

[Report 1959] / Medical Officer of Health, Valley R.D.C.

Contributors

Valley (Wales). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1959

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RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

- 1959 -

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1959

Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor John Lewis, Jun. J.P.,

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor W.R. Pierce.

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor John Lewis, Jun. J.P.,	Councillor R.H. Williams.
" H. Williams Owen.	" G.I. Thomas (as from 21st July, 1959).
" H.G. Jones.	" G.R. Roberts (deceased)
" W.M. Taylor.	" R.S. Hughes.
" E.R. Hughes. (as from 16th June, 1959).	" W.R. Pierce.
" J.W. Mowbray (resigned in May, 1959).	" Hugh Thomas.
" E.R. Davies.	" J. Hywel Thomas.
" Owen R. Jones.	" E.G. Owen.
" H.R. Owen.	" O.J. Thomas.
" Cledwyn Rowlands.	" Hugh Williams.
" G.R. Parry.	" Rev. Watkin Williams, B.A.,
" S.R. Owen.	
" Richard Owen.	

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.,

Public Health Inspector:-

F.I. Rowlands, M.R. San. I.

To The Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee,
Valley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the health of your District for the year 1959. The Registrar-General's mid-year estimates show that the population, at 12,660, reflects an increase of by 60 - this being the fifth year in succession to show an increase upon its preceding year. The respective population figures for 1954 and onwards have been - 12,100: 12,410: 12,490: 12,555: 12,600, and the current 12,660.

The Rateable Value at £107,203 (as on 31.3.59) compares with £97,860 of the preceding year.

The Corrected Birth Rate of 18.1 compares with 18.5 for 1958 and with 19.5 reflected by 1957. The current figure is again (as previously) appreciably higher than the figure applied to the County as a whole, which is 16.7 and also that of England and Wales - 16.5.

Death occurrences have increased from 148 to 184 with an approximate equalisation as between male and female. No particular worsening public health factor can be held responsible for this death increase.

The Death Rate corrected for the general age composition of the District stands at 12.9 and as such compares with a corresponding rate for the County of 12.6.

A study of the Causes of Death shows that the malignant disease group has fallen by but 3 to 29, and that the cardiac group remains stationary at 55, with 1957 having produced 74 deaths from heart disease. This is in spite of the fact that the national trend is for heart disease fatalities to be increasing appreciably, but, possibly, that trend may be more marked in the large urban areas rather than in essentially agricultural districts.

Of Notifiable Diseases, there was one epidemic attributed to measles which was of a clinically mild character with no marked tendency towards significant lasting complications.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, and it is to be hoped that, as the Ministry of Health make available more vaccine for use by Local Authorities, that, so will the public respond in its own interest towards the as complete elimination of this permanently disabling (if not fatal) disease, as has been achieved in the case of diphtheria, which, within the last 20 years, was still producing fatal national epidemics. The County Medical Officer estimates that already 80% of those under 15 years of age are protected against poliomyelitis. With the supplies of the protective reagent increasing the age level eligible will be raised.

During the year there were 12 notifications of tuberculosis of all types but of these only 6 were of the pulmonary variety and of those, 4 occurred in the age group under 40. In the preceding year there had been 10 notifications of lung tuberculosis.

As to Public Services the County Council as the County Water Authority is responsible for the supply as to adequacy and purity of water supplies, the Sanitary Authority being represented upon that Water Authority. This District already has a greater mileage of public water mains than the other two rural districts and it is to be hoped that the projected programme will progressively further benefit this District. Even so, at its present stage, as the Senior Public Health Inspector comments in his Annual Report, the County Water Scheme undoubtedly saved the situation during the severe drought of the current summer.

Six sewerage schemes projected by the Council at the start of the year were, by the turn of the year, in various stages of evolution, from submission for tendering to advanced constructional state, in fact, three new schemes were brought into operation, thus totalling the operational number to nine. It may not be inappropriate to again stress the triad "house-construction - sewerage - water supply" in view of the not infrequent logical Ministerial limitation of Council House building until the other two services are in operation.

It was not considered appropriate to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year.

Of Abortus Fever milk contamination, two fresh notices were served on farms during the year under Section 20 of the Milk & Dairies Regulations of 1949, and one notice previously in operation was cancelled.

Judging by the reports received from the Public Health Laboratory, the high standard of purity of former years of that potentially dangerous food commodity - ice cream - has been maintained. This factor is obviously all the more important with the increasing sale of this food during the more dangerous warmer months of the year.

Yet again, it is not felt that in this report of mine there is any call for comment upon the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report as its length and wealth of detail are self-evident and parallel in character his own and his Assistant's all times ready response and co-operation.

In conclusion, I should again like to thank the Chairman and Members for their interest and the Clerk and Public Health Inspectorate for their willing co-operation and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. ROBERTS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,784
Population (Registrar General's mid 1959 estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,660
Rateable value (on 31.3.59)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£107,203
Product of Penny Rate 1959/60	...	...	...	...	...	...	£419. 7. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Number of rateable premises	...	...	...	...	...	...
i. Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3067
ii. Farm houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	790
iii. Business Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	318

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births (Actual Occurrences)

	<u>1958:</u>			<u>1959:</u>		
	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Legitimate	101	106	207	103	97	200
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>104</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>205</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.11.

Birth Rate (Total)

<u>1958</u>			
Valley	16.7	(Crude)	18.5 (Corrected)
Anglesey	16.3		England and Wales, 16.4.
<u>1959</u>			
Valley	16.2	(Crude)	18.1 (Corrected)
Anglesey	16.7		England and Wales, 16.5

Stillbirths

	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live & still) = 23.8
 The Rate for Anglesey was 28.0; England and Wales, 21.0.

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.4
 Rate for Anglesey, 0.48; England and Wales, 0.36.

Deaths

	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
	93	91	184
	<u>93</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>184</u>

The Death Comparability factor is 0.89

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 14.5
 The Death Rate for Anglesey in 1959 was 14.2; England & Wales, 11.6
 The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population was 12.9
 The Corrected Death Rate for Anglesey was 12.6

Maternal Deaths: NIL.

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 19.5

The Infant Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 18.3; England and Wales, 22.0

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age.

Same as deaths of infants under one year of age.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS (ALL AGES).

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	1
2. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
6. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
7. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	6	7
8. Diabetes	-	2
9. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	17
10. Coronary disease, angina	16	4
11. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
12. Other heart disease	13	20
13. Other circulatory disease	3	10
14. Bronchitis	5	5
15. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-
16. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1
17. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2
18. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
19. Congenital malformations	1	1
20. Other defined and ill defined diseases	7	6
21. Motor vehicle accidents	-	2
22. All other accidents	4	2
23. Suicide	1	-
TOTAL	93	91

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

Table showing cases notified during the year.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1 yr</u>	<u>2 yrs</u>	<u>3 yrs</u>	<u>4 yrs</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25 & over</u>	<u>Age Un-known</u>
Whooping Cough	1	1	4	3	1	8	3	-	-	1
Measles	2	7	11	8	11	90	3	-	2	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Tuberculosis.

Notifications of tuberculosis were as follows :-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Respiratory or Non-respiratory.</u>
3	M	Non-respiratory
15	M	"
16	M	"
18	F	Respiratory
23	M	"
31	F	"
37	M	"
42	M	Non-respiratory
47	M	Respiratory
57	M	Non-respiratory
65	M	Respiratory
71	M	Non-respiratory

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A total number of 133 children were vaccinated against smallpox.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1959.

In accordance with the provision of the Public Health Officer Regulations, 1959, I beg to submit my report on the sanitary conditions of the area, together with a brief summary of work carried out during the year 1959.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50.

The Council were not called upon to exercise their authority under this section.

Water Supply.

There is very little to place on record under this heading, as the County Council are the water authority for the whole county, and all items of interest including the expansion of the scheme are included in the County Water Engineer's report. The only main extension in this area during the year was less than a mile in length, which brings the total length of distribution mains to just over 72 miles, which represents 29% of the total length for the whole County, and is 22 and 11 miles respectively greater than the two other rural districts.

A few of the smaller villages and hamlets continue to be outside the County scheme, but it is hoped that some of these localities will benefit in the near future. 212 additional premises were connected to the mains during the year bringing the total supplied since 1951 to 1396.

The total number of dwelling houses supplied with main water is as follows:-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
(a) Number of houses with direct connection, to water main.	2351	7,817
(b) Number of houses dependent upon standpipe supplies.	<u>171</u>	<u>591</u>
	<u>2522</u>	<u>8,408</u>

The population figures quoted are based on the normal winter residents, as during the summer months the population is greatly increased particularly in the seaside resorts by holiday makers and trippers.

A large percentage of householders in the more rural districts are still dependent for their domestic water supplies on public or private wells, and by storing rain water. Where possible, it is the policy of the County Council to replace public wells by standpipes supplied by main water, especially when the well or pump requires repairs. On the few occasions where new private sources are essential owing to absence of mains, advice is given on the method of construction and maintenance. Similar advice is given ~~where~~ the improvement to existing supplies intended for human consumption is contemplated in an effort to improve the quantity and quality.

On account of the exceptional drought ^{during} the summer months, most of the private supplies failed, causing considerable hardship, especially on farms, and there is no doubt that the County Water Scheme did save the situation. It became necessary to transport main water by road vehicles to some parts of the district to relieve the acute shortage.

However, it is hoped that in the near future, further main extensions will be made within the district, so that on their completion the greater part of the area will be covered.

Water Sampling.

A total of thirty five samples were collected, thirty from private wells or other private sources, and five from public supplies. All the samples were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway for bacteriological examination, with the following results:-

	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Public.</u>
Satisfactory	8	2
Unsatisfactory	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>30</u>	<u>5</u>

73.33% of the sample collected from private sources were found to be unsatisfactory for consumption in the raw state and the owners of all such supplies were advised as to methods to be adopted for securing an improvement in quality of supply. Unsatisfactory public supplies were referred to the Anglesey County Council as the water authority, for necessary action.

Thirty one samples of water collected from watercourses were all found on analysis to be unsatisfactory for both domestic and agricultural purposes. The samples were taken in connection with proposed village sewerage schemes in which effluents were to be discharged in the watercourses.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Village Scheme.

Three new sewerage schemes were completed during the year, bringing the total number of schemes operated by the Council to nine. Only three are wholly gravitation schemes, the remaining six being pumping schemes. Four schemes have sea outlets from which untreated sewage is discharged, but there has not been any evidence of nuisance on adjoining beaches.

The remaining five schemes serve inland villages, and are equipped with efficient sewage disposal works, where the sewage is treated before the effluent is discharged into inland streams. There have not been any complaints of nuisance arising from the discharge of effluent, and all the disposal works are efficiently maintained.

On the pumping schemes the Council are operating nine automatic pumping stations, the main source of motive power in eight being electricity, and a diesel unit is installed in the ninth. As a precautionary measure, in case of a prolonged failure of electricity, a diesel unit has been installed in four pumping stations.

All motors and pumps have been efficiently maintained, the only replacement of worn parts being necessary in the older plant installed at Trearddur Bay. The machinery are regularly inspected by Engineering Surveyors representing the Insurance Companies involved, and a favourable report is always received, the credit being due to the Council maintenance mechanic. There have been frequent failures of the electricity supply, but no damage has resulted.

Four additional new schemes are likely to be commenced next year, one being a joint scheme with Holyhead Urban District Council. Trial holes have been made in connection with the other three in order to establish the average depth of the rock below ground surface.

Housing Estates Sewerage Scheme.

Six housing estates are at present dependent on small sewerage disposal schemes, four being operated entirely by gravitation, and the other two, being pumping schemes are automatically controlled by electricity.

General.

Surface water and sullage sewers in some villages require occasional maintenance work, and a few of the remaining open ditch sewers are cleansed

regularly. The completion of new schemes will eventually replace the latter. During the year 138 existing houses were provided with new foul drains, and 132 were connected to sewers and 6 to septic tanks. Faulty house drains serving 25 premises were made good following informal action.

Public Cleansing.

House Refuse, Night Soil and Cesspool Cleansing.

There are no great changes to report in the system of operating these three services, by the two vehicles owned by the Council, one being a converted commercial Austin Truck, and the other a new Karrier fitted with an enclosed refuse collecting body, brought into service at the beginning of the year to replace the worn out commercial Dodge Truck. The two vehicles are fully employed during normal working hours on either dry refuse collection or pail closet cleansing, and cesspool cleansing under present arrangements must of necessity be carried out after normal working hours which increase costs.

The present - day tendency is that dry house refuse is increasing rapidly in volume, but lighter in weight, with the result that more frequent journeys must be made to the tip, thus increasing travelling expenses. With the completion of each sewerage scheme the pail closet service is diminishing gradually in the villages, but fringe areas and outlying properties will continue to require the service. Completion of sewerage scheme also permits the extension of the cleansing services to remote areas and also a more frequent service, so that in the near future all areas will have either a weekly or fortnightly collection of dry house refuse.

Similarly, for the same reason, cesspool cleansing on housing estates has greatly diminished and is now limited to two which require occasional attention only. One school cesspool continues to require regular attention. The cesspools attached to twenty privately owned houses have been cleaned in the course of the year at the expense of the owners or occupiers.

As many as 91 complaints regarding the non collection of house refuse were investigated during the year, the majority during the summer months, when change of occupation has occurred in between the regular collecting days. A similar reason accounts for most of the 20 complaints received in respect of the pail closet cleansing service.

Only one tip is operated by the Council which is also used by two service departments for the disposal of refuse from and Air Force Artillery Stations. Control on occasions has been difficult owing to the indiscriminate tipping by unauthorised persons who break into the site by damaging the entrance gates. Trespassers also set fire to the tip and it has been necessary to employ a bull dozer to extinguish some of the fire. Strict controlled tipping cannot be practiced owing to the absence of covering soil, and the disposal of night soil which is treated with lime before burial is also a problem.

These services are carried out by two teams of ^{six} men each, a driver, relief driver and four attendants, all of whom are provided with proper protective clothing. During the year there has been a higher incidence of illness amongst the employees than usual.

Street Cleansing.

The arrangement with the County Council continues to operate satisfactorily, and the services are extended during the summer months but notwithstanding all reasonable efforts the control of litter becomes more and more difficult.

Beaches.

During the summer months, a weekly cleansing service is provided on all the main beaches, but unfortunately the public are not co-operative, and the provisions of extra litter receptacles gives rise to considerable abuse.

Oil pollution was more prevalent on some of the beaches on the western coast and the dry, hot summer weather aggravated the condition.

At Troarddur Bay the beach chair service did not prove to be as remunerative as expected.

Public Conveniences.

Thesmatwo conveniences remain the property of the Council and have been well maintained, but the remarks made in last year's report are equally applicable again.

Nuisances.

Sixty one complaints of nuisance were received during the year and the investigations into these complaints necessitated 134 inspections. Four complaints were not substantiated and no further action was taken. Appropriate action was taken to secure abatement of the remaining nuisances.

Animals (live)	2
Animals (dead)	4
Defective septic tanks and cesspools.	10
Defective drains (soil)	13
Defective drains (sullage)	2
Defective drains (surface water)	6
Flooding of premises.	5
Noise.	2
Refuse Accumulations.	2
Defective sanitary accommodation.	2
Offensive odours.	1
Nuisance due to disrepair (housing).	<u>12</u>
	<u><u>61</u></u>

Statutory action was taken in two cases where the nuisance were due to housing disrepair, such action proving effective.

Shops.

A total of 121 shops were in operation at the end of the year, being an increase of one on the total during the previous year.

The number of shops connected with the handling and distribution of food was 98, an increase of one on the previous year.

Following is a table showing classification of shops in the area:-

Bakers.	1
Boots and Shoes.	1
Butchers.	16
Chemists.	2
Confectioners.	1
Cycles Etc.	2
Drapers.	8
Fish and Chips.	3
Furniture.	1
Greengrocers.	3
Grocers.	51
Grocers and General Dealers,	18
Hairdressers	3
Ironmongers and Hardware.	7
Sweets, Minerals and Tobacco.	<u>4</u>
	<u><u>121</u></u>

The number of shops in which assistants are employed remained 16, the remainder being operated by the occupiers and members of their family. Progress in providing washing facilities and sanitary accommodation for assistants can again be considered to be satisfactory.

Camping Sites and Caravans.

The number of sites licensed under Section 259 of the Public Health Act 1936, for the stationing of caravans remained at 15, providing accommodation for 258 caravans. In addition, there were sixteen sites licensed for the stationing of one caravan only.

All licensed sites were visited as often as possible and in general were found to be operated satisfactorily. A number of sites were occupied by a greater number of caravans than permitted, and the operators were directed to reduce the numbers to those permitted, as soon as possible. In two cases, operators were directed to provide improved facilities for the collection and disposal of refuse.

Three owners of unlicensed sites were issued with informal notices to remove caravans which had been stationed on sites for longer than the 22 consecutive days permitted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and one such owner was directed to clear his site of refuse and litter which had been scattered over the site area.

Rhos neigr Common (Towyn Llyn).

Complaints were received of unauthorised camping on this Common during the summer months, and these were substantiated. Apart from contravening byelaws made to control the use of the Common, such practices are a menace to public health, there being no water supply or sewage disposal facilities available. Occupiers of tents pitched on the Common were directed to remove the tents forthwith.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.

One additional dealer's licence under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954 was granted bringing the number of such licences in force at the end of the year to five.

The number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 remained the same at fifteen.

Again, no complaints were received from consumers of the keeping quality of the milk or condition of the containers.

Meat.

The number of licensed private slaughterhouses within the area remained at seven, although only six were utilised during the year. Of these six, three were in use throughout the year while the remaining three were used for seasonal and occasional slaughtering only.

At the commencement of the year The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958, came into force for all new slaughterhouses. The standard as prescribed has been long awaited for and it is clear that a great deal of expense will have to be undertaken in all existing slaughterhouses to bring such premises to the required standard. These new construction regulations will come into force in this district on a date to be recommended by the Council following meetings between this Authority and all persons with an interest in the meat trade within the area. One such meeting was held before the end of the year between members and officials of the Council and owners and occupiers of licensed slaughterhouses within the area. Trade representatives at this meeting seemed very diffident about committing themselves to any heavy expenditure, and slaughterhouse occupiers were of the opinion that the expense involved in improving their existing slaughterhouses would prove to be too costly and would be uneconomic in relation to the small numbers of animals slaughtered at each premises. It was decided to convene a further meeting during the following year, between members of the Council, representatives of the meat trade in this and other districts and neighbouring local authorities.

The number of retail butcher's shops in the area remained at 16 and of these, six are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture of meat products.

Regular visits to all slaughterhouses, during and after slaughter, have continued and 98.5% of all animals slaughtered were inspected, compared with 96.97% attained the previous year. The inspection of various animals was as follows :-

Cattle	100%
Sheep and Lambs	98.4%
Pigs	100%

As will be seen, the deficiency in inspection relates to sheep only and is due to occasional slaughtering outside normal working hours without giving the regulation notice.

A total of 2476 animals were slaughtered during the year, of which 2440 were inspected. The total slaughtered is 556 more than in the previous year which halted the steady decline which was apparent between the years 1954 - 1958. Following is a comparative table showing the numbers of animals slaughtered during the 1958 and the year under review :-

	1958,	1959,
Cattle	199	135
Sheep and lambs	1620	2255
Pigs	101	86
	<u>1920</u>	<u>2476</u>

Following is a detailed summary of animals slaughtered and inspected etc., during the year :-

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows and Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	135	-	2255	86	-
Number inspected	135	-	2219	86	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of whom some part or organ was condemned.	46	-	165	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease, other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	34%	-	7.43%	2.32%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and total condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The approximate weight of the discarded meat and offal is as follows :-

Cattle	560 lbs.
Sheep and lambs	420 lbs.
Pigs	20 lbs.
	<u>1,000 lbs.</u>

Knacker's Yards.

There are no premises of this description in the area.

Other Foods.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Inspections of food premises have been carried out as often as possible, but the total number of inspections are not as high as in previous years due to the increasing amount of time which has to be allocated to other duties. The progress in improving existing premises has slowed down somewhat and it is evident that action will have to be taken in the future to persuade shop keepers to carry out the required improvement works. It has been the practice in the past to attempt to attain these improved standards without having to resort to statutory action.

Four informal notices were served on occupiers of food premises to take measures to protect open foodstuffs which were subject to possible contamination by providing suitable covers or ensuring that such foodstuffs were kept beyond the reach of the public.

Statutory notices under the Regulations were served on two occupiers, following non-compliance with informal notices, to carry out works to bring their food premises up to the required standard.

Two occupiers were warned against the practice of smoking while engaged in premises where open foodstuffs were stored. Every opportunity is taken to inform shopkeepers that the real danger of smoking in food establishments is the danger of the food handler contaminating his hands with saliva.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses within the area remained at nine, all of which produce bread and confectionary for both retail and wholesale sale.

Two informal notices were served on occupiers in respect of the carrying out of minor structural repairs.

Ice Cream.

Thirteen applications were received for the registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all of which were approved. The record number of applications in any one year was probably due to the unusually fine summer experienced last year. The total number of premises registered for the purposes of sale and storage of ice cream was 55, in 51 of which all the ice cream sold is pre-packed, loose ice cream being sold in the remaining four.

During the year, 121 samples of ice cream were taken and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway for bacteriological examination. Of these samples, 90.08% were placed within Grade I, 4.96% in Grade II, 3.31% in Grade III, and 1.65% in Grade IV. These results obtained were above the average standard which should be expected over a five or six month period and reflect credit on manufacturers and retailers.

Actual figures of samples within the various grades are as follows :-

Grade I	109
Grade II	6
Grade III	4
Grade IV	2
	<u>121</u>

Unsound Food.

The quantity of unsound food dealt with was the lowest ever, being undoubtedly due to continued improvement in processing and refrigeration methods. The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered, being unfit for human consumption :-

4 No. tins Boiled Ham. (total weights 43 lbs. 9 ozs.)
88 lbs. bacon.
20 lbs. pork.

A complaint that butter purchased from a shop in the area was not of the quality demanded was referred to the County Food and Drugs Officer for attention. Samples taken showed that the butter was genuine.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

Following is a summary of premises inspected and infestations attended to by the Council's rodent operator.

	<u>No. inspected.</u>	<u>Infestations dealt with.</u>
Dwelling houses	286	98
Agricultural premises	2	2
Business premises, etc.	64	16
Refuse Tips.	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>353</u>	<u>117</u>

The one refuse tip operated by the Council continued to be treated regularly, as also have been sewers and sewage disposal works serving seven villages.

The number of infestations dealt with is somewhat less than in the previous year. This was mainly due to the rodent operator being away for prolonged spells through ill-health.

Clean Air Act.

The action taken during the latter part of the previous year in respect of the local hospital has had the desired effect, and following the overhaul of the steam boiler, the use of better fuel with improved stoking, the emission of dark smoke is no longer a problem.

There are only two smoke producing industrial premises within the area, but both are well conducted and as they are situated in isolated areas, no pollution takes place.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Eighteen houses or parts thereof were disinfected following confirmed or suspected cases of infectious, notifiable, other diseases or for miscellaneous reasons :-

Scarlet Fever	7
Tuberculosis	7
Miscellaneous	4
	<u>18</u>

All the suspected cases of scarlet fever were nursed at home.

Part of an army camp in the area was disinfested following serious infestation by mosquitoes.

Housing.

General.

Only sixteen new dwellings were completed during the year, comprising of two bedroom type bungalows on three sites. Only three were occupied by families removed from unfit dwellings, the remainder being provided for general needs. At the end of the year, however, there were thirty eight new dwellings under construction on four sites, consisting of twelve houses, eighteen bungalows and eight flats.

built dwellings on 39 sites, of which 67 are bungalows with 11 flats, 7 having been converted from two existing buildings.

The following is a summary of the dwellings controlled by the Council at the end of the year :-

Permanent dwellings.	Pre war	82
	War period	6
	Post war	
	houses	377
	Post war flats	<u>11</u>
		476
Temporary dwellings,	housing units	<u>8</u>
	Total	<u>484</u>

One family from the Emergency Housing Units at Mona Camp, Gwalior was rehoused in the course of the year, and it is hoped that the two remaining units will be vacated during 1960 in order that the land may be derequisitioned.

Thirty seven privately owned houses were erected and completed during the year making a total of 196 since 1946 and an additional twenty six were under construction. In addition to the above, two Police Houses have been erected during the same period and there are 191 permanent dwellings in the two local service stations.

The 39 estates previously mentioned vary in size from two to fifty five dwellings. The following is an analysis of the services enjoyed by the various estates, viz :-

(a) Sewerage, water and electricity	21
(b) Sewerage and water	4
(c) Water and electricity	5
(d) Sewerage and electricity	1
(e) Electricity only	5
(f) No services	3
	<u>39</u>

It is hoped that water and electricity mains will be extended to the more rural parts of the district in the near future so that the majority of the estates will benefit from them and sewerage schemes will have to follow the installation of main water services. Two estates also enjoy the services of a gas main.

It will be observed that nine estates are dependent upon wells or rain water for their domestic water supply, and the sullage from roads and other estates are disposed of in septic tanks or soakways.

The normal repair and maintenance work was carried out by the Council's employees and two additional tradesmen were engaged so that in future external painting work will be done by direct labour instead of by contract.

The quarterly returns on Form P.13 (Hsg) were submitted regularly to the Ministry in accordance with the direction given in Circular 17/55 (Wales) and the following is a summary of the main items for the year 1959.

	No.	Persons.	Families.
			Displaced.
<u>Houses demolished.</u>			
Clearance Areas	3		Vacant
Not in Clearance Areas.			
Formal or informal procedure	9		Vacant
Local Authority owned houses	<u>2</u>		Vacant
	<u>14</u>		

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>	<u>Families.</u>
		<u>Displaced.</u>	
Unfit Houses Closed	2	7	2
Unfit Houses made fit.			
After informal action by owner	2		
After formal notice by owner under Public Health Acts.	<u>5</u>		
	<u>7</u>		

Two cases of overcrowding were dealt with informally with the desired effect.

Clearance Orders.

No Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders were made. During the year, four Clearance Orders which were made during the previous year, were confirmed without modification. These Orders comprised six clearance areas in the Parishes of Bodedern, Bodwrog and Trewalchmai and covered twenty six houses. One Compulsory Purchase Order made during the previous year has still not been confirmed by the Minister.

Demolition Orders.

Action was taken to secure the closure or demolition of an individual unfit house. The owner submitted a scheme in which he proposed to carry out works which would render the house fit for human habitation and this was accepted by the Council.

Improvement Grants.

Discretionary.

Thirty three applications were received, the smallest number since 1954, but eight could not be entertained as the prescribed conditions under the Act would not be complied with on the completion of the works. The total amount of the Grants approved in respect of the remaining twenty five applications and covering 28 houses was £5,986 and averaging approximately £213 per house. A total of 225 applications have been approved since the Act came into operation, but eleven have been cancelled at the request of the applicants, and five others have been repaid for various reasons.

Fifty one improvement schemes were satisfactorily completed during the year and the total value of grants paid or due for payment was £8,592.

Standard.

Only one application was received which provided for the installation of a hot water system at a cost of £44. 7. 6.

Twenty applications were received for advances, twelve to acquire existing houses and eight to build new dwellings.

Rent Act, 1957.

Only two applications were made for certificates of disrepair following service on tenants of notices of rent increases. Neither owner signified willingness to carry out the required repair work and certificates of disrepair were issued in the two cases.

The fact that only two such applications were received emphasises remarks made in the last annual report that few owners are taking advantage of their rights to increase rents because either the rents already charged are the maximum allowed under the Act or that the cost of carrying out necessary repair work is too great compared with the increase of rent permitted.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.
Sanitary Conveniences on Farms.

There are at the present time 708 separately assessed agricultural holdings in the district. During recent years, owing to the mechanisation of farms and other reasons there has been a considerable drift of farm workers to other occupations, with the result that agricultural workers are not employed on more than 25% of the farms and in greatly reduced numbers.

An organised survey has not been made, but inspections are carried out during routine visits to agricultural premises. Twenty eight of the larger farms where employees are engaged were checked, and it was gratifying to see that some effort is being made to provide the facilities expected. No statutory action has been necessary.

With the extension of the County water mains, to the more rural parts of the area, greater progress can be expected, and where mains are or will not be available small private water schemes are provided. Many farm houses have benefited by providing sanitary services with the aid of improvement grants under the Housing Acts and where employees are engaged advantage is taken of the opportunity to provide the necessary facilities for the workers although such expense does not qualify for the grants mentioned.

Where adequate water supply is not available, the more primitive methods under strict supervision will have to be tolerated.

Except at harvest time for short periods the employment of "Casual gangs" is a rare occurrence.

Factories Acts 1937 to 1959.

Two premises registered under Part B of the Factories Act, 1937, were closed during the year, viz:-

Aircraft Maintenance	1
Builder's Yard	1
	<u>2</u>
	-

The number of premises registered now stands at 53, of these 25 are in Part "A" and 28 in Part "B".

Eighteen inspections of factories were carried out during the year and minor defects were found in two premises. The defects were remedied following informal action.

Conclusion.

At the end of another annual report it is my privilege and duty to record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. H. Ifor Williams in all branches of the public services which he has been called upon to perform, and his assistance in compiling this document.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK I. ROWLANDS

Senior Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE
YEAR 1959 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY IN THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	25	12	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	28	6	-	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	18	2	-

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
 OF THE FIELD OFFICE

NAME OF SUBJECT: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Category	Number of Persons	Number of Persons	Number of Persons	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(A) Persons in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are enforced by local authorities				
(B) Persons not included in (A) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority				
(C) Other persons in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (including offshore persons)				
TOTAL				

Date in which this report was filed: _____
 (If details are furnished at the request of the Bureau, they should be prepared as follows: _____)

Category	Number of Persons	Number of Persons	Number of Persons	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Persons in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are enforced by local authorities				
Persons not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority				
Other persons in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (including offshore persons)				
TOTAL				