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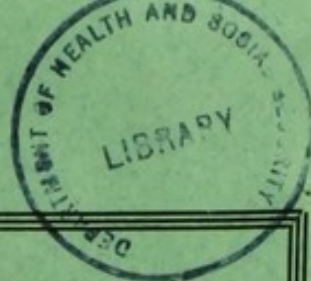
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WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1969

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

C. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.



CYNGOR DOSBARTH GWLEDIG WRECSAM

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BLYNYDDOL

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SWYDDOG MEDDYGOL

A'R

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AM Y FLWYDDYN 1969.

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THE PUBLIC AMENITIES COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

* Part of Year.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Amenities Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1969.

1969 saw a great deal of preparatory work undertaken regarding the proposed re-organisation of the Health and Social Services throughout Great Britain. The fruits of these endeavours will be shown in the various reports and Green Papers to be published in 1970. Closely allied to these, of course, are the impending changes in local government structure.

In our district the birth rate showed a small increase for the third successive year, whereas in England and Wales generally the birth rate continued to show the fall which commenced in 1964.

The total number of deaths show a slight increase on the previous year and it will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulation have again this year accounted for approximately half the grand total.

No major outbreak of infectious diseases occurred during the year. The figures for Tuberculosis are the lowest on record in our district.

Good progress has been maintained in the district, both in the fields of personal and environmental health. Final preparation and approval of the Joint Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year.

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres continue at an extremely high level in most areas, particularly in those where purpose built clinics are situated.

1969 was a notable year for the Health Department as the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Stanley Davies, retired from his post on 28th December, after 35 years service with this Council. For the last 11 years he had been Chief Public Health Inspector. I feel, therefore, that this is an opportune moment for me to pay a personal tribute to Mr. Davies, both as a colleague and friend during the time that I have served this Council.

I would also wish to thank his successor for his work as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and in this I would include the District Public Health Inspectors, Miss Olwen Davies and the office staff.

I have continued to enjoy the co-operation of the County Medical Officer, Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones, and the staff of the County Health Department generally.

Finally, I would wish to record my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Amenities Committee for their support throughout the year.

Yours sincerely,

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

I Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Hynaswedd y Cyhoedd.

MR. CADEIRYDD, FONEDDIGESAU A BONEDDIGION,

Mae'r anrhydedd gennyf gyflwyno fy Adroddiad Blynyddol am y flwyddyn 1969.

Yn ystod 1969 gwelwyd llawer iawn o waith paratoi ynglŷn â'r ad-drefniant a awgrymir yn y Gwasanaeth Iechyd a Llês drwy gydol Prydain Fawr. Danghosir ffrwyth yr ymdrechion hyn yn yr amryw adroddiadau a Phapurau Gwyrdd a gydoeddir yn 1970. Maent hefyd, wrth gwrs, ynglŷm a'r newidiadau sydd ar ddyfod yn fframwaith llywodraeth leol.

Yn ein dosbarth ni gwelwyd cynnydd bychan yn y cyfradd geni am y drydedd flwyddyn yn olynol. Yn Lloegr a Chymru'n gyffredinol, serch hynny, gwelwyd fod yn cyfradd geni yn parhau i ddangos y gostyngiad a gychwynodd yn 1964.

Bu cynnydd bychan yng nghyfanswm y marwolaethau o'i gymharu a'r flwyddyn gynt a gellir gweled fod clefydau'r galon a'r cylchrediad unwaith eto wedi bod yn gyfrifol am oddeutu hanner y cyfanswm.

Ni chafwyd yr un achos mawr o glefydau heintus yn ystod y flwyddyn. Cafwyd y ffigyrau darfodedigaeth isaf a gofnodwyd erioed yn ein dosbarth.

Daliwyd ymlaen â'r cynnydd da ymeysydd iechyd personol a'r amgylchedd. Cwblhawyd y paratodau terfynol a chymeradwywyd y Cyd-Gynllun Carthffosiaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Deil y nifer sydd yn mynychu'r Canolfannau Lles Babanod yn uchel iawn yn y rhan fwyaf o'r ardaloedd, yn enwedig yn y rhai lle y sefydlwyd adeiladau pwrpasol.

Bu'r flwyddyn 1969 yn nodedig yn hanes yr Adran Iechyd am fod Mr. Stanley Davies, y Prif Arolygwr Iechyd, wedi ymddeol o'i swydd ar Rhagfyr 28ain, ar ol 35 mlynedd yng ngwasanaeth y Cyngor. Bu'n Brif Arolygwr Iechyd am yr un-mlynedd-ar-ddeg diweddaraf. Rwy'n teimlo, felly, mai dyma'r amser cyfaddas imi dalu teyrnged bersonol i Mr. Davies fel cyd-weithiwr a chyfaill yn ystod y cyfnod yr wyf wedi gwasanaethu'r Cyngor.

Dymunaf hefyd ddiolch i'w olynnydd am ei waith fel Dirprwy Brif Arolygwr Iechyd ac yr wyf yn cynnwys yma yr Arolygwyr Dosbarthol, Miss Olwen Davies a staff y swyddfa.

Daliais i fwynhau cydweithrediad Swyddog Meddygol y Sir, Dr. M. T. Islwyn Jones, a staff Adran Iechyd y Sir yn gyffredinol.

Yn olaf, dymunaf gofnodi fy ngwerthfawrogiad i Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Hynawsedd y Cyhoedd am eu cymorth drwy gydol y flwyddyn.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

J. GARETH M. WILLIAMS,

Swyddog Meddygol.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	72,370	
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, Mid-Annual 1969,	62,160	
Population, Density per acre	0.86	
Number of Inhabited Houses	21,804	
Number of Inhabited Council Houses	8,850	
Sum represented by 1d. Rate, 1968—1969	£7,031	19s. 9d.

POPULATION

The estimated mid-annual population for 1969 as given by the Registrar General was 62,160, as compared with 62,190 for 1968. This is the sixth successive year to show a decrease in population.

2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.05 (Births). 1.09 (Deaths).

BIRTHS.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	.....	.....		531	513	1044
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....		47	27	74
		Totals		<u>578</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>1,118</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 population.	Crude	18.0
	Adjusted	18.9
	England and Wales	16.3

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 7.

The total of 1118 live births shows an increase of 55 on the previous year's total. Of this total, 887 took place in hospital, giving a proportion of nearly 80%. The 1969 total is made up as follows :

TABLE 1.

Hospitals	Total
Chirk	9
Llangollen	62
Wrexham	816

The following Table sub-divides the number of legitimate births according to parishes.

TABLE 2.

BIRTHS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abenbury	5	2	7
Allington	15	8	23
Bersham	52	39	91
Bieston	1	1	2
Broughton	46	44	90
Brymbo	34	31	65
Burton	2	3	5
Cefn	70	51	121
Erbistock .....	.....	.....	.....
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham Above	2	3	5
Esclusham Below	19	21	40
Gresford	30	20	50
Gwersyllt	64	68	132
Holt	5	10	15
Isycoed	3	3	6
Llangollen Rural	16	13	29
Llantysilio	2	.....	2
Llay	31	42	73
Marchwiell	11	14	25
Minera	9	8	17
Penycae	23	20	43
Rhos	64	79	143
Ruabon	23	31	54
Sesswick	4	2	6
Totals	531	513	1044

In addition to the above, a total of 74 illegitimate births must be added (a proportion of 7.9%) giving a corrected total of 1118.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate per 1000 population in the Wrexham Rural District was 18.0 as compared with 17.1 for 1968. The adjusted figure (using the comparability factor) comes to 18.9.

The adjusted rate for England and Wales is 16.3. This is the fifth successive year that a decrease in the birth rate has taken place in England and Wales generally and it will be seen therefore that the figures for our own district are in direct opposition to this trend.

STILL BIRTHS.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Totals	10	6	16

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births	14
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births	13

The total of 16 still births shows an increase of 1 as compared with the previous year.

STILL BIRTH RATE

The still birth rate (per 1000 live and still births) for the Wrexham Rural District is, as in the previous year, 14. The England and Wales figure of 13 is the lowest ever recorded and shows that the steady decline is being maintained. This is in inverse proportion to the percentage of births taking place in hospital, which is gradually rising and is now in the upper 70's%.

The decline in the still birth rate has been even more marked in our own area than in England and Wales generally, for only as recently as 1967 and 1966 it was 20.69 and 23.54 respectively.

DEATHS.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	457	334	791
Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude		12.7	
Adjusted		13.8	
England and Wales		11.9	

The total of 791 deaths shows an increase of 22 on the previous year's total.

TABLE 3. DEATHS.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abenbury	.....	.....	.....
Allington	7	9	16
Bersham	29	21	50
Bieston	3	1	4
Broughton	54	35	89
Brymbo	32	15	47
Burton	1	7	8
Cefn	44	27	71
Erbistock	3	1	4
Erddig	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham Above	2	4	6
Esclusham Below	14	15	29
Gresford	17	15	32
Gwersyllt	49	16	65
Holt	4	5	9
Isycoed	2	3	5
Llangollen Rural	15	18	33
Llantysilio	4	2	6
Llay	23	17	40
Marchwiell	3	4	7
Minera	12	7	19
Penycae	30	19	49
Rhos	69	61	130
Ruabon	27	24	51
Sesswick	1	1	2
Totals	445	327	772

In addition to the above, 19 infant deaths must be added, giving a corrected total of 791.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following tables give more detailed information as to cause of death in the various age groups. As in every year, diseases of the heart and circulatory system account for by far the largest proportion of deaths. This year they accounted for nearly 50% of the total deaths and this is the pattern to be found throughout England and Wales. In fact, in many areas in England and Wales the proportion is more than 50% of the total.

When one sub-divides the causes of deaths due to heart and circulation, it will be found that the largest single category within this is attributable to ischaemic heart disease (162) followed by cerebro-vascular disease (124). The first category is seen to affect mainly males and occurs also at a generally earlier age than the second category. In this second category also it will be seen that more females than males were affected.

The second most prevalent cause of death is cancer which accounts for a total of 148 deaths, 1 less than in 1968. The most prevalent type of cancer was that of lung and bronchus which accounted for a total of 37 deaths, 33 of which were males. The total for cancer is closely followed by that of diseases of the respiratory system, accounting for 147. This is considerably higher than the 122 recorded for 1968. Included in this year's total are 3 deaths caused by respiratory Tuberculosis. There were 5 deaths from this cause in 1968, 2 in 1967 and 4 in 1966.

TABLE 4.
DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Age in years.									
			Under 4 weeks and under 1 year	1— 5—	5— 15—	15— 25—	25— 35—	35— 45—	45— 55—	55— 65—	65— 75 and over	
B 19(1) Buccal Cavity etc.	Male Female	3							1	1	1	
B 19(2) Oesophagus	Male Female	5							1		3	1
(B. 19 (3) Stomach	Male Female	10							1	3	3	3
B 19 (4) Intestine	Male Female	8							1	1	3	3
(B19 (6) Lung and Bronchus.	Male Female	33							1	15	12	5
(B19 (7) Breast.	Male Female	4							1	1	1	1
(B19 (8) Uterus.	Male Female	1									1	
(B19 (9) Prostate	Male Female	20							4	8	2	5
(B19 (10) Leukaemia.	Male Female	3							3			
(B19 (11) Others.	Male Female	3								1	1	1
	Male Female	4			1						1	1
	Male Female	17			1						5	7
	Male Female	18			1				3	2	11	1

AGE IN YEARS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS															
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over							
B20 Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	M	1																		
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	F	2																		
B46 (1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	7																		
B23 Anaemias	F	1		1																
B23 Anaemias	F	2																		
B46 (3) Mental Disorders	M	3																		
B46 (3) Mental Disorders	F	1																		
B24 Meningitis	F																			
B46 (4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	1																		
B46 (4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	F	5																		
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1																		
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	3																		
B27 Hypertensive Disease	F	4																		
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	10																		
B27 Hypertensive Disease	F	7																		
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	11																		
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	5																		
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	47																		
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	18																		
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	3																		
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	F	31																		
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	48																		
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	F	76																		
B46 (5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	12																		
B46 (5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	F	7																		
B31 Influenza	M	5																		
B31 Influenza	F	2																		
B32 Pneumonia	M	45																		
B32 Pneumonia	F	32																		

AGE IN YEARS

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								75 and over			
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—				
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1													
B45 Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	F	2	2													5
BE47 Motor Vehicle accidents	M	3			1	2	3									3
BE48 All other accidents	F	7			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted Injuries	M	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
BE50 All other external causes	F	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	M	1														1
	F	1														1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	457	5	7	2	5	9	7	8	39	89	142	144			
	F	334	7		3	1	1	2	6	22	31	100	162			

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate per 1000 population was 12.7 (12.4 in 1968). Using the comparability factor, this gives an adjusted death rate of 13.8. It will be seen that the local adjusted rate was slightly higher than that of the previous year whereas the England and Wales figure was exactly the same.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
				—	—	—
		Totals	.....	12	7	19
				—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.0
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births					17.0
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births					14.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 month) per 1000 total Live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.0
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1000 total Live Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1000 total live and still births	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0
England and Wales	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.0

The total number of deaths under the age of 1 year was 19, of which 12 were males and 7 females. The total for 1968 was identical. Of the grand total, 12 occurred in the first month of life, giving a Neo-natal mortality rate of 11 deaths per 1000 total live births. This is lower than the England and Wales figure of 12, which in itself is the lowest figure ever recorded. It will be seen, therefore, that the figures for the Wrexham Rural District are very encouraging indeed. When one further sub-divides infant deaths we see that 10 deaths occurred under 1 week of age, giving an Early Neo-natal mortality rate of 9 per 1000 total live births.

It is usual also in most countries now to combine the total deaths under one week with the total number of still births as the causes are so similar. This gives us the Peri-natal mortality rate and for the Wrexham Rural District this works out as 23 per 1000 total live and still births. This is exactly the same as that for England and Wales. It will be seen, therefore, that as far as infant deaths and still births are concerned the Wrexham Rural District figures compare very favourably indeed with the rest of England and Wales.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

For the 12th successive year it is pleasing to report that there are no Maternal Deaths.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 186, as compared to 254 in the previous year. This total contained 134 cases of Measles which is again lower than the 208 notified during 1968. It will be recalled that during this year, the programme of vaccination against Measles instituted during the previous year had to be discontinued as the vaccine was withdrawn from circulation for extensive testing. It is, therefore, quite impossible from the figures available to date to gauge the effect of this new measure which has had such success in the U.S.A. As far as other notifiable infectious diseases were concerned, it will be seen that there was no particularly high outbreak in any category.

TABLE 6.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parish	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Infective Jaundice	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulmonary T.B.	Meningococcal Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Malaria	Totals	Removed to Hospital or Sanatoria			
											T.B. Pulmonary	Meningitis	Malaria	Totals
Abenbury	1									1				
Allington		6	1					1		8				
Bersham		6		1	4			1		12				
Bieston														
Broughton	3		1							4				
Brymbo			3		1					4				
Burton		1	1							2				
Cefn								1		1				
Erbistock														
Erd dig														
Esclusham Above			1							1				
Esclusham Below	2		1							3				
Gresford	1		1							3				
Gwersyllt	98	4	2	1						105				
Holt														
Isycoed														
Llangollen Rural	3			1	1		1			6			1	
Llantysilio														
Llay	1		2	1						5				
Marchwiel	1									1				
Minera														
Penycae	4								1	5			1	
Rhos	10				1			1		13				
Ruabon	10				2					12			2	
Sesswick														
Totals	134	17	13	5	10	1	1	4	1	186	2	1	1	4

TABLE 7.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital and Sanatoria</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	134	.....	.....
Dysentery	17	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	13	.....	.....
Infective Jaundice	5	.....	.....
Pulmonary T.B.	10	2	3
Non - Pulmonary T.B.	1	.....	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	4	.....	.....
Malaria	1	1	.....
Totals	186	4	5

TABLE 8.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
ACCORDING TO AGES.

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25 +</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Measles	11	35	46	40	.....	.....	1	1	134
Dysentery .....	.....	2	2	5	3	.....	5	.....	17
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	1	3	5	3	1	.....	.....	13
Infective Jaundice .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	5
Pulmonary T.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	.....	10
Non - Pulmonary T.B. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Menin'al Meningitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Poisoning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4
Malaria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	12	39	51	52	7	6	17	2	186

TUBERCULOSIS

A total number of 11 cases were notified during the year, of which 10 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. This shows a decrease of 4 as compared with 1968, and is, in fact, the lowest total ever recorded for the Wrexham Rural District, (the previous lowest total was 12 in 1966).

TABLE 9.
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO AGES.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1—4 years	.....	.....	.....	I	I
5—9 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10—14 years	I	.....	.....	.....	I
15—19 years	I	.....	.....	.....	I
20—24 years	I	.....	.....	.....	I
25—34 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35—44 years	I	I	.....	.....	2
45—54 years	I	I	.....	.....	2
55—64 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 and over	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Age unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	2	.....	I	II

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Due to the run down in the service which commenced in the preceeding year only one survey was carried out in our district during the year, details of which are given in the Table.

TABLE 10
WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Details of Mass Radiography Surveys carried out during 1969.

<i>Place</i>	<i>Total number examined</i>
Lindisfarne College, Ruabon :	
Scholars	158
Teaching Staff	8
Other Staff	22
General Population	4

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Tables show the number of persons immunised during 1969.

Triple Antigen

This consists of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus immunisation and is administered as a routine at all Infant Welfare Clinics, in three separate doses. These are usually given at the ages of 6 months, 8 months and 12 months, respectively.

TABLE 11

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

					<i>Totals</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	.....	483
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	.....	533

The booster doses are those given to infants who had their primary course under the old system, i.e. before mid-1968, when three primary doses were given at monthly intervals between the ages of three and six months. Under the new system, the booster dose of Triple Antigen is not necessary.

Diphtheria and Tetanus

This is administered routinely as a booster to all children on attaining school age, but some primary doses are given to young infants who react adversely to the Whooping Cough element in the Triple Antigen. It will be seen that there were 15 such cases in 1969.

TABLE 12

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

					<i>Totals</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1010

Diphtheria only

This form of immunisation is administered as a further booster to children in the senior classes of primary schools. The numbers here are gradually declining as the new system using Triple Antigen and Diphtheria and Tetanus has now been found to give adequate protection.

TABLE 13

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

					<i>Totals</i>
Primary and Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	.....	342

Tetanus

Primary doses are given to children who have, for one reason or another, only been protected against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough in early childhood, and booster doses to those who have received an incomplete course of Tetanus previously, either by itself or in combined form with Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

TABLE 14

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

				<i>Totals</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	26
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	24

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis is administered routinely at Infant Welfare Clinics together with Triple Antigen, i.e. in three separate doses at the age of approximately 6, 8 and 12 months respectively.

The Poliomyelitis vaccine is administered by mouth. Booster doses are routinely administered upon attaining school age in combination with their Diphtheria and Tetanus booster and are also routinely administered to school leavers between the ages of 15 to 19 years.

TABLE 15

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

				<i>Totals</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	673
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	1222

Measles

It will be remembered that Measles vaccination was started throughout Great Britain in 1968. In 1969, however, some children in the South of England reacted adversely to administration of this vaccine and as a consequence, all vaccine was withdrawn from circulation for extensive re-testing. The numbers shown in the Table, therefore, for this reason, are relatively low ones.

Measles vaccination is routinely administered in a single dose to all infants after they have attained the age of 1 year.

TABLE 16

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

				<i>Totals</i>
Primary Doses	.....	.....	.....	220
Booster Doses	.....	.....	.....	—

Smallpox

The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated in 1969. Smallpox vaccine is routinely administered to all infants attending the Infant Welfare Clinics after they have attained the age of 1 year and this is usually one month after they have received the Measles vaccination. The older age groups are mainly young persons and adults who need either primary or revaccination to go on holiday abroad, particularly to countries where a valid international certificate of vaccination is a statutory requirement.

TABLE 17**SMALLPOX**

Number of persons immunised during 1969.

<i>Age yrs.</i>	1969	
	<i>Primary vaccina- tion</i>	<i>Re- vaccina- tion</i>
0—1	—	—
1+	326	—
2—4	97	1
5—15	20	12
16+	60	87

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1958

Section 47 of the above Act, gives the Medical Officer of Health the power to remove certain persons from their home or other premises to a suitable place, when such a move is necessary in the interest of the patient or of other persons. Examples of such conditions are grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm and physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions.

During 1969, no case occurred which warranted compulsory removal.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The following Table shows the number of cases visited during the year and these are sub-divided into type of case involved. It will be seen that the vast majority, as in most years, are Old Age Pensioners.

TABLE 18**DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE**

(1968 figures are in brackets)

Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1969	.....	400	(383)
Aged under 65 on first visit in 1969 :			
(1) Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	.....	46	(39)
(2) Mentally Disordered	.....	6	(4)
(3) Maternity	.....	8	(6)
(4) Others	.....	21	(22)
		<hr/>	
	Totals	481	(454)
		<hr/> <hr/>	

MEALS ON WHEELS

No fundamental changes have taken place in the establishment of the Meals on Wheels Service since the last report.

TABLE 19.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

1. GENERAL.

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital :				
General Medicine	.....	.....	.....	112 Beds.
Trematic and Orthopaedic	.....	.....	.....	79 Beds.
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	6 Beds.
Pay Beds	.....	.....	.....	6 Beds.
				203 Beds.
				203 Beds.

(b) Maelor General Hospital :				
Surgery Department	.....	.....	.....	169 Beds.
Gynaecology Department	.....	.....	.....	50 Beds.
Children's Department	.....	.....	.....	55 Beds.
Maternity Department	.....	.....	.....	56 Beds.
Special Care Baby Department	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Dermatology Department	.....	.....	.....	6 Beds.
Ophthalmology Department	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Dental Department	.....	.....	.....	4 Beds.
Chest Department	.....	.....	.....	20 Beds.
Infectious Diseases Department	.....	.....	.....	30 Beds.
Geriatric Department	.....	.....	.....	76 Beds.
Ear, Nose and Throat Department	.....	.....	.....	24 Beds.
Others	.....	.....	.....	28 Beds.
Private Pay Beds	.....	.....	.....	5 Beds.
				571 Beds.
				571 Beds.

				<i>Gen. Beds.</i>	<i>Mat. Beds.</i>
2.	COTTAGE HOSPITAL, LLAN-				
	GOLLEN	.....	.....	11	9
3.	COTTAGE HOSPITAL, CHIRK			26	8
4.	ORTHOPEADIC.				
	Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen	.....	.....		507 Beds.
5.	TREVALYN HALL	.....	.....		55 Beds.
					Chronic Sick.

CLINICS

Maternity and Child Welfare

The table below shows the clinic facilities available throughout the district. It will be seen that some clinics are held on a weekly basis and most of the others on a fortnightly basis. There are one or two small clinics at which sessions are held only monthly. At some of the larger clinics, it will be seen that both total attendances and average numbers attending per session are extremely high.

In some of these clinics also facilities are provided for general practitioner services and in some parts of the rural district these clinics are already in such combined use.

TABLE 20.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Number of Sessions held</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>Average Attendance per Session</i>
Brynteg	49	1627	33
Brymbo	26	516	19
Cefn	50	1921	38
Coedpoeth	49	2135	43
Gresford	26	723	27
Gwersyllt	49	1884	38
Holt	26	423	16
Johnstown	23	537	23
Llay	52	2101	42
Rhos	52	2377	45
Rhostyllen	24	469	19
Rossett	50	895	17
Ruabon	42	1255	29
Trevor	11	131	11
Froncysyllte	10	156	15

TABLE 21.

NURSING SERVICES.

1. GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.

District Nurse/Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for maternity cases are provided in the following areas:—

Acrefair	1	Johnstown	1
Brynteg	1	Llay	2
Brymbo	2	Pentre	
Cefn	1	Broughton	1
Coedpoeth	1	Penycae	1
Gresford	1	Rhos	1
Holt	1	Rhostyllen	2
Gwersyllt	2	Ruabon	1
		Trevor	1

Six full-time nurses are employed for relief purposes on the above areas.

2. HEALTH VISITORS.

Thirteen Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, are employed in the Wrexham Rural District on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

1969 was the first full year during which the new Ambulance Headquarters at Ruthin Road, Wrexham, was fully operational, with a 24 hour control system.

At the end of the year there was a total number of 40 full time staff working under the direction of the County Ambulance Officer and his Deputy. These include full-time drivers, shift leaders, radio control staff, vehicles maintenance staff and clerical staff.

It is worth recording that in July of this year, the Denbighshire Ambulance Service became winners of the All Britain Competition held at Harrogate. This is the first time that any authority from Wales has won this British Trophy since the inception of the competition in the 1950's. In order to qualify for the competition, the team were outright winners of the All Wales Trophy and this is the sixth time which Denbighshire has won the Wales trophy out of 10 attempts. The team consists of two men, the driver and an attendant. It is worth noting that this year the driver is a resident of Wrexham whereas the attendant is from Gwersyllt.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The following table summarises the service provided in the rural district. The sessions are held in the respective Infant Welfare Clinics and it is gratifying to note that the waiting list at all clinics throughout the district at the end of the year was nil.

TABLE 22
CHIROPODY SERVICE 1969

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Number on Register end of</i>	
	1969	1968
Brymbo	37	—
Brynteg	161	187
Cefn	74	71
Coedpoeth	131	127
Gresford	111	99
Gwersyllt	64	58
Holt	18	14
Llay	77	66
Rhos	117	179
Rossett	81	74
Ruabon	36	36
Totals	907	911

RAINFALL

A total of 38.7 inches of rain fell during the year as compared with 33.27 inches in 1968.

The table below summarises the figures on a monthly basis.

TABLE 23.

**RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,
FOR THE YEAR 1969.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>
January	2.60
February	4.71
March	2.77
April	2.69
May	7.00
June	1.69
July	1.31
August	3.13
September	1.38
October	0.56
November	6.55
December	4.39
Total	38.78

HOUSING

Council Dwellings

Table 24 summarises the Council House position in the district as at 31st December, 1969. The figures have been supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor.

TABLE 24. COUNCIL HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1969.

Parish	Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.68	PLUS No. completed in 1969				Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.69	No. in course of Erection						
		Houses	Bungalows	Flats	Convers'ns		Houses	Bungalows	Flats	Convers'ns			
Abenbury	102					102							
Allington	165					165					6		
Bersham	587		6			593				5	36		
Bieston	4					4							
Broughton	981	8		24		1013				5	24		
Brymbo	521					521				6	24		
Burton	51					51				5			
Cefn	1201			6	2	1209							
Erbistock	18					18							
Eslusham Above	97					97							
Eslusham Below	430		6			436							
Gresford	161		10		2	173							
Gwersyllt	1073	6	5			1084					12		
Holt	77					77					6		
Isycoed	12					12							
Llangollen Rural	229					229							
Llantysilio	8					8							
Llay	370					370							
Marchwiel	105					105							
Minera	106					106				4			
Penycae	651	6		6		663							
Rhos	974		10	15		999				1	24		
Ruabon	504	301				805					44		
Sesswick	10					10							
Totals	8437	321	37	51	4	8850	26	176	342	26	176		

Private Dwellings

During the year, 276 private houses were also erected.

DRAINAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor informs me that the position regarding sewerage and sewage disposal during 1969 can be summarised as follows :

“Final preparatiion and approval of the Joint Sewerage Scheme was completed during 1969. Work will commence laying the trunk sewers the middle of 1970. When this Scheme is completed, seven sewage disposal works will be abandoned and treatment will be carried out at Five Fords Sewage Disposal Works which will be enlarged and improved at the same time as the trunk sewers are being laid”.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Amenities Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report on the work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1969.

I took over my duties as Chief Public Health Inspector in late December, 1969, succeeding Mr. Stanley Davies who had held the position for the previous 11 years. He served the Council faithfully and well for a number of years and I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to him as a colleague and friend.

Mr. Colin G. Edwards, Pupil Public Health Inspector qualified in June, 1969, and was appointed Temporary District Public Health Inspector. The vacancy for pupil was filled by Mr. J. Barry Evans.

Steady progress has been maintained with regard to the Slum Clearance programme, 82 houses having being condemned and another 171 houses represented to the Council for the necessary action.

A 100% meat inspection has been again maintained this year.

The routine duties of the Department in all aspects of Public Health Work, both technical and clerical, have been satisfactorily carried out and in this connection I would acknowledge the valued assistance received from the Public Health Inspectors and Clerical Staff.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health and all the Chief Officers of the Council for their co-operation and for the confidence and support shown by the Chairman and Members of the Public Amenities Committee.

Yours sincerely,

C. DAVIES,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

TABLE 25.

AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION.

HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of houses repaired—Roofs	.....	.....	.....	34
No. of houses repaired—Walls	.....	.....	.....	15
No. of houses repaired—Doors	.....	.....	.....	5
No. of houses repaired—Lighting	.....	.....	.....	8
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness	.....	.....	.....	20
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed	.....	.....	.....	4
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of houses provided with new baths	.....	.....	.....	.....

DRAINAGE:

No. of new cesspools constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of new septic tanks constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of kitchen sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of new drains laid to old premises	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of drains repaired or improved	.....	.....	.....	5
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed	.....	.....	.....	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of old water closets repaired	.....	.....	.....	3

WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of service pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of service pipes renewed by Water Co.	.....	.....	.....	269

LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	22
No. of Licenced Premises improved	.....	.....	.....	3
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	.....	.....	.....	4

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961:

No. of visits and inspections	.....	.....	.....	181
No. of workshops repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of workshops cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided	.....	.....	.....	4
No. of sanitary conveniences improved	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	264
No. of visits to Canteens	40
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	19
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	30
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	22
No. of visits to Bakehouses	26
No. of Bakehouses repaired	1
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	1
No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	2913
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	42
No. of visits to Knackers Yards	121

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

No. of visits and inspections	81
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ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

No. of visits and inspections	19
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CARAVAN ACT, 1960:

No. of visits	176
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SMOKE ABATEMENT:

No. of visits and observations	113
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SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964:

No. of visits and inspections	6
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CLERICAL WORK:

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	63
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	37
No. of Statutory Notices issued	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	1
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	14,569

HOUSING

The total number of houses condemned since 1952 is 2,342. In addition to this, 36 properties have been acquired by the Council as "Grey Land" in the Compulsory Purchase Orders dealt with.

It will be noted from the Table that the total number of houses condemned during 1969 was slightly less than in 1968. This is due to the prolonged period of time sometimes experienced in finalizing of Clearance Orders and Compulsory Purchase Orders. Five areas were confirmed during the year and 23 areas comprising 107 houses and 54 individual unfit houses have been represented to the Council for action under Part 2 and 3 of the Housing Act, 1957. This indicates that the Slum Clearance programme is proceeding satisfactorily.

Under the Housing Act it is the duty of the Council to ensure that their district is inspected in order to ascertain the number of houses which are unfit for human habitation. This is carried out and as a result additions are continually being made to the list of unfit properties.

Undertakings to render houses fit for human habitation were received from owners in respect of 3 properties. One such Undertaking was complied with during the year.

135 houses were demolished, bringing the total demolished post war to 1968.

The following Table gives details of the Slum Clearance Programme at the end of 1969.

TABLE 26.

IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS.

1. No. of areas confirmed during the year	.....	.....	5
2. (a) No. of houses unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	35
(b) No. of houses classed as 'grey land'	.....	.....	.....
3. No. of people displaced :			
(a) Individuals	.....	.....	46
(b) Families	.....	.....	18
4. No. of houses demolished :			
(a) Unfit houses	.....	.....	35
(b) Houses classed as 'grey land'	.....	.....	35

Represented during the year.

1. No. of areas	.....	.....	23
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	107
3. No. of people to be displaced :			
(a) Individuals	.....	.....	221
(b) Families	.....	.....	97

NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS.

No. of undertakings accepted (sec. 16)	.....	.....	3
No. of undertakings complied with	.....	.....	1
No. of closing orders made (sec. 17)	.....	.....	9
No. of demolition orders made (sec. 17)	.....	.....	38
No. of undertakings to demolish in lieu of making orders	.....	.....	3
No. of closing orders made (sec. 18)	.....	.....	.....
No. of closing orders determined (sec. 27)	.....	.....	7
No. of closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (sec. 28)	.....	.....	4
No. of demolition orders revoked (Sec. 24)	.....	.....	.....
No. of people displaced. (Individual Unfit Houses) :			
(a) Individuals	.....	.....	57
(b) Families	.....	.....	21
No. of houses demolished following demolition orders	.....	.....	37
No. of houses demolished following closing orders	.....	.....	3
No. of other houses demolished	.....	.....	25

The Housing Act, 1969, came into force during the latter half of the year. It was decided by the Council to investigate the possibility of making general improvement areas in Llay and Holt. A provisional survey of the Holt village was carried out during this period.

GRANTS

Standard Grants

The total number of applications received and approved shows an increase of 11 on 1968, with the resultant increase in the amount paid in grants. The average grant per house was £189 4s. 6d. as compared to £151 15s. 9d. in 1968.

Of the 39 applications, only 5 make provision for improvements in tenanted houses, showing that owners are still reluctant to provide modern amenities for their properties.

Discretionary Grants

42 applications were received and approved, showing a decrease of 10 on 1968. Here, again, it will be noted that the greatest number of grants are in respect of owner/occupied houses.

The average grant per house was £389 12s. 2d. as compared with £323 18s. 1d. in 1968.

As a result of the coming into force of the Housing Act, 1969, with an increase in the amount of grant, no doubt more applications will be received for house improvements.

Detailed information of the grants issued and amenities provided are given in the following Table.

TABLE 27.
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Standard Grants:	<i>Owner/ Occupier. Tenanted.</i>	
Number of applications received	34	5
Number of applications approved	34	5
Number of applications refused	.....	.....
Number of dwellings improved	34	5
Amount paid in grants	£7,379	16s. od.
Average grant per house	£189	4s. od.
Total cost of work on properties	£17,092	14s. 8d.
Amenities provided:		
Fixed baths or showers	32	
Wash hand basins	32	
Hot water Supplies (to any fittings)	32	
Water closets (within the dwelling)	35	
Food stores	16	
Septic Tanks	3	

Discretionary Grants:		<i>Owner/ Occupier.</i>	<i>Tenanted.</i>
Number of applications received	.....	33	9
Number of applications approved	.....	33	9
Number of applications refused	.....	.....	.....
Number of dwellings improved	.....	33	9
Amount paid in grants	.....	£16,363 10s. od.	
Average grant per house	.....	£389 12s. 2d.	
Total cost of work on properties	.....	£50,410 9s. od.	

WATER SUPPLY

32 samples of water were taken during the year, 31 of these were taken from properties supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company and 1 from a property supplied by the Wrexham Rural District Council, Pentredwr Supply. All were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for bacteriological examination.

Details from the Analyst's reports are given in the following Table, and it will be seen that with the exception of 1 sample, all were found to be satisfactory. In the case of the unsatisfactory analysis, a further sample was taken with an excellent result.

TABLE 28

WATER SUPPLY

Nature of Sample and where taken	Date Sample Taken	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 1000 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 1000 ml.	Remarks
Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Co.				
Cefn	25-2-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Garth	25-2-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Summerhill	4-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Cefnybedd	4-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Gwersyllt	4-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Llay	4-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Southsea	26-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Coedpoeth	26-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Coedpoeth	26-3-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Minera	1-4-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Coedpoeth	28-4-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Southsea	28-4-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Wern	5-5-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Cefn	7-5-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Acrefair	7-5-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Acrefair	7-5-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Newbridge	11-6-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Acrefair	11-6-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Southsea	4-8-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Brynteg	12-8-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Cefnybedd	13-8-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Cefn	19-8-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Coedpoeth	19-8-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Cefn	9-9-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Froncysyllte	9-9-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Summerhill	11-9-69	3	.....	Satisfactory.
Brynteg	16-9-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Brymbo	30-9-69	7	Present	Unsatisfactory.
Brymbo	7-10-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Brynteg	7-10-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Gresford	29-12-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.
Wrexham Rural District Council:				
Pentredwr	15-1-69	0	.....	Satisfactory.

Apart from the above samples, 31 samples of water were taken from properties which are situated outside the area supplied by the Water Undertakers. These were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester to ascertain their suitability for domestic purposes.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of slaughterhouses licenced for the slaughter of animals for human consumption is 10. These are all privately owned and are generally well conducted.

During the year 2,913 visits were paid to these premises. The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected shows an increase of 11,004 on the 1968 figure. A 100% inspection has been maintained and the fact that over 110 tons of meat has been condemned as unfit for human consumption greatly emphasises the importance of this aspect of public health work in ensuring that no unfit meat is passed on to the public for human consumption. It does, however, entail the Public Health Inspectors in a great deal of overtime work and I would like to pay a tribute to them for the efficient way in which they carry out their duties in this respect.

A large proportion of the total slaughter is carried out at one of the licenced slaughterhouses. One of the Public Health Inspectors is employed practically full-time in this establishment, from which meat is despatched to many towns and cities in England and Wales and also to the Continent.

TABLE 29

Year 1969	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed (if known)	2494	572	209	28,694	43,048	75,017
Number inspected	2494	572	209	28,694	43,048	75,017
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	80	312	72	157	560	1181
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	324	117	6	2872	5,362	8681
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	16.2	75.42	37.32	10.56	13.87	13.15
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	.....	.....	.....	929	936
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.28	.....	.....	.....	2.16	1.25
Cysticercosis.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Meat Sterilization

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969, came into force on 1st November, 1969, and under these regulations it is necessary to ensure that all condemned meat be sterilized before entering the chain of distribution.

Food Condemned

The inspection of other meat and foods is also carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. Requests are frequently made by food retailers for the examination of various foodstuffs at their premises suspected of being unfit for human consumption. For such foods condemned the retailer receives a surrender certificate enabling him to claim compensation from the various firms concerned.

The following Table gives details of the food condemned.

TABLE 30

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED.

	Tons	Cwts	Qrts	Lbs
1. Meat at Slaughterhouses	110	17	—	26
2. Meat	49 tins	
3. Soup	27 tins	
4. Fish	12 tins	
5. Peas	100 tins	
6. French Beans	1 tin	
7. Carrots	4 tins	
8. Tomatoes	92 tins	
9. Baked Beans	35 tins	
10. Grapefruit Juice	14 tins	
11. Fruit	300 tins	
12. Milk	11 tins	
13. Evaporated milk	1 tin	
14. Cream	3 tins	
15. Rice Pudding	64 tins	
16. Sponge Pudding	2 tins	
17. Puff Pastry	22 pkts.	

In addition to the above, due to two electricity breakdowns, 1,818 packets of frozen foods were condemned.

SECTION 2 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

13 complaints were received of food being sold which was not of the nature, substance or quality demanded.

Successful legal action was taken in one case. Three cases of legal action are pending and in 9 other cases the manufacturers were warned and their representatives interviewed.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table gives details of the Food Premises in our area.

Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Cafes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Snack Bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

Regular visits are paid to these premises to ensure that there is full compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960/62.

The under-mentioned premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, namely :

Fish Frying Establishments	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Sausage Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
Butchers Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Licenced Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	158

These premises are periodically visited to ensure that they are kept up to a satisfactory standard.

During the year 4 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for analyses, all of which were Grade 1.

FOOD SAMPLING

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and I would again gratefully acknowledge the information received from Mr. D. Hugh Owens, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, in respect of formal samples taken and submitted for examination during the year.

TABLE 31

“Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Wrexham Rural District, during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Taken</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Not Genuine or Sub- standard</i>
Milk	100	96	4
Butter	2	2	.....
Margarine	1	1	.....
Cooking Oil	2	1	1
Meat Pies	4	4	.....
Sausage Rolls	3	3	.....
Sausages	3	2	1
Tinned Meat	4	4	.....
Hamburgers	1	1	.....
Meat Paste	1	1	.....
Biscuits	1	1	.....
Bread	1	1	.....
Tinned Vegetables	2	2	.....
Tomato Sauce	1	1	.....
Pickled Beetroot	1	1	.....
Gravy Salt	1	.....	1
Ready Gravy	1	1	.....
Curry Sauce Mix	1	1	.....
Tomato Puree	1	1	.....
Malt Vinegar	2	2	.....
Garden Mint	1	1	.....
Tartare Sauce	1	1	.....
Ice Cream	2	2	.....
Ice Lolly	1	1	.....
Marmalade	1	1	.....
Jam	1	1	.....
Jelly	1	1	.....
Sweets	1	1	.....
Tinned Fruit	4	4	.....
Barbados Sugar	1	.....	1
Tea	1	1	.....
Yogurt	1	1	.....
Beer	2	2	.....
Soft Drink	1	.....	1
Baby Food	1	1	.....
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	.....
Glycerine	1	1	.....
Linctus of Codeine	1	.....	1
Tincture of Quinine	1	1	.....
Totals	157	147	10

As will be observed from the table 100 samples of milk and 57 samples of other foods etc., were taken in the Wrexham Rural District during the year. In his reports the Analyst indicated that four samples of milk were not genuine. In two instances the irregularity was due to the presence of extraneous water and the producer concerned was prosecuted and convicted. With regard to the other two samples, a retail sample was found to be deficient

in fat and solids not fat; the subsequent 'appeal to cow' sample was below standard also. The producer-retailer concerned was advised and cautioned. Of the samples of milk submitted, 50 were subjected to tests for anti-biotics with a negative report in each instance.

Of the remaining six samples, other than milk, shown as not genuine, five were found to be incorrect by reason of labelling defects. The manufacturers concerned have been advised and cautioned with the result that remedial action has been taken in each instance. The remaining non genuine food, a soft drink, was found to contain a negligible amount of fruit. This matter was followed up in another part of the County and eventually the manufacturer was prosecuted and convicted.

In addition to the samples of milk and food submitted to the Public Analyst, a great deal of work is done by Inspectors in their day to day duties. Labels on foodstuffs are examined, not only for quantity but for the purpose of the food and drugs labelling provisions. Again, samples of milk taken from vending machines, schools, welfare and children's homes etc., are taken and tested within the department. During the year in question 82 such samples were taken and all these samples were found to be satisfactory."

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961

During the year, 11 factories were closed and 36 new factories were registered, making a total of 216 on the Council's register, an increase of 25 on the previous year.

Routine visits are paid to these premises and 4 notices were served in respect of insufficient sanitary accommodation. Three were complied with.

The following Table gives details of the nature of the factories.

TABLE 32.

FACTORY.	<i>No. on Register.</i>
Animal Liquefoods	1
Bacon Factory	1
Blacksmiths	2
Body Builders	3
Boot Repairers	8
Brickworks	9
Cabin Cruiser Repairs	1
Chemical Works	4
Chocolate Manufacturers	1
Coal Washing	.....
Collieries	2
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning	2
Cycle Shops	3
Dairies	1
Dressmaking and Tailoring	10
Electrical Equipment	15
Engineering Repair Workshops	3
Garages	60
Gas Works	1
Hydraulic Equipment	1
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers	13
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops etc.)	25
Life Saving Equipment	1
Lime Works	1
Millers	2
Plastic Manufactures	3
Poultry Preparation	1
Pre-cast Concrete Units	6
Printers	2
Sawmills	5
Scrap Dealers	5
Slag Handling and Scrap Recovery	2
Slaughter Houses	10
Soft Furnishings	2
Stone Crushing	1
Stonemasons	2
Stone Quarrying	1
Tiled Fireplaces	1
Toilet Rolls Manufacture	1
Toy Manufacture	3
Tyre Manufacture	1
TOTALS	<u>216</u>

The introduction of new industries into the area will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect in reducing the number of unemployed persons.

TABLE 33.

PART 1 OF THE 1961 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	21	436	.....	.....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	208	2684	5	.....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	.....	—	—	.....
Totals	*229	3120	5	.....

*This figure includes bakehouses.

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				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re- medied (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	4	3	.....	4	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Not separate for sexes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	3	.....	4	.....

TABLE 34.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Wearing apparel)) Making, etc.))) Cleaning and) Washing Furniture and Upholstery	2 — 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
TOTALS	4	—	—	—	—	—	

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are 214 premises registered under the above Act, 10 premises having been deleted during the year and 7 new premises registered.

It is necessary to submit an Annual Return on the work carried out under this Act to Her Majesty's Superintending Inspector of Factories, Cardiff.

During the year, 10 accidents were reported. These were investigated and in 1 case it was found necessary to replace a machine by a more modern type with a guard. In the other 9 cases, no remedial action was necessary.

Up to the end of this year, it has not been necessary to recommend to our Legal Department that legal proceedings be instituted under any aspect of the Act.

Details of visits, inspections, contraventions found and remedial work completed, etc., are given in the following Tables.

TABLE 35

A. REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTION.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises on Council's register at end of 1968</i>	<i>Premises cancelled during 1969</i>	<i>New registrations during 1969</i>	<i>Total No. on Council's register at end of 1969</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during 1969</i>
Offices	62	2	2	62	—
Retail Shops	139	7	5	137	2
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4	1	—	3	—
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens	12	—	—	12	—
Fuel Storage Depots	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	218	10	7	215	2

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises — 81

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR., 1969.

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	758
Retail Shops	452
Wholesale departments, warehouses	28
Catering establishments open to the public	77
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	7
Total	1334
Total Males	658
Total Females	676

C. ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section	Cases considered under :	No. of Contra- ven- tions found & Notices served during 1969	No. Com- pleted during 1969
4.	Cleanliness		2
5.	Overcrowding		
6.	Temperature	1	19
7.	Ventilation		2
8.	Lighting		1
9.	Sanitary Conveniences		
10.	Washing facilities		3
11.	Supply of Drinking Water		
12.	Clothing Accommodation		1
13.	Sitting Facilities		
14.	Seats (Sedentary Workers)		
15.	Eating Facilities		
16.	Floors, passage and stairs	1	4
17.	Fencing exposed parts machinery		
18.	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery		
19.	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery		
23.	Prohibition of heavy work		
24.	First Aid		8
	Other matters	1	23
	Totals	3	63

D. EXEMPTIONS.

No. of applications received —

E. PROSECUTIONS.

No. instituted and completed during the year —

F. REPORTED ACCIDENTS.

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Investigated.	Action Recommended			
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		Prosecution	Formal Warning.	Informal Advice.	No Action
Offices	3	3	.....	.....	1	2
Retail Shops	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses
Catering Establish- ments open to public, canteens	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Fuel Storage Depots
Totals	10	10	.....	.....	1	9

Analysis of reported accidents.

Cause of Accident.	Offices.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale Warehouses.	Catering establishments open to public, canteens.	Fuel Storage Depots.
Machinery	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Transport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls of persons	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Stepping on or striking against object or person	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handling goods	1	1	.....	1	.....
Struck by falling object	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fires and Explosions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Use of hand tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not otherwise specified	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 and 1968

We have 5 Standard Deposit Gauges and 2 Lead Peroxide Instruments sited in the area. Two of the Standard Deposit Gauges are sited in order to monitor a particular factory. Operations at this factory have been restricted since November, 1969, but readings are still taken in this area.

Under the 1968 Act, it is obligatory that applications for approval of chimney heights in the case of certain industrial furnaces should be submitted to the local authority on the prescribed form. These applications are dealt with by the Health Department and the corrected chimney heights are determined in accordance with the information received. Four such applications were dealt with during the year.

TABLE 36.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Tons pollution per square mile.</i>				
	<i>Acrefair</i>	<i>Cefn</i>	<i>New Broughton</i>	<i>Bwlch-gwyn 1</i>	<i>Bwlch-gwyn 2</i>
January	1.20	2.34	2.67	16.67	2.12
February	2.47	3.20	2.40	7.13	3.56
March	5.60	4.44	4.73	7.85	7.56
April	4.00	1.27	2.46	11.98	3.31
May	9.10	4.57	6.52	6.61	8.17
June	5.10	3.97	2.44	10.26	4.79
July	3.83	11.44	6.76	12.22	1.91
August	5.17	4.00	5.91	26.79	2.50
September	5.37	4.26	5.81	40.32	6.88
October	6.97	2.47	3.85	23.78	3.94
November	2.50	0.73	3.08	7.51	4.38
December	4.03	1.90	1.62	3.34	1.85

TABLE 37.

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rhosycoed Site, Trevor</i>	<i>Pentre Broughton</i>
January	0.67	0.40
February	0.75	0.87
March	0.96	0.94
April	0.49	0.60
May	0.32	0.43
June	0.21	0.28
July	0.14	0.23
August	0.18	0.28
September	0.30	0.35
October	0.25	0.27
November	0.39	0.63
December	0.71	0.82

Standard Deposit Gauges

During the 5 years from 1965 to 1969 the monthly average results are as follows :

	<i>Tons pollution per square mile</i>
Bellan View, Cefn	10.11
The Haven, New Broughton	10.64
Cae Bedw, Acrefair	9.85

Lead Peroxide Gauges

The average results are as follows :

Rhosycoed, Trevor	0.462
The Bungalow, Pentre Broughton	0.561

These indicate a low activity as far as the amount of sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere is concerned.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Four complaints of industrial noise were received during the year. These were investigated and the necessary action taken, resulting in the abatement of the nuisances.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1963

Two new establishments were registered during 1969 bringing the total number of Animal Boarding Establishments on the Council's register to 6. All establishments are visited regularly and are found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

One complaint was received during the year due to barking of dogs. This was satisfactorily dealt with.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 35 licenced caravan sites in the area, namely :
25 holiday sites—206 caravans.
10 residential sites—90 caravans.

These sites are periodically visited to ensure that they comply with the conditions of the licences. In the case of one residential site, it was found necessary to commence proceedings under Section 9 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, for the contravention of the conditions attached to the site licence.

One licenced residential site for the stationing of 15 caravans was discontinued from use during the year.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The number of Scrap Metal Dealers registered is 19, one having been cancelled and 6 newly registered during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Two full-time operators are employed by the Council on this work.

As in previous years, the provisions of the Act have been carried out and 805 premises have been satisfactorily treated, 654 infested by rats and 151 infested by mice. This involved 3140 visits.

In addition, the Council's sewerage works and refuse tips are periodically inspected and treated as found necessary.

In the case of any difficult problems arising, we do get the co-operation and help of the Field Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, Pest Division.

INFESTATION BY VERMIN

The two Rodent Operators are also responsible for dealing with all complaints of vermin infestations.

125 complaints were received during the year and included such insects as Beetles, Ants, Crickets, Wasps, Hornets, Flies, etc. 4 Cases of Bed Bug infestations were treated, 3 in council houses and 1 in a privately owned house.

KNACKERS YARDS

Two premises are licenced as Knackers Yards, namely :

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiell (Clutton)
Ffrwd, Brymbo (Bond)

These premises are regularly inspected and no complaints of nuisances have been received.

In addition to other animals slaughtered at the Knackers Yards, 31 horses were slaughtered and 93 carcasses of horses were received at these premises during the year.



Edwin Jones (Wrexham) Ltd., Argyle Street, Wrexham.