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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., M.F.C.M.

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

for the year 1972

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1972

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1972, which is the last report due to impending local government reorganisation.

The provisional estimate of the population of the District in June 1972 was 12,270, which was an increase of 290 over the previous year.

197 births were registered giving a standardised birth rate of 16.4 per thousand population compared with the national figure of 14.8. There were no deaths of infants under one year of age, which was a record, an event rarely attained in this country except in very small local authorities. Two still-births were notified, giving a local still-birth rate of ten per thousand births compared with the national figure of twelve. 161 deaths occurred in the area, and after adjustment the standardised death rate was 10.9 per thousand population compared with 12.1 for England and Wales. Analyses of the death returns for 1972 show that only three deaths occurred in persons under the age of 35 years, and that 75 of the deaths were in people over the age of 75.

The commonest cause of death was coronary artery disease, which caused 52 deaths, of which 14 were under 65 years of age. Cancer accounted for 35 deaths, of which the commonest primary site in the body was cancer of the lung (9 deaths). The third commonest cause of deaths was cerebrovascular disease (stroke), which caused 25 deaths, the majority of which were in women over the age of 75 years.

The year passed off uneventfully from the aspect of infectious diseases, although it must be fully understood that only a small proportion of all infections are notified. Many infections are viral and often trivial and little more than a nuisance; others can be much more serious and yet not notifiable under the current regulations.

On the whole the health statistics of the District are very satisfactory, a fact which may well be due to a relatively stable population, although there is an influx of retired people coming to live in the area for the first time and taking advantage of the beautiful surroundings and the clean atmosphere, which is a feature of the district.

Planning of the Cwm, Rhualt, and Rhuddlan sewerage schemes continued during the year and I earnestly hope that these schemes will be started before the reorganisation of local government, an exercise that is bound to be disorganising for a time before the benefits of reorganisation bear fruit. Construction commenced on the enlargement of the St. Asaph sewage works and this should be operational by the end of 1973.

Further progress has been made during the year in improving the sanitary arrangements at caravan sites, but from the amenity aspect I am of the opinion that there is considerable scope for improvement in the visual appearance of these sites. They should be less visibly obtrusive and the application of a certain amount of war-time camouflage would do a lot of good and I see no real reason for having caravans painted in vivid colours. There should be more care given to screening with trees where this is possible, and the layout should be more imaginative.

Quarrying activities continue to concern the Council, especially after the unfortunate incident at Dyserth when large boulders penetrated the roof of the local primary school. It is very much to be regretted that the northern end of Moel Hiraddug will be obliterated in the interests of the "national economy", and the need for basic raw materials. Let us hope that during this process the inhabitants of Dyserth have the **LEAST POSSIBLE DISTURBANCE** especially as I understand the output of the quarry is to be increased considerably in the near future.

I should like to express my gratitude to the voluntary workers in the District for their excellent work and in particular to those who work in the meals on wheels service. Voluntary workers deserve the highest possible support and encouragement in this age of state dependence and the attitude of some members of the public in "taking everything for granted". Let us try to encourage still further voluntary work in conjunction with the new local government and area health authorities. Outside influences are always beneficial and can "ginger up" rather lethargic official bodies which may not be providing the service to the public which they deserve.

May I also express my thanks to members of the Council and my colleagues for their interest and support throughout the years of my association with the Authority and for those who are 'retiring' may I also take the liberty of extending my wishes for a very long, happy and healthy retirement.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Land area	22,300 acres
Population at mid-year 1972 (Registrar General's estimate)	12,270
Population change compared with previous year (increase)	290
Number of inhabited properties at the end of 1972	4,227
Rateable Value for the year ended March 1972	£434,407
Product of 1p. rate for the year ended March 1972	£4,058

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE RURAL DISTRICT

The District lies in the Vale of Clwyd and is situated between the range of hills on the eastern boundary which runs from the sea at Prestatyn southwards to the Llandegla Moors, and on the western side by another range of hills which culminate in the Denbighshire Moors, and also the head waters of the River Clwyd.

The climate is mild, dry and bracing, and has a low rainfall averaging about 30 inches a year.

The District is noted for its rich pasture lands and beautiful scenery and old residences, castles and historic associations. This rural background has changed in the past twenty years when many new light industries have been established in the District which provide a fairly balanced employment for men and women in glass production, assembly of electrical equipment, printing, holiday and the catering industry and farming.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	100 Male, 97 Female	197
Legitimate live births	94 Male, 90 Female	184
Illegitimate live births	6 Male, 7 Female	13
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births		70
National illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births		90
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population		16.1
Birth rate comparability factor for district		1.02
Birth rate standardised		16.4
National birth rate per 1,000 population		14.8
Still births (total)		2
Legitimate still births		2
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		10
Infant deaths under age of 1 year		—
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year		—
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year		—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		—
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births		17
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		—
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 (under 4 weeks of age)...	—
National Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	12
Total PeriNatal deaths (still born and deaths under 1 week combined)	2
Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	10
National Peri-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	22
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	—
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	—
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	97 Male, 64 Female	161
Crude death rate per 1,000 population		13.1
Comparability factor		0.83
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population		10.9
National death rate for England and Wales		12.1

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
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
1972	12,270	+290	+36	+254

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

Cancer

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

CANCER DEATHS	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Lung	2	1	2	4	3	7	4	11	5	9	9
Stomach	2	2	3	5	5	2	2	5	4	7	4
Breast	4	3	1	6	4	2	2	3	3	4	5
Uterus	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
Leukaemia	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Other Sites	14	10	12	13	12	14	18	16	12	9	15
Total deaths... .. (all sites)	22	17	20	31	27	27	29	36	27	30	35

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 table shows the total annual deaths in the district in the past eleven years from coronary artery disease.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Deaths	21	29	24	34	27	27	34	36	37	36	52

Infant deaths during first year of Life during 1972

No infant deaths were recorded during the year.

Two still births were recorded by the Registrar General, but there is no local record of these deaths. Further details from the Registrar General have been requested.

ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
EXTRACT FROM 1971 CENSUS

Age Groups	All Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	11,190	5,170	6,020
0-4	980	505	480
5-9	915	475	440
10-14	815	365	450
15-19	670	295	380
20-24	720	330	390
25-29	720	325	395
30-34	670	330	340
35-39	535	275	260
40-44	565	285	280
45-49	580	250	330
50-54	605	270	335
55-59	685	325	360
60-64	730	315	415
65-69	755	345	410
70-74	570	245	325
75-79	345	145	200
80-84	215	70	145
85-89	90	25	65
90-94	30	5	20
95 and over	5	—	5

By courtesy of the Registrar General.

3,775 households occupied by 10,530 persons.

Of the householders in permanent dwellings, 4.9% of the people were living more than one to a room compared with 5.3% for Flintshire.

EXTRACT FROM 1971 CENSUS

Parish	Population	Number of householders	Persons per room	Absent private households
Bodelwyddan	1430	460	0.65	40
Bodfari	325	115	0.54	10
Cwm	310	110	0.52	10
Dyserth	1765	660	0.53	40
Rhuddlan	3175	1180	0.54	35
St. Asaph	2780	990	0.56	25
Tremeirchion	540	190	0.50	10
Waen	230	75	0.51	5

By courtesy of the Registrar General.

Flintshire — Density of persons per room	0.57
Average for St. Asaph R.D.C.	0.55
County Population — 172,295	
Number of households in the County of Flint	58,705
Absent households	1,485 (percentage 2.5%)
% of absent households in St. Asaph R.D.C.	4.7%

OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

Numbers of deaths by cause, in sex and age groups—St. Asaph R.D., 1972

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-4	5-14	AGE IN YEARS							75 and over		
								15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over			
B6(1) Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B23 Anaemias	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**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
1972	12,270	197	16.1	16.4	14.8	161	13.1	10.9	12.1	—	—	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 1972:—

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 ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brucellosis (non-notifiable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TUBERCULOSIS CASES

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

* Death due to late effects of respiratory T.B.

Tuberculosis

Every County District Authority maintains a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering from tuberculosis, and during the year the 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	.....	10
		Females	.....	5
NON-PULMONARY	—	Males	.....	3
		Females	.....	3
		Total	.....	21
				—

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

Disease.	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Scarlet Fever	2	4	1	5	2	2	1	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	3	2	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	52	41	40	21	11	43	3	—	32	—	3
Pneumonia	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	11	—
Food Poisoning	2	1	7	3	—	—	2	5	2	5	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Puerperal Pyrexia	2	23	20	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	3	4	3	7	2	1	2	2	—	2	1
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	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.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

With the impending dissolution of the existing local authorities, it is timely to review the previous reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the St. Asaph Rural Sanitary Authority, later to be replaced by the St. Asaph Rural District Council (Flints) and St. Asaph Rural District Council (Denbigh).

Records available in the office date back to 1892, and Dr. Lloyd Roberts, the first Medical Officer of Health, gives details of the causes of death at that time. The largest single cause of death was pneumonia, which claimed one fifth of all the deaths, followed by tuberculosis, and then heart disease.

The infant mortality rate for 1892 was 167 per thousand births compared with today's national figure of 12, and during the year there were four cases of typhoid fever, seven cases of diphtheria, and 13 cases of scarlet fever, and this number of cases was considered normal for that time.

The Sanitary Authority at that time covered an area which included Denbigh, Abergele, the Aled Rural District Council, Prestatyn, and part of the Holywell Rural District area, and many of the sick and poor were admitted to the St. Asaph Workhouse.

A detailed account is given of the negotiations for the take over of the local private water company by the Rhyl Urban District Council, and also the concern for the importation of cholera into the District by visiting seamen. The Medical Officer refers in this context to the local outbreak of cholera in Rhuddlan in 1831 when there were over 103 cases, with 45 deaths in a six weeks period. He states that the outbreak was caused by infectious persons entering the District from ships arriving at Rhuddlan.

In subsequent years, the Medical Officer reviews the developments that took place at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present century and the changes consequent upon the Local Government Act of 1888 when the Urban and the Rural Authorities were set up. He stressed the need for the provision of adequate sewerage facilities and the abolition of pail closets and the night collection service. There were a large number of shallow wells in the urban areas until the Boer War, and reference is made to St. Asaph for example to the very shallow wells in The Roe, Gas Street, Ducks Pool and Keens Row. All of these showed heavy contamination.

The infant mortality rate remained fairly constant until about 1910 when there was some reduction. The death rate over the same period VARIE from 12.8 to 20 per thousand population.

The illegitimacy rate was on the average quite high over this period and, for example, in 1912 it was 14% which is much higher than the present day figure.

It is interesting to note over the passage of years the increasing importance played by the County Council in the provision of personal health services initially in the provision of clinic premises and latterly in the provision of District Nursing personnel, vaccination and immunisation procedures, etc.

The work of the early Medical Officers of Health was largely sanitarian and the front cover of every report had the Latin words "Sanitas Sanitatum Omnia Sanitas", and the main feature and work of the Medical Officer was literally the encouragement of the provision of the basic sanitary needs of the community, that is the provision of wholesome and adequate water supply, sewerage facilities, collection of refuse and adequate housing.

As the years passed by, more of this work became the province of the Public Health Inspector who initially, of course, was the Inspector of Nuisances, and later on became the Sanitary Inspector, and is now the Public Health Inspector, and perhaps after 1974 will be given some very important title as the post of Medical Officer of Health next year will disappear into oblivion and history.

In ~~the~~ later years when Dr. Lloyd took over in 1914, he describes graphically the health problems arising with the construction of the Kinmel Camp in 1914, and later the provision of the new Bodelwyddan sewage works to serve the Camp. ~~In~~ later ~~years~~ he urges the need for the provision of an isolation hospital at St. Asaph, and in the late "30's", prior to the outbreak of war there was a large extension provided which nowadays is part of the present maternity wing of the H.M. Stanley Hospital. This section of the hospital was designed by Mr. Roberts, uncle of the present Architect to the Council.

For a short time during the last war, Mr. Holmes, F.R.C.S., was Medical Officer and later succeeded by Dr. Rhydwen who recently passed away. It is reasonable and fair to say that the sanitary circumstances of the District now are as satisfactory as they need be, with the exception perhaps of one or two isolated areas where there are still a few pail closets and septic tanks.

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. They carry out ante-natal, confinement and post natal care.

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 immunisation course for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. There are very few 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 social workers 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 School 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. Admission to this school is by selection from the age of 7 years.

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, Mold, Llysnant, Prestatyn and Llys Gwenffrawd, Holywell.

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 1972 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 1972:—

Parish	Council Houses completed	Private Houses completed	Total No. of Council Houses in Parish
Bodelwyddan ...	—	8	91
Bodfari	—	—	33
Cwm	—	—	22
Dyserth	8	25	172
Rhuddlan	—	47	246
St. Asaph	—	6	341
Tremeirchion ...	—	—	43
Waen	—	—	28
	8	86	976

The following table shows the number of applicants for Council houses and bungalows in the district at the end of 1972:—

	Houses	Bungalows
Bodelwyddan	13	2
Bodfari	1	2
Cwm	—	—
Dyserth	10	10
Rhuddlan	27	12
St. Asaph	35	10
Tremeirchion	1	1
Waen	1	—
	88	37

GRAND TOTAL — 125

Table showing the trend of Housing Development in District.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New Council Housing	50	26	51	57	32	7	—	—	6	—	8
New Private Housing	59	66	101	89	124	119	128	100	122	149	86
Total No. of inhabited Properties	109	92	152	146	156	126	128	100	128	149	94
Population	3,234	3,320	3,454	3,590	3,746	3,872	3,993	4,089	3,959	4,048	4,217
Average No. of Persons per house	2.78	2.74	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.96	2.9

	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

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF HOUSING AMENITIES

England and Wales — percentage of dwellings lacking in 1971:—

W.C. inside	— 11.9%
Fixed bath	— 9.5%
Wash house	— 0.5%
One or more of these amenities	— 13.9%
Dwellings with all these amenities	— 83%

By courtesy of the Registrar General
EXTRACTS FROM 1971 CENSUS

All tenancies and households	Total	Without hot water supply %	Without bath %	Exclusive use of W.C. outside only %	W.C. shared outside %	No flush W.C. %	No. dwellings with excl. use of toilet outside hot water and fixed bath
FLINTSHIRE							
Total	55685	4.2	6.9	87.0	0.2	2.8	87.2
Owner Occupier	35355	3.1	5.7	44.8	0.2	2.4	91.1
Council Houses	14295	1.0	1.1	36.2	—	0.3	92.4
Private Rented—							
Unfurnished	7190	15.6	24.3	20.8	0.7	9.6	64.7
Rented Furnished	1740	5.5	7.8	4.3	0.9	2.6	38.3
Not Stated	125	4.0	4.0	—	—	4.0	84.0
DENBIGHSHIRE							
Total	63090	5.3	9.4	8.6	0.3	2.4	85.5
Owner Occupier	29856	4.0	8.2	6.9	0.2	2.3	88.4
Council Houses	21995	6.9	1.3	98.8	—	0.2	95.0
Private Rented—							
Unfurnished	9875	18.4	30.2	24.4	1.1	7.4	60.2
Rented Furnished	1255	9.6	13.5	7.2	2.0	2.8	52.2
Not Stated	100	16.0	2.0	1.0	—	5.0	65.0
AGGREGATE OF RURALS IN FLINTSHIRE							
Total	27470	5.9	9.2	8.0	0.3	5.0	84.8
Owner Occupier	15870	5.1	8.4	5.6	0.3	4.5	87.8
Council Houses	7005	0.6	0.7	7.0	—	6.5	91.8
Private Rented—							
Unfurnished	3955	18.3	27.1	19.3	6.9	14.9	60.9
Rented Furnished	615	8.1	11.4	6.5	6.8	5.7	81.3
Not Stated	25	—	20.0	—	—	20.0	80.0
AGGREGATE FOR RURALS IN DENBIGHSHIRE							
Total	29970	7.5	13.6	11.3	6.5	4.6	81.2
Owner Occupier	12575	6.9	14.3	10.7	6.4	5.1	81.1
Council Houses	11825	1.1	1.6	4.4	0.1	0.4	94.4
Private Rented—							
Unfurnished	5160	22.9	38.3	28.2	1.6	12.6	53
Rented Furnished	360	19.4	26.4	13.9	2.8	8.3	61.1
Not Stated	50	10.0	20.0	10.0	—	10.0	70.0
ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL							
Total	3780	2.1	3.6	5.0	0.1	1.7	91.8
Owner Occupier	2155	1.6	3.0	2.1	0.2	1.2	95.6
Council Houses	960	0.5	—	10.4	—	6.5	88.5
Private Rented—							
Unfurnished	510	7.8	12.7	8.8	1.0	6.9	80.4
Rented Furnished	155	—	3.2	3.2	—	—	93.5
Not Stated	5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

The Housing Standards in the St. Asaph Rural District are considerably better than those in other rural districts in Flintshire and Denbighshire—91.8% of dwellings have exclusive use of inside toilet, fixed bath and hot water, compared with the average for Flintshire of 87.2% and 83% for England and Wales.

SLUM CLEARANCE

During 1972, the following housing representations were made: —

- 4 properties were the subject of closing orders.
- 2 properties were the subject of demolition orders.
- no properties were the subject of undertakings not to re-let.
- no demolition orders were revoked and closing orders substituted.

Steady progress was made on dealing with property which was unfit, but could not be repaired at reasonable cost. Grant aid was given to owners to help improve such properties.

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.

The fluoride content of the Glascoed water and that from the Trecastell Works is less than .1 parts per million (.1 mg/litre).

Concern was expressed nationally regarding any dangers that might arise through the consumption of water flowing through lead service pipes, especially where the water supply is from upland peat areas. Investigations were carried out in the St. Asaph Rural District and samples were taken from houses where there was known to be a lead service pipe. In the first instance samples were taken after overnight standing and then further samples were taken during the course of the day. Fourteen samples were analysed and eleven were found to contain less than 0.1 parts per million (.1 mg/litre) of lead which is the World Health Organisation maximum permissible level. The three samples that were over 0.1 parts per million (.1 mg/litre) were only marginally over the limit and this occurred after overnight standing. The advice I would give under these circumstances is that it is imperative to run the water for a short time first thing in the morning before use where there is a lead service pipe in the dwelling.

Samples of greens, grass and earth were sent for analysis in areas where there were known to be lead workings in the past, and I am pleased to say that all the samples of vegetation and vegetables showed no significant uptake of lead. There was a high concentration of lead in the soil in the region of the workings which is only natural, but the lead is in an inert state and therefore unlikely to be a source of contamination to vegetation and water supply. These findings were also confirmed in the adjoining districts of Holywell and Prestatyn where lead mining has taken place in the past.

57 bacteriological samples were taken from the mains supply at regular intervals. In 1972 three samples were found to be below "Class 1" 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 the time of writing the report:—

Sample marked Trecastell Filter Station

Analysis—

Appearance	clear & colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.1
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
	parts per million
Total solids	311
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.6
Chlorides, as Cl	25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	0.5
Total hardness	245
Temporary hardness	170
Permanent hardness	75
Alkalinity	170
Total residual chlorine	Nil
Free available chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	1.9
Anionic synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	28

Opinion—

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory.

Sample marked Glascoed Filter Station

Analysis—

Appearance	clear & colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.4
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5 parts per million
Total solids	119
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	19
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C	1.0
Total hardness	63
Temporary hardness	34
Permanent hardness	19
Alkalinity	34
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
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.0

Opinion—

The chemical condition of this water is satisfactory

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

All dwellings in the Rural District are provided with a public water supply, although three farms are also served by wells and one of these farms is served exclusively by a deep well, samples from which have been satisfactory in recent times. This farm is situated in Bodfari parish.

The quality of water supply in the District is satisfactory in all areas, although a new service pipe is required to the Council houses at Tremeirchion. This should be provided as soon as possible.

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.

Two of the pail closets are in the Bryniau area of Dyserth. Cesspools are constructed where it is impossible to provide septic tanks which can function satisfactorily, for example in areas where the soil structure contains a great deal of clay or where there is no suitable means of disposing of the outflow from the septic tank.

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 continues on the enlargement of the sewage disposal works.

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

BODELWYDDAN—A Consultant's Report has been received during 1972, and has indicated inadequacies throughout the existing works.

These works will have to be modernised by the time the new hospital is commissioned.

I would also like to add a note of urgency in the matter, and also that working conditions for the staff are unsatisfactory — there being no water laid at the works and no sanitary facilities.

Slaughtering Facilities

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

A further lairage extension to the new Waen Abattoir is under construction; this being an export standard pig slaughter hall with ancillary facilities, plus a large capacity chiller and freezer unit. It is anticipated that this will be operational in early 1973.

Exporting of sheep and cattle has been carried out during the year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Number of site licences operating at 31st December, 1972 ...	13
Total number of caravans/chalets	965
Tented camping sites	2

Rapid progress has been maintained in bringing the caravan sites up to standard and 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 7 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.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1972**

TABLE 1

GENERAL STATISTICS

Drainage

Number of new drains to properties laid and tested	202
Number of choked and defective drains	252
Number of new water closets installed in the district	92
Number of privies converted to W.C.s	—

Scavenging

Number of pail closets emptied	104
Number of refuse bins emptied	189,540
Number of loads of refuse	1,839

Abatement of Nuisances

Number of Preliminary Notices served	4
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	4
Number of Abatement Notices served	—
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	—
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Infectious Diseases

Number of notified cases	6
Number of enquiries into food poisoning cases	Nil
Number of premises disinfected	Nil

Slaughterhouses

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	2
Number of licensed slaughtermen	7
Number of knackers yards	0

Ice Cream

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream...	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	60
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	30
Number of farms found to be infested	25
Number of dwellings inspected	142
Number of dwellings found to be infested	131

Food Hygiene

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

Cafes and Licensed Restaurants	17
Licensed Premises	31
Greengrocers' and Greengrocers' Shops	38
Butchers' Shops	7
Bakehouses	4
*Sweets and Confectionery	17
Fishmongers' Shops	2
Fried Fish Shops	6
School Canteens	12

*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	5
Applications granted	4
Application refused	1

Section 46 — Certificates of Provisional Approval.

Applications received	3
Applications granted	3

Improvement Grants, 1972

Number of Discretionary Grants approved	34
Discretionary Grant Aid approved	£34,869
Total Paid for Discretionary Grants	£17,661
Number of Standard Grants approved	2
Standard Grant Aid approved	£375
Total Paid for Standard Grants	£272

Factories and Workshops

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

Civil Amenities Act, 1967

Number of vehicles removed for destruction	23
---	----

TABLE 2
Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned for the year 1972

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected }.....	1,227	22	26	46,584	8
Number killed }.....					
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	1	9	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	413	7	3	770	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	33.8%	31.8%	15.4%	1.67%	Nil
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	293	—
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Total weight of meat condemned	— 2 ton 16 cwt. 91 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.

Export of cattle and lambs to European Economic Community Countries has been in progress during the year.

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	27 lbs
Cooked Meats	1ton 1cwt. 92 lbs.
Fish	—
Fruit	8cwt. 32lbs.
Other foods	—

Mobile Shops

It is thought there are probably 9 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. Harold Roberts, Flintshire County Health Inspector who has kindly prepared the following report :—

Articles Sampled	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	82	74	8
Dairy Produce (Inc. ice cream)...	4	4	—
Sausage and Meat Products	12	12	—
Alcoholic Beverages	3	3	—
Bread and Confectionery	5	5	—
Fruit and Vegetables	5	5	—
Baby Foods	3	3	—
Misc. Groceries	11	11	—
	125	117	8

7 of the samples of milk reported above as non-genuine were found to be samples in which the solids not fat were below the presumptive legal standards of 8.5%. There was no evidence of adulteration.

132 samples of milk from Producer/Retailers were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for brucellosis. Milk from 3 Producer/Retailers in the area were found to be conveying brucella and in each case the producer complied with a request to cease retailing milk until such time as the herd concerned is found to be free from brucellosis.

Samples of articles taken under the provisions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926 were found to be satisfactory and no evidence was found of excessive contamination of fruit and vegetables by residues of fungicides and/or pesticides.

Premises inspected under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 were found to be 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:

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.
1967 — 29.99 inches	1972 — 601.1 m.m.

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	2	28	15
Retail Shops	1	30	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	18	20
Fuel storage depots	—	2	2
TOTALS	3	81	63

TABLE B

**Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections)
to Registered Premises**

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	240
Retail Shops	89
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public ...	122
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	11
Total	482
Total Males	249
Total Females	233

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	14	8	—	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	20	3	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	50	29	3	Nil

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)	3	3	—	—	—
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 Out- work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

No outworkers employed in the District.

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 123 and 124)

No outwork employed in the District.



