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**Contributors**

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The Urban District Council  
of Mold

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ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT  
For 1965

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Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :

C. R. CRESSWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.H.E.

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Edwards, Printers, Mold.





## MOLD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report on the health of the district, together with the Report of the Public Health Inspector, for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

There were 164 live births, 6 fewer than in 1964, giving a birth rate higher than that for England and Wales.

Still births totalled 5, compared with 1 in 1964. Deaths numbered 71. The leading causes of death were again circulatory diseases and cancer. Table IV gives an analysis of the causes of death. Once again there were no deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth.

There were 2 deaths of infants under a year old, compared with 4 in 1964, 7 in 1963, 6 in 1962 and 4 in 1961.

During the year there were 11 notifications of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis). There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. Three new cases of tuberculosis were reported. There were no deaths from this complaint.

Nine cases of dysentery, one of measles and one of food poisoning were notified during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit continued to visit Mold every three weeks. 942 persons were examined during the year, compared with 912 in 1964.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continued in local schools.

Poliomyelitis vaccination continued, the local acceptance rate being high.

I commend to you the Report of the Public Health Inspector. This deals with the large mass of day to day work which is carried out in a Health Department.

I wish to thank the Council and the Officers for the help which has been freely given throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. J. FRASER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall,

Earl Road, Mold.

Telephone—Mold 1129 (Office), Mold 316 (Home).

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1965.

|   |     |     |     |     |       |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Population : Registrar General's estimate at mid-year   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,490 |
| Census, 1961  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,894 |
| Live Births :   |     |     |     |     |       |
| Number  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164   |
| Crude birth rate per 1000 population  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20.65 |
| Adjusted local birth rate   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20.65 |
| National birth rate   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18.1  |
| Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.48  |
| Illegitimate live births  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9     |
| Still Births :  |     |     |     |     |       |
| Number  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5     |
| Rate per 1000 total live and still births   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29.58 |
| National still birth rate   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.7  |
| Total live and still births   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169   |
| Infant deaths (under 1 year)  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2     |
| Infant Mortality Rates :  |     |     |     |     |       |
| Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.19 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.90 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil   |
| National infant mortality rate per 1000 live births   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.0  |
| Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.09  |
| Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil   |
| Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29.58 |
| National perinatal mortality rate   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.9  |
| Maternal mortality (including abortion) :   |     |     |     |     |       |
| Number of deaths  | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil   |
| Rate per 1000 total live and still births   | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil   |
| Deaths (from all causes)  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71    |
| Crude death rate per 1000 population  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.47  |
| Adjusted local death rate   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.21 |
| National death rate per 1000 population   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.5  |



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDNG CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

There has been no change in the area under this heading during the year under review.

Area in acres—1,160 statutory acres.

Population (Census 1961)—6,894.

Number of inhabited houses—2,298.

Rateable Value—£222,858 at September 1965.

Product of a penny rate—£861.

The various vital statistics are listed below in tabular form. For the purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given and, where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole.

**TABLE I. Live Births.**

|              |     | Males. |     | Females. |     | Total. |
|--------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| Legitimate   | ... | 85     | ... | 70       | ... | 155    |
| Illegitimate | ... | 4      | ... | 5        | ... | 9      |
|              |     | <hr/>  |     | <hr/>    |     | <hr/>  |
| Total        | ... | 89     |     | 75       |     | 164    |
|              |     | <hr/>  |     | <hr/>    |     | <hr/>  |

**Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—**

1957—14.65

1958—20.00

1959—17.51

1960—18.62

1961—19.29

1962—20.42

1963—22.50

1964—23.12

1965—20.65

**England and Wales : Live Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—**

1957—16.1

1958—16.4

1959—16.5

1960—17.1

1961—17.4

1962—18.0

1963—18.2

1964—18.4

1965—18.1

These figures show a slight fall in the local birth rate. There were 164 live births, compared with 170 in 1964, 160 in 1963, 143 in 1962 and 132 in 1961.

The Registrar General's "Comparability Factor" being 1.00, the corrected birth rate is 20.65 per 1000 population.

TABLE II. Still Births.

|              |     | Males. |     | Females. |     | Total. |
|--------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| Legitimate   | ... | 2      | ... | —        | ... | 2      |
| Illegitimate | ... | 1      | ... | —        | ... | 1      |
|              |     | —      |     | —        |     | —      |
| Total        | ... | 3      |     | —        |     | 3      |
|              |     | —      |     | —        |     | —      |

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births :—

1957—30.30

1958—36.49

1959—48.78

1960—45.80

1961—22.22

1962—13.79

1963—6.21

1964—5.85

1965—29.58

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Population :—

1957—0.45

1958—0.75

1959—0.89

1960—0.89

1961—0.43

1962—0.28

1963—0.14

1964—0.13

1965—0.66

**England and Wales : Still Birth Rate per 1000  
Live and Still Births :—**

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| 1957— | 22.4 |
| 1958— | 16.4 |
| 1959— | 20.7 |
| 1960— | 19.7 |
| 1961— | 18.7 |
| 1962— | 18.1 |
| 1963— | 17.2 |
| 1964— | 16.4 |
| 1965— | 15.7 |

There were 5 still births in 1965, compared with 1 in 1964, 1 in 1963, 2 in 1962, 3 in 1961, 6 in 1960, 6 in 1959 and 5 in 1958.

**TABLE III. Death (General) Rate :—**

All ages (all causes)—Males 34, Females 37, Total 71, compared with 80 in 1964, 83 in 1963, 75 in 1962, 99 in 1961, 84 in 1960 and 82 in 1959.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1957— | 10.22 |
| 1958— | 13.48 |
| 1959— | 12.27 |
| 1960— | 12.51 |
| 1961— | 14.47 |
| 1962— | 10.71 |
| 1963— | 11.67 |
| 1964— | 10.88 |
| 1965— | 9.47  |

**England and Wales : Death Rate per 1000 Population :—**

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1957— | 11.50 |
| 1958— | 11.7  |
| 1959— | 11.6  |
| 1960— | 11.5  |
| 1961— | 12.0  |
| 1962— | 11.9  |
| 1963— | 12.2  |
| 1964— | 11.3  |
| 1965— | 11.5  |

There has been a fall in the crude death rate for the Mold Urban District. The rate for England and Wales was 11.5. The rate for Mold is lower than that for England and Wales as a whole. There were 71 deaths.



TABLE IV. Deaths (General) Analysis.

| Causes.                                |        | M. | F. | Total. | Rate per 1000<br>Population. |      |
|--|--------|----|----|--------|------------------------------|------|
| Cancer of stomach                      | ... .. | 1  | 1  | 2      | ...                          | 0.26 |
| Cancer of lung, bronchus               | ... .. | 4  | —  | 4      | ...                          | 0.53 |
| Cancer of breast                       | ... .. | —  | 4  | 4      | ...                          | 0.53 |
| Cancer of other organs                 | ... .. | 4  | 5  | 9      | ...                          | 1.20 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system     | ... .. | 3  | 7  | 10     | ...                          | 1.33 |
| Coronary disease, angina               | ... .. | 10 | 5  | 15     | ...                          | 2.00 |
| Hypertension with heart disease        | ... .. | —  | 1  | 1      | ...                          | 0.13 |
| Other heart disease                    | ... .. | 2  | 4  | 6      | ...                          | 0.80 |
| Other circulatory disease              | ... .. | —  | 2  | 2      | ...                          | 0.26 |
| Bronchitis                             | ... .. | 2  | 3  | 5      | ...                          | 0.66 |
| Pneumonia                              | ... .. | 4  | 2  | 6      | ...                          | 0.80 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum          | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Congenital malformations               | ... .. | —  | 1  | 1      | ...                          | 0.13 |
| Other defined and ill-defined disease  | ... .. | 1  | 2  | 3      | ...                          | 0.40 |
| Motor vehicle accidents                | ... .. | 1  | —  | 1      | ...                          | 0.13 |
| All other accidents                    | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea        | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Influenza                              | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Other respiratory diseases             | ... .. | 1  | —  | 1      | ...                          | 0.13 |
| Respiratory tuberculosis               | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Leukaemia                              | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Diabetes                               | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Suicide                                | ... .. | 1  | —  | 1      | ...                          | 0.13 |
| Nephritis, nephrosis                   | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Hyperplasia of prostate                | ... .. | —  | —  | —      | ...                          | —    |
| Total                                  |        | 34 | 37 | 71     |                              |      |

From this table it is seen that the leading causes of death are circulatory diseases with 34 deaths and cancer in one form or another with 19 deaths. There were no deaths from tuberculosis. Bronchitis caused 5 deaths, pneumonia 6, motor accident 1, and influenza none.

TABLE V. Deaths (Childbirth)—Nil.

There were no deaths attributable to pregnancy or childbirth.

TABLE VI. **Death Rate (Infantile)**—that is, infants under one year old :—

|              |     | Males. |     | Females. |     | Total. |
|--------------|-----|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|
| Legitimate   | ... | 1      | ... | 1        | ... | 2      |
| Illegitimate | ... | —      | ... | —        | ... | —      |
|              |     | —      |     | —        |     | —      |
| Total        | ... | 1      |     | 1        |     | 2      |
|              |     | —      |     | —        |     | —      |

**Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate babies per 1000**

**Legitimate Births :—**

1957—32.25  
 1958—16.52  
 1959—17.63  
 1960—24.79  
 1961—32.00  
 1962—36.49  
 1963—38.72  
 1964—24.24  
 1965—12.90

**Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate babies per 1000**

**Illegitimate Births :—**

1957—Nil  
 1958—Nil  
 1959—Nil  
 1960—Nil  
 1961—Nil  
 1962—166.66  
 1963—200.00  
 1964—Nil  
 1965—Nil

**Infantile Death Rate per 1000 Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate) :—**

1957—31.25  
 1958—15.15  
 1959—17.09  
 1960—24.00  
 1961—30.30  
 1962—41.95  
 1963—43.75  
 1964—23.52  
 1965—12.19



**England and Wales : Infantile Death Rate per 1000  
Live Births :—**

|       |      |
|-------|------|
| 1957— | 23.0 |
| 1958— | 22.5 |
| 1959— | 22.0 |
| 1960— | 21.7 |
| 1961— | 21.4 |
| 1962— | 21.6 |
| 1963— | 21.1 |
| 1964— | 20.0 |
| 1965— | 19.0 |

There were 2 deaths of infants under one year old, compared with 4 in 1964 and 7 in 1963.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA.**

**Officers**—The other Officers serving the Urban District during the year were :—

**Clerk**—E. H. Rees, A.I.M.T.A.

**Treasurer**—A. J. Hutchings.

**Surveyor**—E. J. Stokes, C. Eng., M.I. Mun. E.

**Laboratory Facilities**—Provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Chester, and the Public Analyst, Chester.

**Ambulance Services**—Provided by the Flintshire County Council. Ambulances are stationed within the Urban Area on a 24-hour service.

**Midwifery and Home Nursing Services** are provided by the County Council. Two District Nurse/Midwives reside in the area.

**Home Help**—This service is provided by the County Council. Persons requiring home help should get in touch with the Home Help Organiser at the County Health Department or with the Medical Officer of Health.

**Tuberculosis.**

**Clinics**—"Oaklands," Chester Road, Queensferry ; Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m. The Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham ; Mondays at 9-30 a.m.



**Ante-Natal Clinics.**

The Clinic, Mold. First and third Mondays of the month at 9-30 a.m.

**School Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 9-30 a.m.

**Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. First Friday of each month, 2 to 4 p.m.

**B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.**

This is done in the schools and at Chest Clinics.

**Dental Clinic.**

School children and expectant mothers are treated at the Clinic, King Street, Mold, by appointment.

**Orthopaedic Clinic.**

Shotton—New Clinic, Central School. First and third Wednesdays of each month at 10 a.m., and at Wrexham and Holywell.

**Infant Welfare.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m.

**Ophthalmic Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. The second and fourth Mondays of the month at 1-30 p.m. (by appointment).

**Speech Therapy Clinic.**

The Clinic, King Street, Mold. Second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

**Health Visiting.**

Health Visitor/School Nurses are provided by the County Council. These Nurses visit children in their homes up to school age, and attend at the Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

**Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.**

This service is maintained by close liaison between the

Medical Officer, Health Visitor/School Nurses, Tuberculosis Health Visitors, Home Help Organiser, the Welfare Department, the County Health Department, and voluntary bodies, including associations caring for the blind and deaf, and those otherwise handicapped.

**Vaccination** is carried out by general medical practitioners, but it may be done by the Medical Officer on request.

**National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).** (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No cases were dealt with under this heading during the year, but several cases were visited in this connection.

### Hospitals.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. Mold Cottage Hospital remains in use and provides services for local residents. Patients are admitted to other hospitals in the district, mainly in Wrexham and Chester. The provision of out-patient facilities at Mold is much appreciated by local residents.

### Prevalence and control of Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis), 1965.

TABLE VII.

| Diseases.         | Cases notified. |     |    |     | Deaths notified. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----|----|-----|------------------|
| Scarlet Fever     | ...             | ... | —  | (2) | —                |
| Whooping Cough    | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Measles           | ...             | ... | 1  | (6) | —                |
| Acute Pneumonia   | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | 6                |
| Meningitis        | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Erysipelas        | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Poliomyelitis     | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Dysentery         | ...             | ... | 9  | (1) | —                |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Food Poisoning    | ...             | ... | 1  | (0) | —                |
| Paratyphoid Fever | ...             | ... | —  | (0) | —                |
| Total             | ...             | ... | 11 | (9) | 6                |

Figures in brackets are those for 1964.



TABLE VIII.

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases. The figures shown in column 1 of the previous table are analysed in age groups below.

| Disease.       | Under 1. | 1-4. | 5-9. | 10-14 | 15-44. |
|----------------|----------|------|------|-------|--------|
| Measles ...    | —        | —    | —    | —     | 1      |
| Food Poisoning | —        | —    | —    | 1     | —      |
| Dysentery ...  | 1        | —    | 6    | 1     | 1      |

There were no cases of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). There were no cases of diphtheria during the year. Influenza of a mild type was prevalent in the spring causing no deaths. Combined vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is now available. Most mothers now have their children protected. Chickenpox and mumps were prevalent amongst the younger children.

Dysentery was prevalent throughout the country during the spring and summer. Much time was spent in visiting the schools and homes, checking on hygiene and taking samples for the laboratory. The single case of food poisoning was found during the routine taking of samples. The cause was *Salmonella Typhi-murium*, a germ commonly found in animals, especially mice. There were no other cases in the family.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New cases notified during 1965.

| Age Groups.       | Respiratory. | Non-Respiratory. | Total. |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|
| Under 5 years ... | 1            | —                | 1      |
| 5-14 years ...    | 1            | —                | 1      |
| 15-24 „ ...       | —            | —                | —      |
| 25-44 „ ...       | —            | —                | —      |
| 45-64 „ ...       | —            | —                | —      |
| 65 and over ...   | 1            | —                | 1      |
| All ages          | 3            | —                | 3      |



There were 3 notifications of new cases of tuberculosis compared with none in 1946, 2 in 1963, 2 in 1962, and 6 in 1961.

There were no deaths from this complaint.

Of the 3 new cases, one was a man of 65 years, and the others were brothers. They quickly recovered after a few months in hospital. There were also 3 cases, two transfers in from other areas, and one, a young Italian woman who arrived from Italy to visit relatives. She had tuberculosis of neck glands. All attended the Chest Clinic.

### **Mass X-Ray Surveys.**

It was decided in 1957 to have regular visits by the Semi-Static Mass X-Ray Unit, the Unit being stationed at the County Hall Field for one whole day every three weeks. This new system began operating in July, 1957, and results have been satisfactory. Adults and children of thirteen years and over can attend, with or without a doctor's letter, and this procedure has continued since. 942 persons were examined during the year—an average of 63 persons per visit of the Unit.

In addition to the above programme, the Mass X-Ray Unit continues to visit schools, factories and other works in the County.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.**

This service continued during 1965. Vaccination is offered to all suitable secondary school pupils between 12 and 14 years. The children are "skin-tested" in school, and those with a negative reaction are given the necessary single injection.

### **Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

During 1965 vaccination against poliomyelitis continued.

In February, 1962, the Sabin vaccine—a live vaccine given by mouth—was introduced at Mold Clinic. This method is used at all Clinics and is well received. Three doses of three drops of vaccine are given at intervals of one month.

## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Progress during the year has been steady and not spectacular. Many aspects of public health work are expanding and the balance between complaints and enquiries now seems to have been struck.

Not all the progress and improvements it had been hoped to achieve during the year were realised. This particularly applies in the field of health education which really forms the whole basis of a Public Health Inspector's work. There is still an appalling lack of interest and apathy towards health matters from the public and persons engaged in work which can affect the health of people at large.

There were again very few changes in the outdoor staff during the year. Considering the staffing troubles of some of our neighbouring authorities, this is of enormous help in maintaining our services efficient and economical.

### Type and Number of Inspections.

|  |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Public Health Acts                         | ... | ... | ... | 261 |
| Housing Acts                               | ... | ... | ... | 307 |
| Food and Drugs Act and Hygiene Regulations | ... | ... | ... | 225 |
| Refuse Collection                          | ... | ... | ... | 214 |
| Refuse Disposal                            | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Slaughterhouses                            | ... | ... | ... | 12  |
| Meat Inspection (at slaughterhouses)       | ... | ... | ... | 212 |
| Meat Inspection (at butchers' shops)       | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Salvage                                    | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Infectious Diseases                        | ... | ... | ... | 12  |
| National Assistance                        | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Disinfestation                             | ... | ... | ... | 4   |
| Public Conveniences                        | ... | ... | ... | 45  |
| P.M. Room and Mortuary                     | ... | ... | ... | 48  |
| Clean Air Act                              | ... | ... | ... | 747 |
| Street Stalls                              | ... | ... | ... | 26  |
| Litter                                     | ... | ... | ... | 11  |
| Improvement Grants                         | ... | ... | ... | 45  |
| Improvement Loans                          | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Water Supply                               | ... | ... | ... | 92  |
| Rats and Mice                              | ... | ... | ... | 796 |
| Street Scavenging                          | ... | ... | ... | 58  |



|   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Petroleum Acts and Regulations                | ... | ... | ... | 5   |
| Factories                                     | ... | ... | ... | 41  |
| Milk and Dairies Regulations                  | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Offensive Trades                              | ... | ... | ... | 34  |
| Drainage                                      | ... | ... | ... | 113 |
| Market Hall                                   | ... | ... | ... | 12  |
| Offices, Shops and Railway Premises           | ... | ... | ... | 42  |
| Drainage Trade Effluent                       | ... | ... | ... | 61  |
| <b>Notices Served :</b>                       |     |     |     |     |
| <b>Formal :</b>                               |     |     |     |     |
| Housing Act, 1957—                            |     |     |     |     |
| Section 170                                   | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Public Health Act, 1936—                      |     |     |     |     |
| Section 39                                    | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Section 45                                    | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Section 93                                    | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Section 75                                    | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Section 24                                    | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Section 50                                    | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| <b>Informal :</b>                             |     |     |     |     |
| Public Health Act, 1936—                      |     |     |     |     |
| Section 39                                    | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Section 45                                    | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Section 75                                    | ... | ... | ... | 4   |
| Section 93                                    | ... | ... | ... | 11  |
| Clean Air Act, 1956                           | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960      | ... | ... | ... | 30  |
| Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928           | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 |     |     |     | 19  |

### **Water Supply.**

The comparatively newly formed Central Flintshire Water Board have of course not been able to renew all the old water mains existing in various parts of the town. Complaints of dirty water and unsatisfactory supplies are still numerous.

Thirty-one samples of mains water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Chester for bacteriological analysis. Two were found to be unsatisfactory but repeat samples showed the water to be pure.

The problem of plumbo solvency is still with us. A sample collected from a tap connected to a lead service pipe indicated 1.15 parts per million of lead. The water had stood



overnight and the first run from the tap was collected as is the normal procedure in collecting these samples. At the same time a sample of water submitted for chemical analysis showed a pH of 6.5, the Public Analyst stated that in his opinion "the water is acid in character and may be expected to be corrosive to metals." The Water Board have undertaken to overcome this acidity and plumbo solvency by the installation of a pH corrector, but they have encountered difficulties in acquiring the necessary land. It is hoped that 1966 will see the end of this problem.

The full report on the chemical sample is as follows:—

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Appearance  | clear and colourless |
| Odour   | nil                  |
| Reaction, pH  | 6.5                  |
|   | parts per million    |
| Total solids  | 76                   |
| Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia                           | 0.025                |
| Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia                                | 0.01                 |
| Nitrogen as nitrites  | Nil                  |
| Nitrogen as nitrates  | 0.25                 |
| Chlorides, as Cl  | 21                   |
| Oxygen absorbed from permanganate<br>in 4 hours at 27 deg. C. | 1.4                  |
| Total hardness  | 32                   |
| Temporary hardness  | 14                   |
| Permanent hardness  | 18                   |
| Alkalinity  | 14                   |
| Free chlorine   | 0.015                |
| Potassium, as K   | Nil                  |
| Anionic synthetic detergents                                  | Nil                  |
| Manganese, as Mn  | 0.05                 |
| Cyanides and thiocynates                                      | Nil                  |
| Poisonous metals  | Nil                  |

#### Post Mortem Room and Mortuary.

There have been no complaints during the year. Charges continued to be made when the accommodation was used for the bodies of persons who had resided outside the Urban District—£2 in the case of the Post Mortem Room and 10/- for the Mortuary. Seventy-two post mortems were carried out during the year and the mortuary was used only sixteen times. It still appears from the small number of occasions that use was made of the mortuary, the general public are



reluctant to depart from the view that bodies should remain at home until burial. It may be that gradually people will realise that we have provided a clean and well decorated premises, and that with modern small-roomed houses, to consider using a mortuary is not showing disrespect in any way.

### **Food and Drugs Administration.**

The routine inspection of food premises continues slowly and more premises have been improved or modified to comply with legislation. The comparatively large number of food premises in Mold for the size of the population does not help in making progress and there remains a great deal of work to be done in this field.

In the more important aspect of food hygiene, i.e., the personnel rather than the premises, there is no improvement and one wonders at times how we are ever going to make food handlers realise the importance of hygienic practices. The system of giving on the spot quick talks to handlers, trying to impress on them the dangers of not doing their job properly, has continued. I still think that this method of approach is better than formal lectures, courses, etc., although it must be admitted that there is little evidence to prove my views are correct.

There was a decrease in the number of complaints involving unsatisfactory food. Details of the complaints received and the subsequent action are as follows:—

(a) A small quantity of steak and kidney was purchased and found to be fly blown. The vendor was prosecuted under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, found guilty and fined.

(b) A portion of cheddar cheese was purchased and found to be extensively affected by mould. The vendors were prosecuted under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and pleaded warranty, but the manufacturers accepted responsibility and were fined by the Magistrates.

Forty-five premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act to sell ice cream, but only one firm manufacture their own product within the town. Five samples of the ice cream manufactured in Mold were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all were graded as Class 1.

Five premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved



food intended for sale in accordance with Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. No further samples were taken of sausages for bacteriological analysis. The time was just not available for the so essential follow-up work without which the whole operation is a waste of time.

The following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered :—

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Fruit                   | 289 tins plus 110 lbs. |
| Vegetables              | 353 tins               |
| Fish                    | 20 tins                |
| Meat                    | 138 tins plus 50 lbs.  |
| Sultanas                | 24 packets             |
| Fish                    | 27 stones              |
| Chicken                 | 12 lbs.                |
| Packets of Frozen Foods | 2589                   |
| Potatoes                | 13 bags                |
| Flour                   | 90 lbs.                |
| Soup                    | 14 tins                |
| Tea                     | 117 lbs.               |
| Peaches                 | 5 boxes                |
| Sprouts                 | 11 boxes               |
| Puddings                | 66 tins                |
| Jam                     | 6 jars                 |
| Currants                | 25 packets             |
| Cereals                 | 152 packets            |

### **Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering.**

Slaughtering has continued at a reduced rate in the one licensed slaughterhouse. The reduction in killing has been due to a shortage of slaughtermen, and the same hours of slaughtering as in other years have prevailed. This has meant regular evening and weekend meat inspection well outside normal working hours. The help given by the retired Public Health Inspector on alternate weekends and Tuesday evenings has been invaluable.

The slaughterhouse was not kept up to the standard required by the Regulations and throughout the year there was a constant stream of correspondence between the occupier of the slaughterhouse, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods, and myself. The licence was renewed firstly for a period of three months and then for two periods of one month in an attempt to get the occupier to carry out the necessary work without refusing



to renew the licence completely. Works were being carried out at the end of 1965 and it is hoped that the normal licence for twelve months can be issued early in 1966.

The maximum charges possible are made for inspection, namely, 2/6d. for a beast, 9d. for a pig and 6d. for a sheep or calf. The income received during the year amounted to £178/14/3. All inspected meat is appropriately marked to indicate the name of the Authority and the identity of the Inspector responsible.

For the fifth successive year no cattle were found infected with tuberculosis, and *cysticercus bovis* was found in only one beast. The drop in the number of cattle found affected with the latter parasite over the last two years is unexplainable. The detailed inspection carried out is unchanged and figures throughout the county seem to remain fairly steady and yet we have had this enormous reduction in Mold.

|  | Cattle<br>excluding<br>Cows. |       |     | Cows. |     | Calves. |     | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs. |     | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|---------|-----|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Number killed  | ...                          | 286   | ... | 1     | ... | 45      | ... | 4209                   | ... | 958   |
| Number inspected   | ...                          | 286   | ... | 1     | ... | 45      | ... | 4209                   | ... | 958   |
| All diseases except tuberculosis :                       |                              |       |     |       |     |         |     |                        |     |       |
| Whole carcasses condemned                                | ...                          | —     | ... | —     | ... | 4       | ... | 21                     | ... | 2     |
| Part of carcasses or offal condemned                     | ...                          | 15    | ... | —     | ... | 13      | ... | 308                    | ... | 20    |
| Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis | ...                          | 5.54  | ... | —     | ... | 28.8    | ... | 7.14                   | ... | 2.1   |
| Tuberculosis only :                                      |                              |       |     |       |     |         |     |                        |     |       |
| Whole carcasses condemned                                | ...                          | —     | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | —     |
| Part carcass or offal condemned                          | ...                          | —     | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | 13    |
| Percentage affected with tuberculosis                    | ...                          | —     | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | 1.32  |
| Cysticercus Bovis :                                      |                              |       |     |       |     |         |     |                        |     |       |
| Whole carcass condemned                                  | ...                          | —     | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | —     |
| Part carcass or offal condemned                          | ...                          | 1     | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | —     |
| Percentage affected with cysticercus bovis               | ...                          | 0.052 | ... | —     | ... | —       | ... | —                      | ... | —     |

1 ton 4 cwt. 4 lbs. of meat and offal were found to be unfit for human consumption during the year.

Licences were granted to seven persons permitting them to slaughter animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard.

#### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

Once again there were no complaints during the year and no action was necessary under the Act.

#### **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

Twenty-two premises were licensed under the Act and again close co-operation was maintained with the Fire Protection Officer of the Flintshire Fire Service.

#### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.**

The statutory report required by the provision of the above Act is as follows :—

#### REGISTRATIONS AND INSPECTIONS.

|   |     |     | Premises<br>Registered. |     | Premises<br>Inspected. |
|---|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Offices   | ... | ... | 60                      | ... | 10                     |
| Retail shops  | ... | ... | 116                     | ... | 19                     |
| Wholesale shops, warehouses                             | ... | ... | 9                       | ... | —                      |
| Catering establishments open to<br>the public, canteens | ... | ... | 11                      | ... | —                      |
| Fuel storage depots                                     | ... | ... | 4                       | ... | —                      |

The total number of premises registered show little change from December, 1964. The 1964 figures were to the best of our knowledge complete and accurate, as a lot of time had gone into chasing up various people and firms to ensure registration of premises was made. During 1965, as indeed in any other year, the use of some offices and shop premises changed to uses which are not covered by the Act, and owners of businesses change, commencing to employ different numbers or types of persons. In these and other similar cases it is very rare to receive notification of changes, only where inspections are made do they usually come to our notice.

The forty-six inspections made during the year deliberately covered mainly food premises so that one visit could be used for the double purpose. This also means that more time



was taken up in each inspection and the total premises visited by the end of the year was comparatively small. From a letter received during the year by ourselves and most other local authorities, it is apparent that the Minister wanted a higher proportion of premises inspection than was carried out during 1964. Due to the pressure of other work, however, this proved to be impossible.

In the forty-six premises inspected the following matters were found to contravene the Act or Regulations to some degree :—

|   | Premises. |
|---|-----------|
| Inadequate lighting ... ..  | 9         |
| Absence of or inadequate heating ... ..                             | 13        |
| Absence of or inadequate ventilation ... ..                         | 6         |
| Absence of or inadequate sanitary accommodation ... ..              | 7         |
| Absence of or inadequate washing accommodation ... ..               | 5         |
| Absence of or inadequate accommodation for out-door clothing ... .. | 10        |
| Dangerous or improperly guarded machinery ... ..                    | 12        |
| Absence of or inadequate first aid supplies                         | 16        |
| Absence of or inadequate facilities for eating meals ... ..         | 3         |
| Absence of Abstract of Act ... ..                                   | 14        |

Absence of or inadequate first aid equipment topped the list of contraventions discovered. The sixteen premises concerned either had no first aid equipment or what they did have was totally inadequate.

A number of firms supply first aid boxes designed to comply with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964. No doubt the persons responsible for deciding the various quantities of materials for the different content numbers listed in the Order allowed sufficient margin to ensure that even after a box had been in use for a few weeks the quantities would still be adequate. However, when an occupier of an office or shop buys one of these made-up boxes, once some of the contents are used he is technically in contravention of Section 24. It may have been better if this point had been covered in the Order so that firms pro-



viding these boxes could themselves have included a margin over the minimum requirements.

Again on the question of first aid, many shops coming within the scope of the Act are food premises where the provision of waterproof dressings and antiseptic are essential to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. It would have helped in administering these Regulations if some reference to food premises and specific requirements could have been made in Part I of the Order or, alternatively, had a Contents Number to cover these premises.

Information on the requirement to provide "suitable and sufficient" lighting under Section 8 has been specifically requested under various headings.

- (1) The general impression of the standard of lighting, both natural and artificial, in offices and shops, including staircases, washplaces, etc., was that it was inadequate.
- (2) A particular type of example is a case where a bacon slicing machine was installed in a food store and preparation room behind the shop. The machine was fitted on the opposite wall to the single window providing all the natural lighting, so that the person using the machine worked in the shadow cast by his own body. The natural lighting, in any event, was totally inadequate, and the artificial lighting consisted of a single central pendant hung from the ceiling with a 100 watt bulb. The ceiling height was over 10 feet and the best photometer reading we could obtain over the bacon machine during the daytime, with the artificial lighting switched on, was 2 lumens.
- (3) In the absence of a statutory standard for lighting we have requested, as far as practicable, standards that would comply with the Illumination Engineering Society "Code of Recommendation for Good Internal Lighting."
- (4) No instances of excessive glare have been noted. There has not been any occasion to consider a standard of assessing it as none of the premises inspected had the kind of intensity of lighting, in conjunction with the type of work being carried on, which would normally give rise to trouble with glare.



Where plans have been deposited for new buildings or alterations to buildings which come within the scope of the Act, advice has been given as to how the provisions of the Act will affect the premises and, in some instances, what alterations should be made to the plans.

### PERSONS EMPLOYED.

| Class of workplace.                                  | Number of<br>persons employed. |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Offices ... ..                                       | 269                            |
| Retail shops ... ..                                  | 435                            |
| Wholesale departments, warehouses ...                | 41                             |
| Catering establishments open to the<br>public ... .. | 29                             |
| Canteens ... ..                                      | 4                              |
| Fuel storage depots ... ..                           | 10                             |
| Total ... ..   | <hr/> 786                      |
| Total Males ... ..                                   | <hr/> 269                      |
| Total Females ... ..                                 | <hr/> 517                      |

### Home Safety Act, 1961.

We still have two B.S.S. nursery fireguards on show in the Mold Clinic in an attempt to get mothers to realise the importance of using a well designed guard. Nothing else was done under this Act during 1965.

### Litter Act, 1958.

The number of bins sited in various parts of the town are approximately a hundred. About twenty of these bins are provided by a private firm who pay the Council for the privilege of attaching advertisement plates to their own receptacles.

There were no prosecutions by the Council under the Litter Act during the year.

### Scavenging.

Street sweeping is still carried out partly by hand and partly by a Corvette 50 mechanical sweeper. The continued increase in the length of district roads has meant that more

labour has had to be used on this work and attempts are also being made to improve standards. As the various road improvement schemes are completed throughout the town the inadequate sweeping the channels had received in the past becomes more apparent.

### **Disinfestation.**

Complaints of cockroach infestation appear to be diminishing but ants are still being reported more frequently. Treatment in both cases with Dieldrin or Gammexane is usually effective.

The larvae of the wood beetle continues to cause damage with no concerted effort to deal with it.

### **Street Market and Market Hall.**

The street market has again proved very popular with both the public and stallholders. The increase in the number of stalls in use on a Saturday has been maintained whilst there is considerable pressure for stalls on a Wednesday for the greater part of the year.

The old bogey of clearing up after both the Wednesday and Saturday markets has been laid. At least no complaints were received during the year and a few years ago we were inundated with them.

The proposed modernisation of the Market Hall has had to be postponed until 1966 due to the pressure of other work.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

One shop is licensed under this Act and conditions were satisfactory throughout the year.

### **Refuse Collection.**

The weekly system of collection was maintained throughout the year by staff working overtime before or after Bank Holidays. The service given to householders is very often praised and complaints are now extremely rare. The incentive of allowing the crews to work a man short when one man is off work through sickness or holidays and to share the absent man's wages amongst the remainder of the crew has again proved worthwhile.

The charges for the collection of trade refuse were introduced during the year. Each business premises has one dust-



bin or its equivalent emptied free of charge and any refuse removed over this has to be paid for at the rate of 9d. per bin or its equivalent. When a house and shop adjoin, two bins or their equivalent are emptied without charge. All the trades people were circularised before the scheme came into operation and told that they could purchase books of tickets at the Town Hall, each ticket being valued at 9d. The driver of the vehicle was instructed only to collect surplus trade refuse when the trader had the necessary tickets. All persons were given the opportunity to use the tip without charge, so that any trader who objected to the 9d. per bin can take his own refuse to the tip. The only conditions attached to this latter concession are that tipping must be carried out during normal working hours and refuse must be placed where the tip attendant requests. The amount of money collected for tickets between the start of the scheme on 1st March and the end of the year was £58/10/0.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to advertise for tenders for a refuse collection vehicle to replace the nine year old side loading Karrier 7 cubic yard vehicle. The Committee decided to purchase a Karrier Bantam rear loader fitted with a packer plate and automatic chassis lubrication. This vehicle, although no wider than the existing one and therefore capable of being used in narrow entries, has a greatly increased capacity which will obviate the need to increase the number of loaders for a further period. Delivery of this type of vehicle is slow and it is not anticipated that we shall have the vehicle on the road until mid-1966.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

Tipping has continued throughout the year on the land adjoining Bromfield Lane, one man being fully engaged in controlling and supervising the tipping. A Bristol Duplex bulldozer has enabled us to ensure fully controlled tipping in accordance with the Ministry of Health recommendations.

Consultations with the Planning Authority and the agents regarding the Rhual gravel pit continued during the year. The various clauses that should be incorporated in the lease before tipping commences were thoroughly discussed and it is hoped that it will be possible to agree the terms of the lease early in 1966.



### Clean Air Act, 1956.

The volumetric smoke measuring machine continued to function effectively in the position originally recommended by a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The results for the past three years and 1965 are as tabulated below in microgrammes per cubic metre per day for each month.

|           |     | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|-----------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| January   | ... |      | 396  | 264  | 159  |
| February  | ... |      | 326  | 216  | 230  |
| March     | ... |      | 121  | 256  | 201  |
| April     | ... |      | 152  | 101  | 117  |
| May       | ... |      | 71   | 61   | 90   |
| June      | ... |      | 65   | 73   | 71   |
| July      | ... |      | 52   | 49   | 58   |
| August    | ... | 63   | 68   | 49   | 50   |
| September | ... | 146  | 91   | 94   | 69   |
| October   | ... | 124  | 142  | 239  | 136  |
| November  | ... | 207  | 253  | 220  | 180  |
| December  | ... | 229  | 289  | 172  | 100  |

Last year I reported how our readings for smoke concentration compared with similar types of districts. At that time there were 100 machines sited in areas classified like our own, namely, "residential with medium density housing surrounded by or interspersed with areas of low density housing or low potential smoke production." We then rated the twelfth worst in the country. A more recent report published by the Warren Spring Laboratory shows that the number of machines in the same category as ours had increased to 269 and that we were the ninth worst.

Although the Mold Urban (No. 1) Smoke Control Order was first advertised in February, 1963, and submitted to the Ministry shortly afterwards, it was not until near the end of 1965 that confirmation was eventually received. The operative date for the Order is 1st July, 1966, the acreage covered 45 and the approximate number of inhabited houses within the area 440.

Once again advice was requested in a few cases on the correct installation of approved solid fuel appliances. When one sees the way in which some of these fireplaces are in-



stalled, it seems most unfortunate that more employers do not send their tradesmen to one of the courses arranged by the Coal Utilisation Council to instruct men on how to install appliances correctly.

Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956, requires that all new furnaces other than domestic ones having a rating of less than 55,000 B.Th.U's. per hour shall be capable, as far as practicable, of being operated continuously, when using the fuel for which they were designed, without the emission of smoke. The Section also requires any person installing such a furnace to give notice of his intentions. During the year only two such notifications were received in spite of the fact that all Heating Engineers known to work in the area had the effect of the Section brought to their notices. It is obvious that this particular Section of the Act is not being complied with.

Complaints were received about the amount of smoke being produced by some of the heavy diesel engined vehicles passing through the town regularly. Regulations have been made under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, making the discharge from vehicle exhausts an offence when it is likely to cause damage to property or injury to persons. The Police administer the Road Traffic Act and Regulations made under it and therefore the complaints were passed on to them.

#### **Factories.**

There is only one outworker in the Mold Urban District and conditions at her home are very satisfactory.

We are still having difficulty in persuading some factory occupiers to carry out works necessary to make their sanitary accommodation comply with the Regulations. It may well prove necessary to institute proceedings in one or two cases in order to indicate that the Council intend this legislation to be enforced.

| Premises.   | Number of :                |                     |                         |     | Occupiers<br>Prosecuted.<br>(5) |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
|   | No. on<br>Register.<br>(2) | Inspections.<br>(3) | Written Notices.<br>(4) |     |                                 |
| (1)   |                            |                     |                         |     |                                 |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are<br>to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..                        | 3                          | 8                   | —                       | ... | —                               |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) where Section 7 is<br>enforced by the Local Authority ... ..                           | 54                         | 33                  | 3                       | ... | —                               |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by<br>the Local Authority (excluding out-workers'<br>premises) ... .. | —                          | —                   | —                       | ... | —                               |
| Total ... ..  | 57                         | 41                  | 3                       | —   | —                               |



| Particulars.  | Number of cases in which defects<br>were found. |               |                  |                                  |                                  |   |
|---|---|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|   | (1)   | Found.<br>(2) | Remedied.<br>(3) | Referred                         |                                  | In which<br>prosecutions<br>were instituted.<br>(6) |
|   |   |               |                  | To<br>H.M. In-<br>spectr.<br>(4) | By<br>H.M. In-<br>spectr.<br>(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  | ...   | ...           | ...              | 2                                | 1                                | ...   |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective   | ...   | ...           | ...              | 2                                | 2                                | ...   |
| (c) Not separate for sexes  | ...   | ...           | ...              | —                                | —                                | ...   |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences<br>relating to out-work) | ...   | ...           | ...              | —                                | —                                | ...   |
| Total   | ...   | 4             | 3                | —                                | —                                | —   |

### **Moveable Dwellings.**

There are no licensed sites within the area. The possibility of acquiring a suitable small site for tourists has not been abandoned and it is hoped that in 1966 it may be possible to do something about it.

### **Public Conveniences.**

Both sets of public conveniences are now equipped with washing facilities, hot and cold water, soap dispensers and paper towels. It is a constant battle to prevent these premises from becoming insanitary and an eyesore due to wilful damage. The facilities provided and the efforts made to keep them clean and in serviceable condition are appreciated by the public. Complaints received during the year were remarkably few, by far and away the lowest number during the ten years that I have been in Mold.

### **Offensive Trades.**

Conditions at the tripe boiling factory remain reasonably satisfactory and no complaints were received during the year.

A reduced number of complaints were received about noxious smells coming from the fat melting and gut scraping works. An odour masking chemical is added to the fat and this helps considerably in overcoming nuisances. Efforts to keep fly breeding to a minimum continued and were reasonably satisfactory.

### **Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

The Rodent Operator spends a little over half of his time each week on rodent work, the remainder of his time is occupied in looking after the conveniences, drainage work, etc. Charges for treatments carried out in business premises have been discontinued and this has helped considerably in tracking down minor infestations as traders are far more ready to complain and co-operate when charging is not involved. Test baiting of 10 % of all sewer man-holes again proved that the sewers were virtually free from rat infestation. In all, 398 premises were treated during the year for rats and mice.

### **Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

Work on the scheme for renewing part of the sewerage system and enlarging and modifying the existing disposal



works has been commenced. The Joint Committee set up between Mold Urban and Holywell Rural District Councils thoroughly discussed the problems involved and it is hoped that 1966 will see the completion of the work.

Work has also continued on the drainage of trade premises under the provisions of the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1961. "Consent to discharge" notices were served on the occupiers of six premises, conditions were attached in all cases but no appeals were made. Twelve formal samples and four informal samples of trade effluent were taken and submitted for analysis. Five exceeded the maximum p.p.m. for both suspended solids and B.O.D., whilst three exceeded the maximum for suspended solids, only four samples were below chargeable limit for B.O.D. and could be said to be satisfactory. The charges were imposed from 1st July, when the conditions took effect, and up to the year end amounted to £401/12/8.

No complaints of obnoxious smells from the River Alyn were received during the year. It is peculiar the way in which this trouble appears every other year, and in the years in between comparatively no complaints of pollution are received.

### **Housing.**

The seventy-four houses and flats which formed the contract Bryn Gwalia Stage 8 were completed and occupied. The next stages in new housing are the erection of fifty units of accommodation at Bryn Gwalia. This will use up all the available land there and sixty-six bungalows and flatlets for old people in Clayton Road. Thirty Demolition Orders and twenty-seven Closing Orders were made and confirmed during the year.

The embargo on new development imposed last year by the River Board due to sewage disposal difficulties was lifted and private building for sale began again on a small scale. Planning permission has been granted for housing development on numerous sites and no doubt 1966 will see a return to a comparatively large amount of speculative building.

Applications for three discretionary and two standard grants were approved during the year. Mold has not got a



very high proportion of houses of a type suitable for improvement and without the necessary amenities. This is the reason why the number of grants made may sometimes appear low in comparison with other Authorities of a similar size.

### Food Samples.

As the Flintshire County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, routine food samples are taken by Mr. E. Lewis, County Public Health Inspector, and I am indebted to him for the following information :—

| Description<br>of Article. | No. of<br>Samples<br>taken. | Genuine. | Not Genuine<br>or below<br>standard. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Milk                       | 8                           | 5        | 3                                    |
| Dairy Products             | 3                           | 3        | —                                    |
| Ice Cream, etc.            | 5                           | 2        | 3                                    |
| Alcoholic Drinks           | 6                           | 6        | —                                    |
| Fish and Meat Products     | 3                           | 3        | —                                    |
| Patent Medicines           | 2                           | 2        | —                                    |
| Miscellaneous Groceries    | 6                           | 5        | 1                                    |
| Fruit and Vegetables       | 6                           | 6        | —                                    |
| Sausages                   | 5                           | 5        | —                                    |
| Totals                     | 44                          | 37       | 7                                    |

Successful legal proceedings were instituted in respect of three samples of raw milk found to be deficient in butter fat and two samples of ice cream deficient in mild solids.

The claims made on the labels of an article sold as a colouring matter for butter and the ingredients of a frozen orange drink did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order and warning letters were sent to the manufacturers.

No evidence of pesticides were found in the samples of fruit and vegetables and no evidence of antibiotics or other inhibitory substances were found in the milk samples.

Fourteen samples of pasteurised milk were tested for their keeping quality and were found to be satisfactory. All samples of foodstuffs submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.



**General.**

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. A. J. Snowden, and to Dr. D. J. Fraser for their unfailing support and inspiration. Also to Mr. I. W. Price and Miss P. M. Blackwell, both of whom helped considerably in the work described in this Report.

Yours faithfully,

C. R. CRESSWELL,

Public Health Inspector.





