

**[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, St. Asaph (Denbigh) R.D.C. and St. Asaph (Flint) R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

St. Asaph (Denbighshire, Wales). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1971

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ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. P. W. ROBERTS

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

for the year 1971

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D. P. W. ROBERTS

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R. P. BARLOW, M.A.P.H.I.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1971

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1971.

The population of the District increased by 490 during the year, and over the last ten years there has been an increase of 2,500.

There were 183 live births, giving a locally adjusted birth rate of 17.6 per thousand population which compares with the national average of 16. Five still-births were recorded, giving a local still-birth rate of 27 compared with the national average of 12. There were 2 infant deaths under one year of age, giving a local infant mortality rate of 11 per thousand births, compared with the national average figure of 18.

Eleven cases of dysentery were notified, and these cases were part of the epidemic of dysentery which was prevalent in the Spring in Rhyl and surrounding districts. I am pleased to say that there has been no further recurrence of this disease, although cases of sickness and diarrhoea are always present in the community, and I am sure that most of these cases are due, where other medical factors have been ruled out, to virus infections, for which there is very little that can be done in the way of adequate medical treatment apart from relief of symptoms.

There were 145 deaths recorded in the year, and the standardised death rate was 10.2 compared with the national average of 11.6 per thousand of population.

Speaking in general, the health statistics of the District were satisfactory, except of course, there were perhaps more still births than what one would normally expect. On the other hand, I believe that it would be wrong to draw any firm conclusions from the local still-birth rate, as this does tend to vary rather widely from year to year.

Work is likely to commence in early 1972 on the enlargement of the sewage works in St. Asaph, which will also cater for the needs of Rhualt. I very much hope that the Cwm Sewerage scheme will be started in late 1972, together with the upgrading and enlargement of the Rhuddlan works. There have been very serious difficulties with the planning of the Rhuddlan scheme and I earnestly hope that these will be resolved in the very near future, at least before the re-organisation of Local Government.



Caravan sites in the District are continually being improved, but I would always like to see a further improvement in the layout of some of the sites, a change in the colour schemes of caravans, especially the roofs of the vans, perhaps more trees and, generally speaking, an attempt to make the presence of caravans more acceptable to lovers of the countryside and the permanent inhabitants of our district. When viewed from the air they do seem to stand out as particularly conspicuous.

I should like to express my gratitude to voluntary workers of the District for the excellent work for the aged and the handicapped, and in particular the Meals on Wheels services.

May I also express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Council, and my colleagues at the Rural District Council Offices.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area .....	22,300 acres
Population at mid-year 1971 (Registrar General's estimate) .....	11,980
Population change compared with previous year (increase) .....	490
Number of inhabited properties at the end of 1971 .....	4,048
Rateable Value for the year ended March 1971 .....	£415,877
Product of 1d. rate for the year ended March 1971 .....	£3,811

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

The rural district is situated in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd, and until recently employment was largely agricultural, the land having a high fertility and being blessed by a good climate with comparatively low rainfall (average for the past ten years at Rhyl is 26.1 inches), mild winters with little fog.

Since the end of the last war, many new light industries have been established in the District, and these provide a balanced employment for men and women in glass production, assembly of electrical equipment, dry cleaning, printing and servicing the needs of holiday and catering industry.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births .....	84 Male, 99 Female	183
Legitimate live births .....	78 Male, 93 Female	171
Illegitimate live births .....	6 Male, 6 Female	12
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births .....		66
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births .....		80
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population .....		15.3
Birth rate comparability factor for district .....		1.15
Birth rate standardised .....		17.6
National birth rate per 1,000 population .....		16.0
Still births (total) .....		5
Legitimate still births .....		5
Illegitimate still births .....		—
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births .....		12
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births .....		27
Infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		2
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		1
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year .....		1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....		11
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....		18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....		6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....		83
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal) .....		2
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age .....		1
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age .....		1



Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under 4 weeks of age)...	11
National Neo-Natal Mortality Rate .....	12
Total PeriNatal deaths (still born and deaths under 1 week combined)	6
Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	32
National Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births .....	22
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period) .....	1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	5
National early Neo-Natal Mortality rate .....	10
Maternal Mortality including abortion:—	
Number of deaths .....	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .....	Nil

### DEATHS

Deaths .....	74 Male, 71 Female	145
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .....		12.1
Comparability factor .....		0.84
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population .....		10.2
National death rate for England and Wales .....		11.6

### RECENT POPULATION CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Year	Mid-year population Registrar General's estimated figure	Population change during year	Change in population due to Births and Deaths during year	Change in population due to migration
1931	7,873	—	—	—
1941	8,407	—	—	—
1951	10,640	—	—	—
1953	10,430	—260	+13	—273
1954	10,520	+90	+3	+87
1955	11,100	+580	—	+580
1956	10,500	—600	+62	—662
1957	11,020	+520	+44	+476
1958	10,680	—34	+12	—46
1959	10,320	—360	+16	—376
1960	9,860	—460	+36	—496
1961	9,830	—30	+25	—55
1962	9,300*	—530	+29	—559
1963	9,920	+620	+46	+574
1964	10,460	+540	+86	+454
1965	10,470	+10	+45	—35
1966	10,710	+240	+34	+206
1967	10,900	+190	+78	+112
1968	10,730	—170	+72	—242
1969	11,200	+470	+52	+418
1970	11,490	+290	+57	+233
1971	11,980	+490	+38	+452

A minus sign in column (4) indicates excess of deaths over births, and plus sign is vice-versa.

\* Civilian population in 1962 estimated to be 9,225.



## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

(Extracted from Chief M.O.'s Report)

### Cancer

The deaths from cancer during the last eleven years are shown below:—

CANCER DEATHS	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Lung ... ..	6	2	1	2	4	3	7	4	11	5	9
Stomach ... ..	1	2	2	3	5	5	2	2	5	4	7
Breast ... ..	5	4	3	1	6	4	2	2	3	3	4
Uterus ... ..	2	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
Leukaemia ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Other Sites ... ..	12	14	10	12	13	12	14	18	16	12	9
Total deaths all sites	26	22	17	20	31	27	27	29	36	27	30

### Coronary Heart Disease

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

The following chart shows the total annual deaths in the district of the past eleven years from coronary artery disease:—

---

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Deaths ... ..	20	21	29	24	34	27	27	34	36	37	36

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### Infant deaths during first year of Life during 1971

Two infant deaths were recorded during the year:—

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
2 weeks	F.	Broncho Pneumonia due to Cystic Fibrosis.
6 hours	M.	Extreme Prematurity.

Five still births were recorded during the year, details of which are given below:—

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
39 weeks	F.	Intra Uterine Anoxia.
Unknown	F.	Intra Uterine Anoxia.
33 weeks	M.	Anencephaly.
30 weeks	F.	Anencephaly.
30 weeks	M.	Unknown.



## **SIMPLE GUIDE LINES TO A HEALTHIER WAY OF LIVING**

### **1. Eating Less**

It can be taken for granted that most of us eat too much, especially those past 40 years of age.

Try to avoid second helpings and whenever possible make do with one potato instead of two, and one slice of bread in place of two. Eating to excess can be a form of habit, easy to develop and difficult to break.

### **2. More Exercise**

Exercise keeps the joints flexible, increases the tone of the muscles, increases the cardiac reserve and in the long run has a beneficial effect on the blood pressure.

"A little a day keeps the cardiologist away."

No need to run six miles a day — just an evening constitutional, especially for the office-bound man.

3. Try to develop as many interests in life as possible, apart from the daily occupation — not always easy to achieve. Hobbies, including sport, either indulged in actively or passively, have an important influence on health, setting the mind free of obsession, prejudices and anxiety — far better than pills from the doctor.

### **4. Cup of Tea**

Far better stimulant and sedative than a cigarette.

5. Hot bath on going to bed, provided it is not after a large meal. Great relaxant of muscles, relieves anxiety, blood pressure lowered — one of the best home remedies.



# OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

Numbers of deaths by cause, in sex and age groups—St. Asaph R.D. 1971

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74	75 and over	
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ... ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ... ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	—
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
B21 Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(1) Other Endocrine, Etc., Diseases ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	1	5
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease ... ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease ... ..	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
					1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65—74			
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
B31 Influenza ... ..	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	
B32 Pneumonia ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
B32 Pneumonia ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema ....	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema ....	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
B33(2) Asthma ... ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	
B33(2) Asthma ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B34 Peptic Ulcer ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B34 Peptic Ulcer ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
B42 Congenital Anomalies ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B42 Congenital Anomalies ... ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ... ..	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BE48 All Other Accidents ... ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BE48 All Other Accidents ... ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..	M	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	9	25	32	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ... ..	F	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	22	37	



**TABLE SHOWING THE VITAL STATISTICS OF  
THE DISTRICT IN RECENT YEARS**

Year	Registrar General's Estimate of population	Number of Local Births, Registrar General's Return	Local Crude Rate per 1,000 Population	Local Adjusted Birth Rate	National Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Local Deaths, Registrar General's Return	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Adjusted Local Death Rate per 1,000 Population	National Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	Local Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	National Infant Mortality Rate
1882*	14,321	321	22.4	—	—	269	18.7	—	—	45	140	—
1911	7,534	169	22.5	—	—	105	13.8	—	—	14	82.3	—
1924	7,356	119	16.1	—	18.8	92	12	—	12.2	5	42	75.0
1931	7,873	109	13.8	—	—	111	14.07	—	12.3	4	36.6	—
1941	8,407	125	14.8	—	—	138	16.4	—	12.9	12	104.3	66.0
1951	10,640	148	13.91	18.1	15.5	111	10.43	10.12	12.5	8	54.5	29.6
1955	11,100	115	10.3	12.8	15.0	115	10.3	9.4	11.7	1	34.9	24.9
1960	9,860	142	14.0	17.2	17.1	106	10.7	10.3	11.5	1	7.04	21.7
1961	9,830	156	15.86	17.13	17.4	131	13.3	11.7	12.0	6	39.0	21.4
1962	9,300	148	15.91	16.22	18.0	119	12.8	10.6	11.9	2	13.5	21.6
1963	9,920	172	17.3	19.9	18.2	126	12.7	11.5	12.2	3	17.4	21.1
1964	10,460	187	17.8	20.5	18.4	101	9.6	8.7	11.3	2	10.7	20.0
1965	10,470	182	17.4	20.0	18.0	137	13.1	11.8	11.5	5	27.4	19.0
1966	10,710	177	15.6	17.9	17.7	133	12.3	10.8	11.7	6	34	18.9
1967	10,900	190	17.4	20	17.2	112	10.3	9	11.2	2	11	18.3
1968	10,730	215	20	23	16.9	143	13.3	11.7	11.8	3	14	18
1969	11,200	206	18.4	21.2	16.3	134	13.8	11.9	11.9	4	19	18
1970	11,490	194	16.9	19.4	16.0	137	11.9	10.0	11.7	1	5	18
1971	11,980	183	15.3	17.6	16.0	145	12.1	10.2	11.6	2	11	18

\* During this period the Sanitary District included St. Asaph R.D.C., Aled R.D.C. Prestatyn U.D.C., part of Holywell R.D.C: (Gronant), part of Abergele U.D.C. and Denbigh Borough.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1971:—

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 yr	inc. 1-2 yrs.	inc. 3-4 yrs.	inc. 5-9 yrs.	10-14+	15-20+	21-35+	36-65	over 65	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	11	—	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brucellosis (non-notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district. Two cases of tuberculosis came to the notice of the department and close liaison is maintained between the health department and the county tuberculosis health visitors.

Five cases of food poisoning were notified, and 11 cases of dysentery which was part of an epidemic that occurred at the same time in a neighbouring district.

## TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Age Period (Yrs.)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## Tuberculosis

Every County District Authority maintains a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering from tuberculosis, and during the year the total list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

PULMONARY	—	Males	.....	11
		Females	.....	5
NON-PULMONARY	—	Males	.....	3
		Females	.....	3
		Total	.....	22

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of some of the common infectious diseases in the past 11 years.

Disease.	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	3	2	4	1	5	2	2	1	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	2	3	2	1	5	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	160	52	41	40	21	11	43	3	—	32	—
Pneumonia	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	11
Food Poisoning	25	2	1	7	3	—	—	2	5	2	5
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	23	20	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	6	3	4	3	7	2	1	2	2	—	2
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	—

Not notifiable after 1968.

## Chest Clinic

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

## 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. This service was withdrawn at the end of 1967.



## **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.**

Clinics are held at the following places :—

**ST. ASAPH.**—Pen y Bont, The Roe, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month, at 2 p.m.

**RHUDDLAN.**—In front of the War Memorial Club, Rhuddlan, on 2nd and 4th Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic).

**DYSERTH.**—In the grounds of the Urdd Hall on the 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, at 2 p.m. (Mobile Clinic).

**BODELWYDDAN.**—In the grounds of Kinmel Park Camp, on 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month, at 2 p.m.

Doctors and Health Visitors are present at these clinics to give advice on infant health, and vaccinate and immunise babies and young children.

#### **Ante Natal Clinics**

Ante natal clinics are held at Rhyl Clinic and St. Asaph Hospital, and are staffed by hospital personnel under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Instruction and advice is given to expectant mothers by the Health Visitors on childbirth and baby management.

#### **Family Planning**

Advice is available at a special clinic in Flint and Rhyl.

#### **Cervical Smear Clinic**

Facilities available by appointment at Mercier House Clinic, Rhyl. Tel. 4655.

#### **Welfare Foods**

Distribution of Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D tablets and Orange Juice) is carried out in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service, Welfare Centres, Voluntary Committees and Shopkeepers.

The foods are available at most infant welfare clinics.



### **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 this service.

### **Section 23. Midwifery Services**

There are 6 midwives, who are also trained district nurses, employed in the district, who assist in ante-natal and post-natal care, and during the period of confinement of the mothers.

### **Section 24. Health Visitors.**

The equivalent of three health visitors (2 full-time and 1 school nurse) are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. Their 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 practitioner.

### **Section 25. Home Nursing Service**

This very valuable work is carried out by the district sisters, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly, as the proportion of old people rises in the community.

Fifteen Home Helps are employed by the County Council, usually on a part-time basis, in the district. This is an extremely useful post-war development.

### **Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation**

#### **Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis**

Immunisation, which consists of a course of three injections and oral doses of polio vaccine, is given to babies between the fourth and tenth month of life. A booster dose is given at primary school entry.

#### **Measles**

Immunisation consists of one injection at about the age of one year, after the completion of the course for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and there are very few adverse reactions.

Any child who has not had the disease naturally should be immunised.

#### **Smallpox**

Routine vaccination against smallpox has now been discontinued.

#### **Rubella (German Measles)**

Immunisation is offered to all girls between 11 and 14 in order to prevent possible harm to the unborn child should a pregnant woman contract the infection during pregnancy, especially during the early months. Parental consent is obtained before the injection is given.



All the preceding vaccinations can be given by the family doctor or at the local health authority clinic.

### **Tuberculosis**

All thirteen year old children are eligible for immunisation against the disease after parental consent has been obtained. The procedure involves one simple, painless injection of live attenuated bacilli (B.C.G.).

### **Section 27. Ambulance**

The Ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. Local stations are situated at Rhyl and Holywell.

### **Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care, and Loan of Equipment.**

Arrangements can be made for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for handicapped persons.

Equipment can also be hired from British Red Cross Society at the local branch headquarters in St. Asaph. The local voluntary organisation is to be highly commended for its efforts.

### **Mental Health and Sub-normality**

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

Sub-normal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school and who are not severely retarded (i.e. idiot category) are admitted to the Special School at Tirionfa, Rhuddlan, and in this centre they are trained to the limits of their capabilities.

### **School Health**

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during the year by me as Assistant County Medical Officer, and it is pleasing to record the high standard of general health and fitness of the children.

A new school has been opened in the Rhyl area for the needs of educationally sub normal primary and secondary school children.

### **Venereal Diseases**

Treatment is available at the following clinics :—

H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph — Males and Females, 5.00 to 6.30 p.m. Tuesdays.

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital — Male, Mondays 5 to 7 pm. Females, Friday 5 to 7 p.m. Diagnostic (both sexes) Wednesday 4 to 6 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary — Males, Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Females, Mondays 5 to 7 p.m.

The treatment is confidential and inclusive of travelling expenses.



### Nursing Homes

The following nursing homes in the district are registered with the County Council and inspected periodically :—

Bryn Cwybr, Rhyl Road, Rhuddlan (10 beds).

Plas Coch, Rhyl Road, St. Asaph (20 beds).

### Welfare Homes

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily can be admitted to County Council homes, which are situated at Y Gorlan, Brighton Road, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holm, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; Hafan Glyd, Shotton; Plas Coed, Rhyl; and at Mold.

A new home home has been opened at Holywell and further homes are under construction at Flint and the Maelor District.

### Section 47. National Assistance Act, 1948

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

During 1971 no legal action was necessary, although two instances occurred where persuasion was sufficient to induce the individuals to be admitted to a Home.

### Health Education and Food Hygiene

Lectures and films were given to nurses and kitchen staff of the H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph, by Mr. Lewis, County Health Inspector, and myself.

### Public Health Laboratory Service

The local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and his deputy, Dr. Griffiths, carried out the bacteriological examinations of specimens sent from the district. They have been most co-operative, and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

### Housing

The following number of houses were erected during 1971:—

Parish	Council Houses completed	Private Houses completed	Total No. of Council Houses in Parish
Bodelwyddan ...	—	22	91
Podfari ... ..	—	—	33
Cwm ... ..	—	—	22
Dyserth ... ..	—	28	164
Rhuddlan ... ..	—	70	245
St. Asaph ... ..	—	29	341
Tremeirchion ...	—	—	43
Waen ... ..	—	—	28
	Nil	149	968



The following table shows the number of applicants for Council houses and bungalows in the district at the end of 1971:—

Bodelwyddan ... ..	10
Bodfari ... ..	4
Cwm ... ..	1
Dyserth ... ..	20
Rhuddlan ... ..	39
St. Asaph ... ..	49
Tremeirchion ... ..	5
Waen ... ..	1
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**Table showing the trend of Housing Development in District.**

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
New Council Housing	47	50	26	51	57	32	7	—	—	6	—
New Private Housing ...	66	59	66	101	89	124	119	128	100	122	149
Total	113	109	92	152	146	156	126	128	100	128	149
No. of inhabited Properties ..	3,119	3,234	3,320	3,454	3,590	3,746	3,872	3,993	4,089	3,959	4,048
Population	9,830	9,300	9,920	10,460	10,470	10,710	10,850	11,100	11,200	11,490	11,980
Average No. of Persons per house ...	2.88	2.78	2.74	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.96

  

	1941	1951	1961	1971
Number of inhabited houses .....	2,236	2,581	3,119	4,048
Population .....	8,407	10,640	9,830	11,980
Average No of persons per house ..	3.7	4.1	2.88	2.96

## SLUM CLEARANCE

During 1971, the following representations were made:—

- 6 properties were the subject of closing orders.
- 2 properties were the subject of demolition orders.
- properties were the subject of undertakings not to re-let.
- demolition orders were revoked and closing orders substituted.



Steady progress was made on dealing with property which was unfit, and could not be repaired at reasonable cost. Encouragement was given by means of granting improvement grants, both Standard and Discretionary, to owners to improve property in their possession.

## Water Supply

The distribution of water within the Rural District is controlled by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board. The exception to this is a small area of the Parish of Dyserth which is supplied by the Central Flintshire Water Board.

Seventy-nine bacteriological samples were taken from the mains supply at regular intervals. During 1971, one sample was found to be below "Class I" by Ministry of Health standard.

The private well supplies within the District were also sampled during the year.

The following is the analyst's report on 2 chemical samples taken by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board:—

Samples submitted at time of writing the report.—

### Sample marked Trecastell Filter Station

#### Analysis—

Appearance ... ..	clear & colourless
Odour ... ..	Nil
Reaction, pH ... ..	7.2
Colour (Hazen Units) ... ..	less than 5
	parts per million
Total solids ... ..	340
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ... ..	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia ... ..	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites ... ..	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ... ..	2.0
Chlorides, as Cl ... ..	29
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C ... ..	0.4
Total hardness ... ..	256
Temporary hardness ... ..	188
Permanent hardness ... ..	68
Alkalinity ... ..	188
Total residual chlorine ... ..	Nil
Free available chlorine ... ..	Nil
Potassium, as K ... ..	0.3
Anionic synthetic detergents ... ..	—
Manganese, as Mn ... ..	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates ... ..	—
Poisonous metals ... ..	Nil



**Sample marked Glascoed Filter Station**

Analysis—	
Appearance ... ..	clear & colourless
Odour ... ..	Nil
Reaction, pH ... ..	7.0
Colour (Hazen Units) ... ..	less than 5
	parts per million
Total solids ... ..	100
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ... ..	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia ... ..	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites ... ..	very slight
Nitrogen as nitrates ... ..	1.0
Chlorides, as Cl ... ..	17
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C ... ..	1.7
Total hardness ... ..	59
Temporary hardness ... ..	46
Permanent hardness ... ..	13
Alkalinity ... ..	46
Total residual chlorine ... ..	Nil
Free available chlorine ... ..	Nil
Potassium, as K ... ..	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents ... ..	—
Manganese, as Mn ... ..	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates ... ..	—
Poisonous metals ... ..	Nil

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

All properties within the Rural District are provided with an internal water supply. 3 farms are served by wells. These premises are in the Bodfari and Tremeirchion areas.

**Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

The vast majority of dwellings except a proportion of farmhouses are connected to main drainage. Where main drainage facilities do not exist septic tanks are utilized, but there are still a few cesspools and there is a night soil collection once weekly from three properties.

DYSERTH—Adequate main drainage facilities.

CWM — Scheme under consideration and planning. Urgent need for the scheme to proceed.

RHUALLT—Scheme is now being prepared to convey the sewage from the properties in the village to the St. Asaph sewage works.

TREMEIRCHION—Adequate sewerage facilities.

BODFARI—Adequate sewerage facilities.

WAEN—Dwellings in the parish utilize individual or communal septic tanks.



ST. ASAPH—Construction work has now commenced on the enlargement of the sewage disposal works.

RHUDDLAN—Partial treatment only. Urgent need for full treatment and enlargement of disposal works.

BODELWYDDAN—Adequate sewerage facilities.

### **Slaughtering Facilities**

Two slaughterhouses in the district and one knacker's yard were in operation during the year.

A very large extension to the Waen Abattoir is under construction and will be operational in 1972. This abattoir will be an extremely modern and efficient plant and part of the output will be for export; the plant having been specially designed for this purpose.

### **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

Number of site licences operating at 31st December, 1971 ...	14
Total number of caravans/chalets ... ..	973
Tented camping sites ... ..	2

Rapid progress has been maintained in bringing the caravan sites up to standard, frequent inspections continue to be made of caravan sites.

### **Infected Articles**

The disinfection of infected articles, such as bedding, can be carried out through arrangements made by the Public Health Inspector with Rhyl U.D.C.

### **Superannuation**

During the year 3 medical examinations were carried out on staff either for fitness to commence employment or because of absence from work through ill-health.

### **Inspections under Factories Act, 1937 to 1959.**

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



## SMOKING AND HEALTH

An Anti-Smoking Clinic was held in the Rhyl Town Hall in September, 1971, and just over 20 people attended the five evening sessions, at which films and demonstrations were given and the members of the audience were asked to participate.

The response from the public attendance-wise was very disappointing, but I have recently written to the people who attended, asking for their comments. It would appear from the replies I have received that about half have restarted smoking, although not smoking to the same extent as prior to the clinic.

The main risks to health from smoking cigarettes are:—

### 1. Lung Cancer

In heavy smokers there is a 15-30 times greater risk of developing cancer of the lung as against non-smokers, and it has also been shown that the risk is increased by the inhalation of smoke, by the earlier onset of smoking by taking more puffs from each cigarette; by keeping the cigarette in the mouth between puffs; and by relighting half smoked cigarettes. Recent studies have suggested that filter type cigarettes may have slightly reduced the risk of developing lung cancer, compared with unfiltered cigarettes. Cigar smoking and pipe smoking seem to have a smaller effect on the incidence of cancer of the lung. This may be due to the fact that most of the dangerous inhalants are condensed in the pipe or cigar before inhalation. When people give up smoking, it has been shown that the risk of developing lung cancer falls significantly and steadily over the years.

Between 1951 and 1966 half of the doctors in the United Kingdom who used to smoke, stopped smoking over the period, and this compares with the general consumption of cigarettes over the same period, which has been unchanged. The incidence of cancer of the lung has fallen considerably amongst doctors, and this strongly suggests that stopping smoking of cigarettes will reduce the general mortality from this appalling disease, which last year accounted for the deaths of over 30,000 men.

It has been stated as an argument by smokers that lung cancer does occur amongst non-smokers, and this is true, but the incidence is extremely small, and of course, cancer can occur in any organ of the body at any age.

### 2. Bronchitis and Emphysema

Many studies of this disease have been carried out throughout the world in the past 20 years and there has been a strong correlation between the prevalence of excess production of sputum, the incidence of bronchitis and the number of cigarettes smoked. These symptoms usually



abate when smokers cut down their cigarette consumption or stop smoking. Every aspect of lung function is affected by cigarette smoke. There is a narrowing of the airways, impairment of gas transfers (oxygen, etc.) across the lung membrane, diminution of exercise tolerance, etc.

Amongst doctors in England and Wales, aged between 30 and 60, many of whom stopped smoking cigarettes, there was a 30% reduction in bronchitis mortality between 1953 and 1965 and this compares with a reduction of only 4% in all men of the same age group in England and Wales over the same period, amongst whom there was no reduction in cigarette smoking.

### **3. Coronary Heart Disease**

The mortality from this disease has steadily increased over the last half century, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the western world. The cause of this increase is still largely unknown, but it is believed that cigarette smoking is a significant factor. Other factors, of course, are physical inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes; etc.

Cigarette smoking or the injection of nicotine promotes the release of chemicals from the adrenals, and these affect the components of the blood, tending to increase the fatty content of the blood and also tending to cause cardiac irregularities. This, repeated many times a day, many days of the year and over many years, does, of course, eventually damage the heart and arterial system. The stopping of cigarette smoking in an otherwise heavy smoker, can reduce the risk of developing a heart attack by up to 30%.

### **4. Other Diseases whose causation may be related to cigarette smoking**

It is believed that cigarette smoking may be a factor in the causation of cancer of the urinary tract and in particular, cancer of the bladder as there is a higher incidence of this disease amongst cigarette smokers. Scientists are still unravelling the various chemical components in cigarette smoke, and it may perhaps be shown in years to come that there are many more than the two or three known cancer producing agents in cigarette smoke.

### **How to stop Smoking**

The Health Education Council have produced an excellent booklet on this subject and this is available at the Health Department.

They refer in their leaflet to the various types of smoker:—

1. The stimulation smokers, who smoke to give themselves a lift, a perk to keep them going and prevent themselves slowing down. If this kind of smoker gives up, he looks for a substitute stimulant like tea, coffee, beer, etc.



2. The handling smokers, who must have something to hold, manipulate, and watch. Pipe smokers belong to this classification.
3. The relaxation smokers, who are referred to in the cigarette advertisement, and enjoy a cigarette after a good meal and relaxation in familiar surroundings.
4. The crutch smokers, who light cigarettes in moments of stress, when they are upset or beset by cares and worries.
5. The craving smokers, who are physically addicted to tobacco.
6. The habit smokers, who smoke automatically and are often surprised to find a cigarette in their mouths when they are looking for another one!

### **Plan of action to help you stop smoking**

There are many ways of trying to stop smoking, but I would suggest that smokers might find it easier to give up smoking if they plan this event with a change of surroundings or change in their routine. This could be done whilst they are on holiday or perhaps during a short break from work. It would be advantageous to decide in advance that one is going to give up smoking and then attempt to stop for good.

The first week after deciding to stop smoking is the most difficult, and it may be necessary, in some cases it is absolutely necessary, to try to find an alternative, such as something to chew, e.g., sweets or some other form of agent to occupy one's mind and thoughts during the period when the desire for a cigarette becomes pre-eminent. Try also to vary your routine whilst at work and try to persuade your colleagues at work who offer you cigarettes to refrain from doing so.

Most people find that their appetite improves and fear they will put on weight. There is no doubt that there is a certain weight gain in the first few weeks after stopping smoking, but this is due to a period of adjustment by the body and this weight gain will settle down after some weeks. Nevertheless, it is important to take more exercise during these weeks to combat this increase in weight, which in some cases is due to increased fluid retention. Try to combat temptations by travelling in "No Smoking" compartments on trains and buses, and if you have managed to give up the habit, try then to persuade your friends to follow your example.

If the public feel that they would welcome further anti-smoking clinics in the district, I would be willing to put on future campaigns should there be a general desire.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1971

TABLE 1

## GENERAL STATISTICS

**Drainage**

Number of new drains to properties laid and tested .....	246
Number of choked and defective drains .....	121
Number of new water closets installed in the district .....	144
Number of privies converted to W.C.s .....	—

**Scavenging**

Number of pail closets emptied .....	104
Number of refuse bins emptied .....	164,296
Number of loads of refuse .....	1,586
(Decrease in number of loads taken to tip due to purchase of larger capacity vehicle).	

**Abatement of Nuisances**

Number of Preliminary Notices served .....	2
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with .....	2
Number of Abatement Notices served .....	—
Number of Abatement Notices complied with .....	—
Number of prosecutions .....	Nil

**Infectious Diseases**

Number of notified cases .....	20
Number of enquiries into food poisoning cases .....	Nil
Number of premises disinfected .....	Nil

**Slaughterhouses**

Number of licensed slaughterhouses .....	2
Number of licensed slaughtermen .....	5
Number of knackers yards .....	1

**Ice Cream**

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream..	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream .....	58
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination .....	Nil

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

Number of premises registered for manufacture of sausages .....	7
---	---

**Rodent Control**

Number of farms inspected .....	20
Number of farms found to be infested .....	18
Number of dwellings inspected .....	132
Number of dwellings found to be infested .....	115



## Food Hygiene

The number of premises coming within the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1970, are as follows:—

Cafes and Licensed Restaurants ... ..	16
Licensed Premises ... ..	30
Greengrocers' and Greengrocers' Shops ... ..	39
Butchers' Shops ... ..	7
Bakehouses ... ..	5
*Sweets and Confectionery ... ..	19
Fishmongers' Shops ... ..	3
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	6
School Canteens ... ..	10

\*Sweets are sold as a side line by many shops, these have been included in the figures above. ...

Applicants for permission in respect of plans of food premises are informed of the requirements of the Regulations in order that new or altered premises comply fully with the provisions thereof.

## Housing Act, 1969

### Section 45 — Qualification Certificates.

Applications received ... ..	13
Applications granted ... ..	3
Applications pending ... ..	10

### Section 46 — Certificates of Provisional Approval.

Applications received ... ..	3
Applications granted ... ..	3

## Improvement Grants, 1971

Number of Discretionary Grants approved ... ..	33
Discretionary Grant Aid approved ... ..	£20,244
Total Paid for Discretionary Grants ... ..	£11,557
Number of Standard Grants approved ... ..	2
Standard Grant Aid approved ... ..	£370
Total Paid for Standard Grants ... ..	£428

## Factories and Workshops

Inquiries for factory sites continue to come in, but, at the moment, it has not been possible to satisfy the enquirers. Tentative agreement has been reached, with the County Planning Officer, to earmark a neighbouring Army Camp as an Industrial Estate, should it be vacated.

No legal proceedings were instituted in respect of factory premises in the district during the year.



TABLE 2

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned for the year 1971

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected } .....	1,876	58	34	41,357	785
Number killed } .....					
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	2	—	1	8	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	205	9	4	279	51
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis .....	11.04%	15.5%	14.7%	0.7%	7%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases condemned .....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned .....	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1	—	—	128	12
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration .....	1	—	—	—	—
Total weight of meat condemned — 2 ton 3 cwt. 43 lbs.					

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, a 100% meat inspection service is provided, and all carcases inspected at the private slaughterhouses in the district are stamped on being passed fit for human consumption. Meat inspection continues to be carried out on Saturdays and Sundays and on most evenings outside normal working hours.

There has been no change in the scale of charges for meat inspection, these being: 12.5 pence per head of cattle, 3.75 pence for calves, 2.5 pence for sheep and lambs, and 3.75 pence for pigs.

### UN SOUND FOOD

Retailers in the district voluntarily surrender any unsound food in their possession for destruction after inspection by the Public Health Inspector. The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:—

Canned Meats ... ..	59 lbs.
Cooked Meats ... ..	28 lbs.
Fish ... ..	14 lbs.
Fruit ... ..	—
Other foods ... ..	21 lbs.



### Mobile Shops

It is thought there are probably 10 mobile shops (excluding ice cream vendors) operating within the district, some of whom are based within the area and some operating from without.

Several inspections have been made and improvements have been effected in the vehicles used.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sampling of foodstuffs for chemical analysis is carried out in the Rural District by Mr. Elwyn Lewis, Flintshire County Health Inspector, who has kindly prepared the following report :—

Description of Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk ... ..	14	14	—
Dairy Products ... ..	4	4	—
Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	3	3	—
Sausages and Meat Products ...	4	4	—
Miscellaneous Products ... ..	10	10	—
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 35	<hr/> —

No evidence of fungicides, pesticides or prohibited colouring matter was found.

Twelve samples of feeding stuffs were taken under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act.

All samples examined under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and Trade Description Act were satisfactory.

### RAIN GAUGE

Diameter of funnel — 5 inches.

Height of top above ground — 12 inches.

Height of ground above sea level — 195 feet.

Average rainfall for 10 years taken at Rhyl Meteorological Station is as follows:

1962 — 20.00 inches	1967 — 29.99 inches
1963 — 19.92 inches	1968 — 29.99 inches
1964 — 20.38 inches	1969 — 28.55 inches
1965 — 29.14 inches	1970 — 26.69 inches
1966 — 27.24 inches	1971 — 666 mm.



# Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Inspections continued during the year on newly-registered premises and other establishments were revisited to ensure continued compliance with the requirements of the Act. Infringements were mainly related to temperature, non display of the abstract of the Act and provision of the specified first-aid equipment.

Details of premises and inspections are listed below.

**TABLE A**  
**Registrations and General Inspections**

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises re- ceiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices .....	4	29	16
Retail Shops .....	1	35	18
Wholesale shops, warehouses .....	—	5	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .....	3	16	16
Fuel storage depots .....	—	3	1
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>55</b>

**TABLE B**  
**Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections)  
to Registered Premises** ..... 65

**TABLE C**  
**Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises  
at end of Year**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons employed (2)
Offices .....	147
Retail Shops .....	94
Wholesale departments, warehouses .....	15
Catering establishments open to the public ...	104
Canteens .....	—
Fuel storage depots .....	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>Total Males .....</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Total Females .....</b>	<b>204</b>



**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961**

**PART I OF THE ACT**

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	5	12	2	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	50	9	1	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .....	4	1	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases."

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	3	3	—	1	—



**PART VIII OF THE ACT****Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)**

Only 3 outworkers were employed in the District; being engaged in the finishing of wearing apparel.







