1.87 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was November, with a total of 6.38 inches, also May was a very close second with 6.05 inches. The driest was October, with a total of 0.70 inches, whilst September and July were close behind with 0.87 and 0.92 inches respectively.

FEATURES

May : 6.05 inches—Highest total for May on record since 1881.

July : 0.92 inches was the lowest total for July since 1963 (0.81 inches).

August : 1.48 inches—This was the lowest for August since 1959 (0.80 inches).

September : 0.87 inches was the lowest total for September since 1959 (0.57 inches).

October : 0.70 inches was the lowest total for October since 1947 (0.58).

November : 6.38 inches was the highest total for November on record since 1881 (88 years).

SUNSHINE

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1969 was 1,481 hours 30 minutes, as compared with 1,456 hours 54 minutes during 1968.

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

The total record for 1969 is 24 hours 36 minutes more than that of 1968, which year was 7 hours 48 minutes less than that of 1967.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1969 (see page ??).

These figures will show that the year 1969 was just 48 minutes more than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 11 hours 6 minutes less than that of the average for 20 years.

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

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 4 hours 3 minutes as against 3 hours 59 minutes in 1968; 4 hours 1 minute in 1967; 3 hours 46 minutes in 1966; 3 hours 56 minutes in 1965; 3 hours 49 minutes in 1964; 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.

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 1969 occurred on 10th June, there being 15 hours 30 minutes, as against 16 hours 6 minutes in June 1968.

FEATURES

April: 212 hours 6 minutes — Highest total for April since 1954 217 hours 12 minutes).

May: 159 hours 18 minutes — Lowest total for May since 1934 (150 hours 6 minutes).

June: 267 hours 24 minutes — Highest total for June since 1960 (283 hours 30 minutes).

July: 223 hours 36 minutes — Highest total for July since 1959 (228 hours 54 minutes).

August: 129 hours 42 minutes — Lowest total for August since 1958 (120 hours 48 minutes).

TEMPERATURES

January: 29°F. (-2°C.) on the 6th and 16th was the highest Minimum for January since 1956 (also 29°F. on the 6th).

February: 46°F. (8°C.) on the 23rd was the lowest Maximum for February since 1947 (40°F. on the 26th); also the Minimum reading of 14°F. (-10°C.) on the 16th was the lowest Minimum for February since 1956 (also 14°F.).

March: 54°F. (12°C.) on the 31st was the lowest Maximum for March since 1937 (also 54°F.).

April: 70°F. 21°C.) on the 8th was the highest day's temperature for April since 1949 (75°F.) — highest on record for April.

July: 85°F. (29°C.) on the 15th was the highest Maximum for July since 1949 (also 85°F.); also the average Maximum of 70°F. was the highest Maximum average for July since 1934 (71.5°F.).

August: 81°F. (27°C.) on the 8th was the highest Maximum temperature for August since 1961 (83°F.); also the Minimum reading of 49°F. on 7th was the Highest Minimum for August since 1950 (also 49°F.).

September: 38°F. (3°C.) on 30th was the lowest Minimum for September since 1959 (37°F.).

October: 46°F. (8°C.) on the 2nd and 23rd was the Highest Minimum for October on record — (since 1905).

November: 63°F. (17°C.) on the 2nd was the highest Maximum for November since 1946 (68°F. — this being the highest on record since 1905).

SUMMARISING

The year 1969 was still below the 20 years' average but just above the 10 year average for sunshine. The year's rainfall was 1.75 inches higher than that of 1968 and 1.01 inches above the 20 years' average.

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

Six months of the year, excluding the summer months from July, were below the past ten years' monthly average and four of these months were below the 30 years' average. However, the months of May, July, August and October were 1.5°F., 4.3°F., 1.3°F. and 1.8°F. above the same months in 1968.

The rainfall was also above the 20/30 years' annual average.

It is interesting to note the pattern of rainfall between May and November – May had its highest recorded total since 1881. Then we had from June to October inclusive, all under average with a total for the 5 months of 5.65" (0.40" less than the month of May itself) but November made up for this drought by recording another heavy monthly total of 6.38 inches (which again was the highest recorded total for November on record since 1881).

Temperatures were near average.

1969 could be described as a year of ups and downs.

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

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE 1. — METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1969

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.	.04 or More		Prevailing Direction		Most Sun in one Day — Hours	Daily Average — Hours	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours
											A.	B.							Minimum	Days	Nights
January ...	47.1	38.6	42.9	56	20	29	6/16	2.07	23	.30	20	8	7	S.E.	5.5	1.20	17	37.3
February...	39.6	31.3	35.5	46	23	14	16	2.64	18	.48	10	5	10	S.E.	9.0	1.73	17	48.5
March...	43.6	34.2	38.9	54	31	26	7/28	1.59	12	.55	12	2	6	N.E.	10.3	2.90	19	89.8
April ...	51.9	39.0	45.5	70	8	30	2/3	1.63	13	.31	10	3	6	W.N.W.	13.0	7.07	29	212.1
May ...	57.4	45.7	51.5	68	12	33	1	6.05	22	.76	25	10	10	N.W.	13.2	5.14	28	159.3
June ...	63.9	49.3	56.6	77	12	38	6	1.68	13	.50	17	3	7	N.W.	15.6	8.91	29	267.4
July ...	70.3	54.7	62.5	85	15	45	3/25	0.92	7	.37	28	2	4	W.N.W.	14.8	7.21	28	223.6
August ...	66.3	56.0	61.2	81	8	49	7	1.48	14	.40	11	6	5	W.	13.2	4.18	28	129.7
September	63.0	53.2	58.1	69	21	38	30	0.87	10	.56	10	1	3	S.W.	10.3	3.26	23	97.9
October ...	62.7	51.8	57.2	72	9	46	2/23	0.70	9	.25	19	—	5	S.E.	9.8	3.90	29	120.9
November	48.3	37.7	43.0	63	2	26	30	6.38	21	1.78	3	8	13	E.	7.8	2.41	22	72.3
December ...	44.6	35.5	40.0	55	21	27	28	2.54	18	.56	13	5	9	S.E.	4.0	0.73	19	22.7
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.55	180	—	—	53	85	—	—	—	288	1481.5
Monthly Average	54.9	43.9	49.4	—	—	—	—	2.38	15.0	—	—	4.4	7.1	—	—	4.05	24.0	123.5
Total for 1968 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.80	158	—	—	57	92	—	—	—	292	1456.9
Monthly Average	54.9	44.3	49.6	—	—	—	—	2.23	13.2	—	—	4.8	7.7	—	—	3.99	24.3	121.4

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

Year	RAINFALL					SUNSHINE						Humidity. 9.0 a.m. Per cent.	
	Inches	Monthly Average.—Inches	Total Rain Days	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches	Hours	Sunless Days	Sunshine Days	Daily Average —Hours	Highest in One Month.—Hours	Lowest in One Month.—Hours		Duration of Average Percentage
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101	71
1961	27.18	2.26	173	3.53	0.68	1566.3	45	320	4.28	234.8	33.8	108	77
1962	19.40	1.62	165	3.05	0.64	1566.5	67	298	4.28	229.9	52.6	107	76
1963	19.92	1.66	167	3.91	0.22	1514.6	60	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107	79
1964	20.38	1.70	160	3.79	0.28	1392.5	64	302	3.81	192.3	42.0	98	76
1965	29.14	2.43	189	4.37	0.48	1450.7	64	301	3.96	220.2	30.8	99	77
1966	27.24	2.27	185	4.58	0.93	1376.8	67	298	3.76	231.0	25.2	88	77
1967	29.99	2.50	190	5.75	0.87	1464.7	55	310	4.01	248.4	35.6	100	77
1968	26.80	2.23	158	4.18	1.34	1456.9	74	292	3.99	220.5	27.7	96	77
1969	28.55	2.38	180	6.38	0.70	1481.5	77	288	4.05	267.4	22.7	95	78
Totals	259.62	...	1746	...	...	14807.3	625	3028	...	...	...	999	771
Average 10 years...	25.96	2.16	175	...	...	1480.7	63	303	4.05	...	...	100	77
Average 20 years...	25.79	2.15	174	...	...	1493.1	63	303	4.09	...	...	94	77

TABLE III.

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1960-69

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN
RECORDS (SINCE 1905)

Month	Max. °F.	Min. °F.	Mean °F.	1969 Differ- ence °F.	Average Mean Temp. 1931-60 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F.	Year	Date	°F.
January	43.3	34.1	38.7	+4.2	40.6	1916} 1932}	5/6 17	63	1940} 1963}	21 25	11
February... ..	39.8	35.0	37.4	-1.9	40.8	1922	25	62	1917}	6	10
March	53.2	37.5	45.3	-6.4	43.8	1965	29	74	1954}	2	13
April	52.9	41.4	47.1	-1.6	47.4	1949	15	75	1965	2	22
May	60.8	46.2	53.5	-2.0	52.3	1920} 1948}	25 18	79	1917	3	27
June... ..	64.2	51.4	57.8	-1.2	57.5	1952}	17	88	1909	16	36
July... ..	65.5	53.5	59.5	+3.0	60.4	1950	6	91	1941	11	40
August	66.0	53.9	60.0	+1.2	60.4	1943	29	89	1922	11	39
September	63.2	51.1	57.2	+0.9	57.3	1911 1919} 1934}	13 11 14	80	1912} 1919}	28 31	34
October	58.4	47.2	52.8	+4.4	51.6	1954} 1959}	1 10	78	1907} 1909}	4 14	22
November	49.9	40.3	45.1	-2.1	46.2	1959	3	68	1928	23/30	20
December	45.6	32.2	38.9	+1.1	42.8	1946	4	61	1926	31	16
December						1948} 1953}	2 2		1912	30	
Yearly Average:									1962	25	
10 years	55.2	43.6	49.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years	55.4	44.7	50.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV. — 9 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours)									RAINFALL (Inches)								
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Jan. ...	34.9	33.8	59.4	64.9	53.6	53.3	34.6	53.0	27.7	4.63	3.53	3.05	1.19	0.49	2.90	0.95	0.87	2.65
Feb. ...	68.1	77.1	52.6	102.8	61.2	30.8	59.9	70.4	86.4	1.66	2.33	1.22	0.22	0.28	0.48	2.36	2.66	1.79
March...	66.1	133.6	155.1	126.4	70.8	137.1	115.0	180.3	112.1	1.94	0.68	0.87	1.72	2.08	1.85	0.93	1.33	1.92
April ...	187.3	111.2	194.1	114.8	130.6	154.4	113.2	108.8	187.7	1.32	2.87	1.75	2.24	1.53	1.65	2.67	1.25	1.35
May ...	196.3	234.8	214.5	207.8	180.6	170.1	231.0	161.6	182.8	1.35	1.38	1.65	0.55	0.85	2.44	1.38	3.70	2.30
June ...	283.5	222.5	229.9	204.7	161.4	220.2	157.5	248.4	220.5	0.56	1.06	1.27	2.93	2.09	2.71	2.37	0.91	2.28
July ...	167.1	161.9	156.1	182.0	160.0	161.8	194.3	178.4	179.8	2.42	3.06	0.64	0.81	1.33	2.52	2.69	1.12	3.01
August ...	190.0	197.6	164.8	108.7	192.3	195.9	162.1	142.7	177.0	3.20	2.87	1.77	2.22	2.14	1.99	2.00	3.39	1.76
Sept. ...	146.6	144.3	103.6	162.6	169.6	89.9	152.7	134.4	119.4	3.66	1.63	2.08	1.68	1.18	3.52	1.62	3.36	4.18
Oct. ...	73.3	116.6	118.6	142.2	95.2	128.6	97.2	89.1	67.0	2.20	2.92	0.98	2.18	2.84	1.98	3.29	5.75	2.49
Nov. ...	55.7	60.5	57.8	54.6	75.2	62.7	34.1	62.0	50.3	5.57	1.83	1.87	3.91	1.78	2.65	2.40	2.41	1.34
Dec. ...	67.9	72.4	60.0	43.1	42.0	45.9	25.2	35.6	46.2	2.51	3.02	2.25	0.27	3.79	4.37	4.58	3.24	1.73
*Difference from Average for the Year	+ 0.14	+ 0.22	+ 0.22	+ 0.09	- 0.25	- 0.10	- 0.30	- 0.05	- 0.07	+ 4.30	+ 0.55	- 7.23	- 6.71	- 6.25	+ 2.51	+ 0.61	+ 3.36	+ 0.17

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

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

