

[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts (Bangor City, Conway Borough, Bethesda U.D.C., Betws y Coed U.D.C., Llandudno U.D.C., Llanfairfechan U.D.C., Penmaenmawr U.D.C., Nant Conway R.D.C., Ogwen R.D.C., Caernarvon Borough, Pwllheli Borough, Criccieth U.D.C., Portmadoc U.D.C., Gwyrfaï R.D.C., Lleyn R.D.C.).

Contributors

Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

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CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

Annual Health Report

OF THE

District Medical Officers of Health

Northern Division :

Bangor City and Conway Borough, Bethesda, Betws y Coed, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr Urban Districts; Nant Conway and Ogwen Rural Districts.

T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

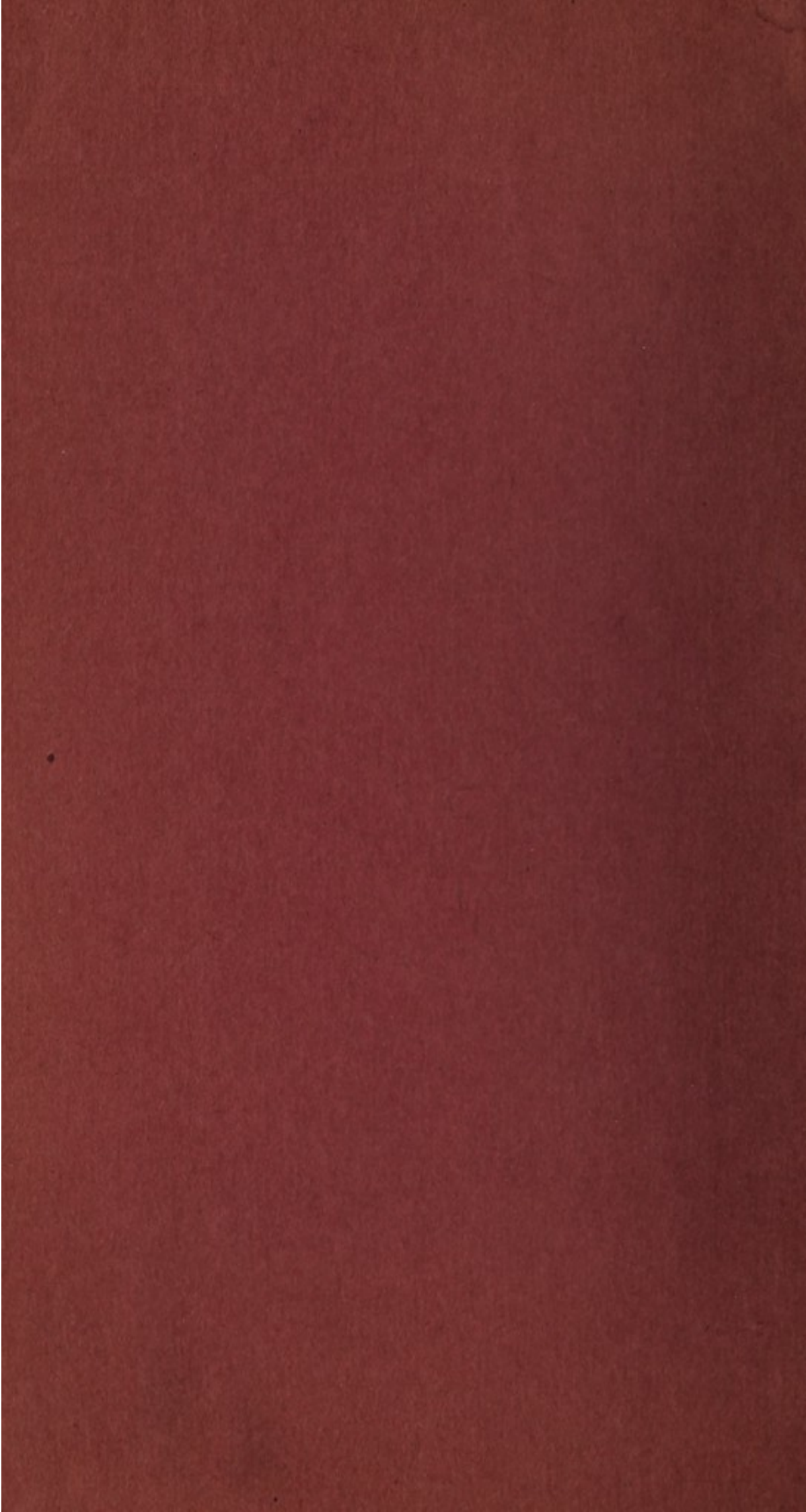
Southern Division :

Royal Borough of Caernarvon, Pwllheli Borough; Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts; Gwyrfaï and Lleyrn Rural Districts.

E. W. KINSEY,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

FOR THE YEAR 1971



CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS

1970-71

Chairman

CA

Councillor HUGH JONES J.P. Llandudno U.D.

WOLFGANG

Annual Health Report

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E. W. KINSEY,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

FOR THE YEAR 1971

MEMBERS OF THE CAERNARVONSHIRE JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE

1970 - 72

Chairman:

Councillor HUGH JONES, J.P., Llanfairfechan U.D.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman EIRWYN OWEN, Bangor Borough.

Members:

Councillor Capt. W. MARTIN WILLIAMS, Lleyn R.D.C.

Councillor Dr. W. JONES MORRIS, Portmadoc U.D.C.

Councillor A. J. HOPKINS, Llandudno U.D.C.

Councillor H. GOTT, Llandudno U.D.C.

Councillor Mrs. M. G. HUGHES, Gwyrfai R.D.C.

Councillor TREFOR WYN WILLIAMS, D.F.C., Gwyrfai R.D.C.

Councillor Mrs. O. CARADOC EVANS, Nant Conwy R.D.C.

Alderman GIRWYN DAVIES, Bangor Borough.

Councillor Mrs. J. D. CHRISTIE, Bangor Borough

Councillor T. D. WILLIAMS, Bethesda U.D.C.

Councillor GWILYM DAVIES, Ogwen R.D.C.

Councillor DONALD WILLIAMS, Conwy Borough.

Councillor Mrs. P. R. CRAFT, Penmaenmawr U.D.C.

Councillor R. HARLECH JONES, Caernarvon Borough.

Councillor Dr. O. LEWIS JONES, Criccieth U.D.

Councillor Dr. GWENDA W. EVANS, Pwllheli Borough

Councillor C. H. ELLIOTT, Betws-y-Coed U.D.C.

Clerk:

J. O. SMITH, Solicitor, Town Clerk of Caernarvon.

Medical Officers:

Northern Division — T. HEBER PIERCE,

V.R.D., M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Town Hall, Llandudno (Telephone 77884).

Southern Division — E. W. KINSEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Swyddfa'r Dref, Caernarvon (Telephone 2253).

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Dr. T. H. Pierce's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1971.

For the purpose of my Introductory Remarks, all constituent Authorities in the Northern Area have been taken as one District and the following statistics are based on the Registrar General's figures for all Districts.

Statistics for individual Districts will be found in Section "B" — Tables in Common— and in Section "C" — Additional Local Reports.

Birth Rates and Death Rates for the Individual Authorities in my Introductory Remarks are different from those in Section "C" as the former have been corrected to allow for the differences in ages of population of the various Authorities and so give a more correct comparison between Districts (See Comparability Factor below).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population was 67,600, which was 1,170 over that for 1970.

Bangor, Conway, Llandudno, Llanfairfechan and Ogwen had increases of 540, 80, 580, 430 and 150 respectively, whilst Bethesda, Betwsycoed, Penmaenmawr and Nant Conwy were decreased by 70, 140, 40 and 360 respectively.

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate was 13.18 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.88 in 1970. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 16.0 — unchanged from 1970.

Death Rate

The Death Rate was 15.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.85 in 1970. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.6 compared with 11.7 in 1970.

Stillbirth Rate

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths decreased from 15.99 in 1970 to 11.10. The Stillbirth Rate for the County as a whole also decreased from 15.89 to 9.32. The Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales was 12.0

Comparability Factor

The Registrar General has issued figures known as Comparability Factors for Births and Deaths. The Comparability Factors makes allowances for the way in which the ages and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the Birth Rate Comparability Factors for each area have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of sterile population in Institutions for the Mentally Deficient, and the Death Rate Comparability Factors have been adjusted to take account of the presence of other Residential Institutions in the area.

The following are the Comparability Factors for the various Districts:—

District	Births	Deaths
Bangor	0.95	1.25
Bethesda	1.15	0.96
Betws-y-Coed	1.24	0.88
Conwy	1.21	0.67
Llandudno	1.26	0.61
Llanfairfechan	1.23	0.62
Penmaenmawr	1.33	0.69
Nant Conwy	1.20	0.89
Ogwen	1.26	0.69

Corrected Birth and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population compared with 1970.

Districts	1971		1970	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
Bangor	12.32	11.60	13.39	13.91
Bethesda	22.72	13.72	18.85	13.94
Betws-y-Coed	25.92	14.44	16.84	5.43
Conwy	15.03	10.63	18.03	12.09
Llandudno	14.15	11.35	15.47	11.34
Llanfairfechan	22.24	10.19	21.01	12.13
Penmaenmawr	17.96	11.56	15.47	11.61
Nant Conwy	13.55	14.99	14.91	14.98
Ogwen	17.53	10.02	19.64	9.76
England and Wales	16.00	11.60	16.00	11.70

Infant Mortality

The Infant Mortality Rate rose from 10.83 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 24.69 in 1971. Of the 22 infant deaths under 1 year, 12 occurred during the first week after birth. The Infant Mortality Rate for the County was 25.75 and that for England and Wales 17.6 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth during 1971.

Cancer Mortality. (Excluding Leukaemia).

There was a very slight increase in the Cancer Mortality from 2.935 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 to 2.959 in 1971. The Cancer Mortality for England and Wales was unchanged at 2.39 per 1,000 of the population and that for the County was up slightly from 2.82 in 1970 to 2.99 in 1971.

Leukaemia.

There were 7 deaths from Leukaemia compared with 4 in 1970.

Cancer Mortality of Lungs and Bronchus.

The Mortality from Cancer of the Lungs and Bronchus showed little change compared with 1970. The Mortality Rates being 0.725 in 1971 as against 0.722 per 1,000 in 1970. The Rate for England and Wales was 0.630 per 1,000 compared with 0.617 in 1970.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

The Tuberculosis Mortality rose from 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1970 to 0.12 in 1971. The Mortality Rate for the rest of the County was 0.10 compared with 0.07 in 1970. The Tuberculosis Mortality for England and Wales was 0.029 per 1,000.

Respiratory (Non-Tuberculosis) Mortality.

The Respiratory Mortality Rate was 1.391 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.837 per 1,000 in 1970. That for the County was 1.59 per 1,000 in 1971.

Whooping Cough and Measles.

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough or Measles.

Diphtheria.

No cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported during the year.

Influenza.

No deaths attributable to Influenza were reported as against 14 in 1970.

Pneumonia

The Death Rate from Pneumonia decreased from 0.720 per 1,000 in 1970 to 0.666 in 1971. 27 out of the 45 deaths were in persons over 75 years of age and 13 were between 55 and 74 years. 3 were aged between 1 year and 24 years and two under 12 months.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

During 1971, 364 cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified compared with 330 cases in 1970 and 477 in 1969. The Diseases notified were: 209 Measles; 21 Scarlet Fever; 36 Whooping Cough; 23 Dysentery; 71 Infective Jaundice and 3 Food Poisoning.

Table "A" below shows the notified numbers of male and female Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough divided into different Age Groups. Table "B" gives the Case Rates per 1,000 of the population for 1971 and 1970 for certain infectious diseases for the Northern Area compared with those for England and Wales.

TABLE "A"

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	7	7	2	—
1 Year	—	—	11	7	2	2
2 Years	—	1	9	12	—	—
3 Years	1	—	10	10	3	8
4 Years	5	2	21	10	—	—
5 - 9 Years	3	2	39	35	—	10
10 - 14 Years	1	—	12	4	—	5
15 - 24 Years	—	2	1	3	1	—
25 Years and over	—	3	3	—	—	1
Age Unknown	1	—	4	4	1	1
TOTALS	11	10	117	92	9	27

TABLE "B"

Case Rates per 1,000 of the Population for 1971 and 1972.

Disease	1971		1970	
	Northern Division	England & Wales	Northern Division	England & Wales
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.007
Scarlet Fever	0.31	0.17	0.21	0.27
Whooping Cough	0.53	0.29	0.00	0.34
Measles	3.09	1.86	4.30	6.13
Poliomyelitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.34	0.15	0.18	0.24
Food Poisoning	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.15
Infective Jaundice	1.07	0.19	0.21	0.44

Tuberculosis Notifications.

During 1971, 21 cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with 26 in 1970.

PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 - 4 Years	1	—	—	—
5 - 9 Years	1	—	—	—
10 - 14 Years	1	1	—	—
15 - 19 Years	2	—	—	—
20 - 24 Years	1	—	—	—
25 - 34 Years	—	1	—	1
35 - 44 Years	1	2	—	—
45 - 54 Years	—	—	—	—
55 - 64 Years	4	1	—	—
65 - 74 Years	2	—	—	—
75 Years and over	2	—	—	—
Ages Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (All ages)	15	5	—	1

Primary Tuberculosis Notifications.

After "Transfers," "Patients lost sight of," "Recovered," Deaths and additions to the Registers, there were 230 Male Pulmonary, 171 Female Pulmonary, 36 Male Non-Pulmonary and 48 Female Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis on the Registers on the 31st December, 1971, compared with 225 Male Pulmonary, 168 Female Pulmonary, 34 Male Non-Pulmonary and 47 Female Non-Pulmonary on the 31st December, 1970 — an increase in all cases of 9.

Mass Radiography—Welsh Hospital Board.

During 1971 the Welsh Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit visited the Districts shown in TABLE 1 and Special Surveys were undertaken at the University of North Wales, Bangor, St. Mary's College, Bangor, Normal College, Bangor, and Sykes and Harrison Ltd., Bangor.

TABLE 1

Details of Examinations	
District	Number Examined
Bethesda	198
Betwsycoed	85
Capel Curig	35
Dolwyddelen	47
Llandudno Junction	290
Llanfairfechan	415
Penmachno	103
Penmaenmawr	278
	Total
	1923

Special Surveys

	Number Examined		
	Male	Female	Total
University College, N. Wales, Bangor	221	133	354
St. Mary's College, Bangor	—	64	64
Normal College, Bangor	108	201	309
Sykes and Harrison, Bangor	98	3	101
Total	427	401	828

TABLE 11

Abnormal Cases — General Population

Location	No. Examined		No. found Abnormal (a) and (b)		(a) Abnormal Cases requiring further investigation		(b) Other Abnormalities of Chest		% Abnormal
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bethesda	106	92	12	9	9	5	3	4	10.61%
Betws-y-Coed	38	47	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.18%
Capel Curig	19	16	1	—	—	—	1	—	2.86%
Conwy	224	248	8	4	4	2	4	2	2.54%
Dolwyddelen	22	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandudno Junction	135	155	8	7	2	3	6	4	5.17%
Llanfairfechan	171	244	3	1	1	—	2	1	0.96%
Penmachno	48	55	3	—	3	—	—	—	2.91%
Penmaenmawr	120	158	2	6	1	4	1	2	2.88%
Totals	883	1040	38	27	20	14	18	13	3.43%
Percentage			4.30	2.65	2.26	2.36	2.04	1.25	

Special Surveys

Details of Mass Radiography Shown in Table 1

Location	Number Examined		Total Abnormal		Referred to Chest Physi'n for further investigation		Other Abnormalities of Chest	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
University College North Wales, Bangor	221	133	—	1	—	1	—	—
St. Mary's College, Bangor	—	64	—	2	—	1	—	1
Normal College, Bangor	108	201	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sykes & Harrison, Bangor	98	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
TOTAL	427	401	3	4	2	3	1	1
Percentage			0.70	0.99	0.47	0.95	0.23	0.25

DETAILS OF WATER SUPPLY FOR 1971

The following information has been kindly supplied by J. M. Campbell, B.Sc. (Tech), M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager of the Conway Valley Water Board:

TABLE I

Average daily quantity of water supplied in 1971

Area Supplied	Population	Source of Supply	Ave. Daily Supply in gallons
Colwyn Bay	25,535	Cowlyd Lake	1,705,000
Conwy	12,158		965,000
Nant Conwy (part of)	2,601		414,000
Bulk Supply	—		104,000
Llandudno	19,009	Dulyn and Melynllyn	1,642,000
Penmaenmawr	3,998	Mountain Reservoir and Graiglwyd Reservoir	201,000
Llanfairfechan	3,430	Aber Lake	244,000
Betws-y-Coed	726	Elsi Lake	43,600
Trefriw	726	Bulk Supply	33,500
Llan Penmachno	425	Intake on Afon Glasgwm	24,600
Dolwyddelan	625	Mountain Reservoir	27,300
Capel Curig	540	Intake on M'tain Stream	19,250
Cwm Penmachno	200	Natural Springs	4,160
Ysbyty Ifan	100	Bulk Supply	1,000
TOTAL	70,072		5,428,410

The total population supplied during the winter months is 68,792 and this rises to about 160,000 at the peak of the summer season. Over 95 per cent. of the population within the Board's area receive a water supply direct to the House.

TABLE II

Quality of Water Supplied.

Source of Supply	pH		Fluorine Content
	Raw	Treated	
Cowlyd Lake	6.3	8.4	less than 0.1 ppm
Dulyn and Melynllyn	6.3	8.0	..
Mountain Reservoir and Graiglwyd Reservoir, Penmaenmawr ..	6.6	7.6	..
Aber Lake—Llanfairfechan	6.6	8.0	..
Elsi Lake—Betws-y-Coed	6.0	8.0	..
Intake—Afon Glasgwm, Llan Penmachno	6.4	7.7	..
Mountain Reservoir, Dolwyddelan	6.7	6.7	..
Intake—Mountain Streams, Capel Curig	6.5	6.5	..
Natural Spring, Cwm Penmachno	6.4	6.4	not known

A typical chemical analysis of treated water from Cowlyd Lake is as follows:—

Appearance	clear and colourless
Odour	Nil
Reaction, pH	6.4
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5 ppm
Total solids	27
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	less than 0.5
Chlorides, as Cl	7
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C...	1.9
Total hardness	11
Temporary hardness	8
Permanent hardness	3
Alkalinity	8
Total residual Chlorine	Nil
Free available Chlorine	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.2
Anionic Synthetic detergents	—
Manganese, as Mn	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates	—
Poisonous metals	Nil

All supplies within the Board's area are chlorinated; water from the two major sources, Llanfairfechan, Penmaenmawr, Betws-y-Coed and Llan Penmachno are treated to correct the corrosive properties.

Housing.

During 1971, 395 houses were completed in the Northern Area of Caernarvonshire and more were under construction. Of these, 106 were completed by the Local Authorities. The numbers completed by individual Councils will be found in Table IV.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. PIERCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

(i) The National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 21, and The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

(ii) The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1958.

(iii) The total of 19 new cases is the lowest ever recorded.

(iv) Deaths from Tuberculosis totalled 4; of these 3 were in Gwynedd and 1 in Caernarvon Borough.

Caernarvon Borough	18	2	1	1
Gwynedd	19	0	2	1
Portmadoc U.D.C.	2	0	0	0
Crithch U.D.C.	3	1	0	0
Total	42	3	3	2

Dr. E. W. Kinsey's Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Combined Sanitary Districts.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to write part of the introduction to the Annual Report for 1971 as follows:—

(1) The National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47; and The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

"Admission to Part III Welfare Accommodation, or to a Hospital; of feeble old people against their will."

It was not necessary to commit any old and feeble person in the 6 Southern Districts of the County, to a Hospital or County Council Home for the aged against their will.

**(2) The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.
Tuberculosis — Schedule 2.**

(i) The total number of new cases for the 6 Southern Districts was 19.

(ii) Figures for new cases for 1947, before Streptomycin for treatment of the disease, and "B.C.G." for its prevention became available; are in striking contrast to those for 1971 and the 2 years before.

	1947	1969	1970	1971
Gwyrfai R.D.C.	70	11	12	11
Lleyn R.D.C.	34	6	5	4
Caernarvon Borough	18	3	4	3
Pwllheli Borough	13	0	2	1
Portmadoc U.D.C.	5	1	3	0
Cricieth U.D.C.	3	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—
Totals	143	22	26	19
	—	—	—	—

(iii) The total of 19 new cases is the lowest ever recorded.

(iv) Deaths from Tuberculosis totalled 4; of these 3 were in Gwyrfai and 1 in Caernarvon Borough.

In spite of great reduction in the incidence of new cases, T.B. is still very much with us in Caernarvonshire; and throughout the U.K., Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security said in 1937 in words which are equally true today, "Tuberculosis is still the greatest killer of the Infectious Diseases".

(3) National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965.

At a meeting of your Joint Sanitary Committee it was resolved that yearly figures for newly diagnosed cases of Pneumoconiosis throughout the County should be laid before you in the Annual Report; and they are as follows:—

1970 17

1971 14

(You will need no reminding that with the Pneumoconiosis of Slate-Dust, the T.B. Germ is so often a fellow-traveller.

(4) Emphysema Of Lungs In Slate-Quarrymen Without Any Accompanying Pneumoconiosis: Is it caused by slate-dust inhalation at work?

Gwyrfai R.D.C. without having any doubts on the matter, are of the opinion that in Slate-Quarrymen extreme Emphysema of the Lungs does occur, without X-Ray evidence of accompanying Pneumoconiosis: and that slate-dust is the cause of the Emphysema.

Consultant opinion was sought during 1971 by Gwyrfai on the matter, through Dr. M. C. S. Kennedy, Consultant In Respiratory Physiology, City General Hospital, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffs, and Dr. A. H. Corrado, Assistant Chest Physician, Bangor Chest Clinic, Bangor, Caernarvonshire.

Both Consultants gave opinion that the assertion by Gwyrfai should be investigated; and that the competent body to conduct such an important piece of research was the Pneumoconiosis Unit, The Medical Research Council, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glamorgan.

Gwyrfai R.D.C. wrote to the Director of the Pneumoconiosis Unit, and were told in a reply that such a research could be done by the Unit; but that it was essential for Gwyrfai first to produce A PRIORI evidence statistically, which would support their contention. The Director also very kindly indicated, that his Unit was very willing to advise and guide in the method of collecting statistics; and also to carry out the very complicated and highly specialised analysis of the statistics collected.

(5) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulation 1970: coming into operation 1st March 1971.

The new Regulations mentioned above consolidate and amend the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 and 1962.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the various Regulations made under it, has been, and continues to be a most important one affecting beneficially the Public Health through P.H.I.'s daily operating its provisions.

(6) Housing Acts, 1957. etc:

Public Health Inspectors from all Districts have important facts and figures in relation to housing included in their reports.

(7) Water Acts, 1945-1958 and Section III. Public Health Act, 1936.

(a) Bwrdd Dwr Eryri, very wisely in my opinion, indulged in a little Public Relations exercise, by showing a number of interested people over certain of their schemes for improving water supplies to their consumers.

(b) District Councils through their P.H.I.s carried out their duties into checking on the wholesomeness and purity of water supplied to the public in their Districts.

(8) The Public Health Laboratory Service, Conwy.

The Director and his Staff at all times gave every possible assistance to me and to the Public Health Inspectors.

(9) Royal College of General Practitioners (Merseyside and North Wales Faculty) and Joint Committee For Regional Postgraduate Medical Education, University of Liverpool.

On 3rd October, 1971, a one-day "Symposium on Infectious Diseases" was held by the above faculty at Liverpool Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool; for continuing education of General Practitioners.

As a truly rural M.O.H. I was invited to talk with particular reference to infection of cows' milk at its very source on a dairy farm; and I delivered what I hope was a racy account under the thunderous title Paratyphoid B. "On the Hoof", of an incident on a Lleyr farm, where a milking herd had trampled in human excrement containing germs of Salmonella Food-poisoning labelled with the sinister name of Paratyphoid B. phage Type 1. Var. 6; resulting in these germs being found by the Bacteriologists on the cows' hooves, in the soil of fields where they grazed, in cowshed floor-washings, and therefore not surprisingly over many months on a few occasions in the fresh "Untreated" milk.

During the lecture, I seized the opportunity to stress on my medical audience, the practical importance to Human Health, of Pasteurising or boiling all cows' milk; in order to kill infectious disease germs which may be present in it.

(10) Caravan Sites Act: Part II. Gypsy Encampments.

(i) The above Act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1970; and its provisions have since then, been so much discussed and argued over, that by this time the whole subject is tiresome and stale.

(ii) Travelling Gypsy Caravan families in groups of up to 40 Caravans, have for the last 6 years, halted for varying periods of time near the Village of Upper Llandwrog, in Gwyrfa R.D.C. in unfenced land in Private ownership; and in lesser numbers on unfenced land in Private ownership within the Urban District of Portmadoc.

(iii) By the end of 1971, Caernarvonshire County Council like many other Counties and County Boroughs in England and Wales, had not provided a site, or sites for itinerants' Caravans as they are required to do under Section 6. of the above Act; through exercise of their powers under Section 24 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (provision of caravan sites); because they had failed to get land for the purpose.

(iv) Health Officials were therefore during 1971, unable to direct Gypsy Caravan families halted on un-authorized sites, and offending under the Public Health Acts; to move to a properly established site as intended by Parliament under the Caravan Sites Act: Part II.

(v) Nobody, including Health Officials should harry Gypsies; and I quote Paragraph 15. Circular 42/68 (Welsh Office):—

"The Ministers have repeatedly emphasized that gypsies should not be needlessly moved from place to place until sites have been provided for them."

(vi) Relying on the above Circular, I myself decline to take part in any move to drive out Caravan Itinerants on health grounds; although some people unfortunate enough to be living close to the itinerants' halting places, expect both M.O.H. and P.H.I. immediately to act, and arrange for the Caravans to be pushed out into a neighbouring District or even County.

(vii) A large number of Upper Llandwrog residents during 1971 sent a signed petition to the County M.O.H., asking if he would bring to the notice of the County Council Health Committee, their anxiety and indignation at being exposed to grave health dangers from the unhygienic toilet habits of the itinerants; and asking that the itinerants be provided with a proper encampment in a secluded spot, so as to ensure privacy and avoidance of embarrassment to nearby permanent residents.

(viii) It appears that apart from human excrement strewn around the area of the Gypsies halting place, there is in Upper Llandwrog a most convenient water-supply "stand-pipe" from Bwrdd Dwr Eryri; which enables the Gypsies to draw-off water before the permanent residents can do so.

(xi) The patience of many responsible people is wearing very thin. Our M.P. on one occasion during 1971, phoned that he understood that a health hazard existed at Llandwrog Uchaf from the Gypsies; and hoped that I would investigate; and upon my declining to do so under Paragraph 15. Circular 42/68 (Welsh Office) he informed the Chief Medical Officer, Welsh Office of my refusal.

(x) This led to the most recent inspection of a Gypsies halting place carried out by me; because the Chief Medical Officer advised me to visit and report to him on the conditions at Llandwrog Uchaf.

(xi) I consider it to be of interest to the Public Health to describe what happened at the Gypsy halting place as follows:—

Accompanied by 2 Police Officers, the Public Health Inspector and the land-owner, who did not want Gypsies on his land, I went to Upper Llandwrog where I saw about 40 Caravans halted near the Village, and at once contacted the leader of the group.

I told him who we were, and that I proposed with the consent of the land-owner to inspect the area on which the Caravans were halted, from a Public Health standpoint under the Public Health Act, 1936. He treated us with the greatest contempt, and I am sure that he was as well aware as I was of Paragraph 15. Circular 42/68 (Welsh Office) "that Gypsies should not be needlessly moved on from place to place . . ." (He roundly refused to accompany us on a tour of inspection.)

On being asked by me what sanitary conveniences his group of Caravan dwellers had, he appeared not to understand my question. I then asked him bluntly, "where do you go when you want to get your bowels open?"; and pat came the reply — "to the Chemist's Shop". From this perfect gem of repartee, I concluded that the gentleman never had a natural movement of his bowels; which tremendous event in his life, had on any and every occasion, to be brought about by an explosive charge of Epsom Salts or such-like.

But well-knowing from long experience the nature of fouling of Gypsy halting places, and where to look for such filth; we 5 went without any attendant Gypsy, rapidly through the Caravan area. Just outside the perimeter of the site, on the surface of the grass, in the shelter of a low stonewall we saw what we expected to see; namely a long line of heaped-up turds in pyramids, and strewn around was a mass of kitchen refuse and other garbage.

We didn't hang around, but at once put into operation the maxim of a certain speedy and famous abdominal Surgeon. "Quickly In and Quicker Out"; by leaving the horrible place even more swiftly than we had entered it: "Nor cast one longing ling'ring look behind". (Gray's Elegy. Stanza 22); and returning to my Office wrote my report to the Chief Medical Officer (Welsh Office).

(xi) The Minister Of State for Wales has the permissive power if he so wishes to use it, to act against the County Council under Section 9 (2) of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, and I quote— "the minister may, if at any time it appears to him to be necessary so to do, give direction to any local authority requiring them to provide, pursuant to said Section 6, such sites or additional sites for the accommodation of such number of caravans, as may be specified in the direction and any such direction shall be enforceable on the application of the Minister by mandamus."

(The Caravan Sites Act, 1968 in guiding Councils as to the number of "pitches" necessary, i.e. individual Caravan "standings", as I understand the word; states in Paragraph 18. "—county councils should, as a starting point, adopt the figures in the countrywide census of March 1965 of gypsy families then found to be on unauthorised sites—.")

(xii) I sum up the situation in Welsh doggerel as follows:—

Sipsiwn Llandwrog Uchaf.

Heidia'r Sipsiwn I'r Uchaf Llandwrog,
Gan boeni yn arw'r Pentrefwyr sefydlog.
Fel rhag-ddwyn cyflenwad o'r dwr y Bwrdd Lleol,
A llygru'r amgylchedd gerllaw hwynt yn llethol.

Er y "Caravan-Sites-Act"; Un-Naw-Chwe-Wyth,
Ni ellir cyfeirio hwynt eto fel llwyth,
I wersyll, penodol, dewisol Y Sir,
Canys methiant yn ARFON, cael gafael ar dir.

Trethir amynedd ein haelod o'r Senedd,
Dal maent i ddwad, heb ofn cosb na niwed.
Henbryd cael datrysiad i'r dyrysbwnc mws,*
Trwy'r gweinidog orfodi gan wys mandamus.**

N.B. * "MWS" (Welsh) Stale.

** "MANDAMUS" (Latin) A writ issued from the High Court of Justice in the Queen's name to a Public Authority or Official to enforce the performance of some Public duty.

An English version is as follows:—

Llandwrog Uchaf Gypsies.

Itinerants flocking to Upper Llandwrog,
Use the ground, all around as their "BOG".†
And pre-empting the water from BWRDD DWR ERYRI,
Greatly add to the Villagers' stresses and worry.

Despite the "Caravan-Sites-Act": One-Nine-Six-Eight,
We cannot direct any Gypsies to date.
To a "posh", County Council, *Ad Hoc, "with-it" compound,
For in ††"Arfon" so far; no such site has been found.

Our M.P. is sore-tried, by their sheer importunity,
For more and more come; and offend with impunity.
High time this stale problem, was settled for all of us,
By the Minister wielding a writ of mandamus.

N.B. † "BOG". A PRIVY. (Latrine).

Authorities: "A Dictionary Of Slang And Unconventional English".
Eric Partridge. "The Concise Oxford Dictionary".

* "Ad Hoc". Special Purpose. (Latin).

Authority: "The Concise Oxford Dictionary".

†† "Arfon," pronounced "Arvon": poetical and sentimental contraction of "Sir Arfon"
(County of Caernarvonshire).

Tailpiece in Relation to Provision of Gypsy Sites.

The Welsh Office in a Personal Communication to me dated 28th. Sept. 1972 state, and I quote:—

“The Department is at present awaiting information from local authorities in Wales about the up-to-date situation. In June last however the position was that there were six local authority sites accommodating gypsies and other travellers in the Principality.

Of this total there are three sites in Pembrokeshire, and one each in Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire.”

I am,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. KINSEY.

2
Table II.
GENERAL STATISTICS

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water) ...	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conwy	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conwy	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Cricieth	13. Porthmadoc	14. Cwyrfal	15. Llyn
POPULATION:															
Mid-Year 1971 (Registrar-General's Estimates) ...	15730	4200	670	12160	17360	3650	4000	4870	4960	9370	3910	1540	3740	20920	15330
Census 1921 ...	11262	4132	1092	7967	21048	3639	4483	6771	5479	8307	3813	1984	4167	25247	18859
Census 1931 ...	11163	4480	912	8826	15703	3162	4021	6647	5358	8469	3601	1532	3974	24589	18122
Census 1961 ...	13993	4159	788	11183	17904	2869	3751	5973	4689	9055	3647	1672	3960	21602	16522
Males ...	6437	1953	364	5098	7531	1268	1648	3011	2287	4212	1646	718	1827	10150	8030
Females ...	7556	2206	424	6085	10373	1601	2103	2962	2402	4843	2006	954	2133	11452	8492
No. of Persons per Acre (Calculated on Registrar-General's Estimate for 1971)	8.74	4.70	0.15	3.19	3.53	0.82	1.05	0.06	0.15	4.13	3.24	0.91	1.09	0.21	0.14
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS (Census 1961)															
Number of Private Households ...	4116	1489	229	3908	5679	1065	1444	2010	1581	2949	1254	605	1324	7647	5624
Number of Dwellings occupied ...	4098	1486	229	3895	5600	1062	1426	2000	1581	2937	1254	602	1318	7638	5620
Population of the Private Households ...	12544	4242	723	10464	15241	1746	3677	5468	4463	8759	3515	1526	3816	21118	15995
Number of Persons per Household ...	3.04	2.78	3.15	2.67	2.68	2.58	2.54	2.67	2.82	2.98	2.81	2.51	2.88	2.08	2.08
Number of Households per Dwelling ...	1.002	1.002	1.000	1.003	1.014	1.003	1.012	1.005	1.000	1.004	1.002	1.004	1.004	1.001	1.004
Total number of Rooms occupied ...	21552	7404	1373	19538	31339	5582	7547	10444	8187	15705	6980	3703	7626	39900	30742
Number of Rooms per Dwelling ...	5.16	4.98	5.99	5.01	5.59	5.25	5.20	5.22	5.17	5.34	5.56	5.11	5.57	5.22	5.46
Number of Persons per Room (whole of Caernarvonshire 1.51)	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.52	0.40	0.52	0.55	0.55
RATEABLE VALUE															
Product of a Penny Rate ...	£605336	£81467	£26941	£449713	£1002292	£78736	£122864	£127670	£114985	£316642	£126110	£57927	£122999	£455582	£428002
Number of Members on the Council ...	£5868	£735	£259	£4260	£8494	£875	£1260	£1145	£956	£2950	£1156	£579	£1148	£4010	£4057
28	13	11	20	30	15	14	18	13	24	16	15	16	16	44	42
CAUSES OF DEATH															
Total Number of Deaths (including Service Personnel)	146	60	11	193	323	60	67	82	72	111	77	31	55	298	266
(a) Males ...	72	30	8	84	165	27	38	44	26	50	38	18	26	156	147
(b) Females ...	74	30	3	109	158	33	29	38	46	61	39	13	29	142	119
B 1 Cholera ...															
B 2 Typhoid Fever ...															
B 3 Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis ...															
B 4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...															
B 5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...															
B 6 (1) Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis ...															
(2) Other Tuberculosis ...															
B 7 Plague ...															
B 8 Diphtheria ...															
B 9 Whooping Cough ...															
B 10 Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever ...															
B 11 Meningococcal Infection ...															
B 12 Acute Poliomyelitis ...															
B 13 Smallpox ...															
B 14 Measles ...															
B 15 Typhus and other Rickettsioses ...															
B 16 Malaria ...															
B 17 Syphilis and its Sequelae ...															
B 18 All other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...															
R 19 (1) Cancer—Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...															
(2) Cancer—Oesophagus ...															
(3) Cancer—Stomach ...															
(4) Cancer—Intestine ...															
(5) Cancer—Larynx ...															
(6) Cancer—Lung, Bronchus ...															
(7) Cancer—Breast ...															
(8) Cancer—Uterus ...															
(9) Cancer—Prostate ...															
(10) Leukaemia ...															
(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms ...															
B 20 Benign and Neoplasms of Unspecified Nature ...															
B 21 Diabetes Mellitus ...															
B 22 Avitaminosis and other Nutritional Deficiency ...															
B 23 Anaemias ...															
B 24 Meningitis ...															
B 25 Active Rheumatic Fever ...															

(Continued on page 3)

Table IV.

HOUSING STATISTICS

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conwy	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conwy	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Crickieth	13. Porthmadoc	14. Cwyrfa	15. Llyn
NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. Grand Total	2036	368	27	1108	126	297	225	247	352	1246	429	86	211	1690	616
NEW HOUSES ERECTED (and completed) DURING THE YEAR. Total	10	19	4	154	157	10	33	5	3	22	28	2	39	195	92
(i) By the Local Authority. Total	8	15	—	72	11	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	—	—	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities. Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons. Total	2	4	4	82	146	10	33	5	3	12	134	2	—	—	92
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.															
I.—Inspection. — (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	233	130	12	195	472	65	63	36	85	572	1022	53	73	246	950
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	278	140	14	430	472	65	94	40	162	1110	1050	259	132	318	1220
(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	5	27	24
(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	29	14	6	62	69	4	27	14	68	10	18	—	16	48	87
II.—Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	24	12	4	62	69	3	23	14	31	43	18	50	15	16	98
III.—Action under Statutory Powers During the Year.															
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which after Formal Notices were rendered fit:—															
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Formal Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects, after Formal Notices, were remedied:—															
(a) By Owners	5	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking to close the house for human habitation was accepted	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	4	32	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	8	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition or Closing Orders	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—															
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were terminated, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RE-CONDITIONED HOUSES															
(a) With Discretionary Grants:—															
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	16	10	—	8	3	9	2	18	23	28	2	—	24	171	32
(b) With Standard Grants:—															
Number re-conditioned and work completed during the year	6	28	2	11	17	8	11	15	13	4	4	1	8	39	71
RENT ACT, 1957															
Application for Certificate of Disrepair:															
(a) Number issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
(b) Number of undertakings given by Landlord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Applications for Cancellation of Certificate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNCIL HOUSES:															
Number of families re-housed in Council Houses during the year	55	32	1	146	37	9	6	6	18	61	24	3	69	85	15
Number of inspections and re-inspections made for the above in connection with applications	78	—	—	79	1905	—	27	12	84	482	14	7	48	946	420

Table V.
SOUND AND UNSOUND FOOD

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conway	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conway	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Porthmadoc	14. Cwyrffai	15. Llyn
MILK AND MILK SAMPLES.															
Number of Samples of Milk taken by Public Health Inspector ...	49	3	—	230	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these unsatisfactory ...	3	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Samples of Milk taken by County Inspector of Foods and Drugs ...	7	6	5	21	4	2	1	8	5	3	3	1	4	17	37
Number of these unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Number of Prosecutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of these successful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION.															
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register end of December ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Number of Slaughterhouses on Register in the previous year ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Number of voluntary surrenders of Carcases or Part Carcases:—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	419	—	—	—	775	—	—	—	—	2365	—	819	179	36	—
Number of seizures (supported by Magistrate) of ditto:—															
(a) For Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) For other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER FOODS.															
Number of Voluntary Surrenders of other Unsound Food ...	6385	472	4	6873	3438	150	2	24	—	4386	740	163	812	27836	380
Number of seizures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROSECUTIONS.															
Number of Prosecutions for Unsound Meat or other Food ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
BAKEHOUSES.															
Total Number of Bakehouses ...	4	6	—	3	10	1	1	1	—	5	31	4	3	20	10

*—lbs.

Table VI.

CLOSET AND DUSTBIN PROVISION

Conversion to approved Water-closet from primitive type			11		3	8		36	40	16	1	7	2	72	74
Number of Closets repaired								50						21	8
DUSTBIN PROVISION.	10		2				12	41	17	17	30	9			28
Number of houses supplied with a Dustbin for the first time	204								11	40					36
Number of defective Dustbins replaced								36	46		1			22	97
HOUSE DRAINS.			3	74	39	14	17	21	5	21	30	4	23		11
Old Houses properly drained for the first time	37														
Defects in House Drains remedied															

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.	123	29		10	2			3	14	191	3		6	60	38
Number of Water samples taken	12	6		2				2					2	6	5
Number found polluted															
Number of Wells remedied								6							
Number of Wells closed											2				7
Number of Notices sent for defective water fittings															
Number of Old Houses newly connected with the Mains															
DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.	42	3		203	8		5	4	2		3		1		8
Number of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfection)	34	12					21				4		6		8
(b) Supplied with Disinfectants															
Number of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases)	2				37		1								2
NUISANCES.	31	3			182				4	6	2			8	71
Number of animals improperly kept and removed	341	30		373	495	46	36	294	6	226	134	60	43	306	580
Number of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed															
Number of complaints received and investigated															
INSPECTING, etc.	4964	550	9	6915	7215		243	361	62	3346	530	2360	851	4563	3320
Total Number of Inspections during the year	46	14		34	53	6	38	8	5	83	3	57	17	72	262
Number of Notices issued (a) Informal	4			11									2	10	7
(b) Statutory	50	14		34	64	6	38	8	5	83	3	57	17	72	269
(c) Total				1				1							
Number of Prosecutions for all Cases															

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2. Public Health Inspectors (whether one or more)	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(a)—Whole Time District M.O.H. but part-time for individual constituent authorities.

^a—No Record

Table VII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Remarks: (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts. These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, of Factories Act, 1961, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2) Offences under the Factories Act, 1961. These offences include those relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in Transfer of Enforcement Order 1938. (S. and R.O. No. 448).

A—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector (Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1961).

Premises:

	1. Bangor	2. Bethesda	3. Betws-y-Coed	4. Conwy	5. Llandudno	6. Llanfairfechan	7. Penmaenmawr	8. Nant Conwy	9. Ogwen	10. Caernarvon	11. Pwllheli	12. Criccieth	13. Portmadoc	14. Cwyrffai	15. Llyn
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	6	1	1		1		6	3		6					9
Number of Inspections	6	4	2		27		5	1		10					11
Number of Written Notices															2
Number of Prosecutions															
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	48	15	2	38	80	11	6	15							82
Number of Inspections	53	27	2	122	250	6	16	5		32					30
Number of Written Notices	4				4										4
Number of Prosecutions															
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities (excluding out workers premises)															
Number on Register															
Number of Inspections															
Number of Written Notices															
Number of Prosecutions															

B—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES:

(i) Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)															
Cases found	1														1
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(ii) Overcrowding (S.2)															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(iii) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(iv) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(v) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(vi) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)															
(a) Insufficient															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(b) Unsuitable or defective															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															
(c) Not separate for sexes															
Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)

Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															

C—Offences relating to outwork (Part 8 of the Factories Act, 1961) Sections 133 and 134

Cases found															
Cases remedied															
Cases referred to or by H.M. Inspector															
Number of Prosecutions															

C — Additional Short Local Reports

Bangor City

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	717	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	13	9	54	3	3	—
Bakehouses	5	4	23	2	2	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc. ..	27	20	299	8	8	—
Fried Fish Shops	11	10	79	2	2	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	4	4	33	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	50	46	342	7	7	—
Greengrocers	11	10	54	2	2	—
Canteens	13	13	41	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	31	31	65	4	4	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or more	14	14	18	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	12	10	23	—	—	—
Factories	56	54	59	4	4	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	18	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 15,730 compared with 15,190 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 12.97 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 14.09 in 1970 and 14.33 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 29.41 per 1,000 live births compared with 4.67 in 1970 and 14.02 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 9.28 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.13 in 1970 and 11.39 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.06 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.42 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.04 in 1970 and 2.41 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 84 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 28 Measles; 2 Scarlet Fever; 1 Whooping Cough and 52 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	1	1	—
1 Year	—	—	3	4	—	—
2 Years	—	—	2	2	—	—
3 Years	1	—	1	3	—	—
4 Years	—	—	4	1	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	1	3	2	—	—
10 - 14 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	15	13	1	—

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1971

(G. W. Outram, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.).

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

Abattoir	717
Animals and Poultry	14
Atmospheric Pollution	24
Caravan Sites	22
Complaints investigated	696
Dirty Premises (visits)	31
Drainage Inspections and Tests	38
Dairies, Milk Vans and Vending Machines	96
Disinfections	42
Factories and Workplaces	31
Foodstuffs, Cafes, Canteens, etc.	512
House Inspections	149
Ice Cream Samples	86
Infectious Disease inquiries	49
Licensed Premises, Hotels	34
Milk Samples	75
Mobile Shops and Market Stalls	36
Nuisance Abatement	30
Offices and Shops Act Inspections	308
Overcrowding	4
Owners, Agents and Builders Interviewed	32
Places of Public Entertainment (visits)	19
Public Conveniences	44
Rodent and other pests control	139
Schools Inspections	16
Water Samples (Mains Supply)	71
Water Samples (Swimming Pool)	52

Vital Statistics.

	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate
1970	214	14.09	169	11.13
1971	204	12.97	146	9.28

(Birth Rates and Death Rates are calculated as so many births or deaths per 1,000 inhabitants living at all ages based on the Registrar General's estimated population).

The total number of births registered in the borough in 1971 to include the Maternity Hospital was 2,447.

Infectious Disease.

Disease	Cases notified in	
	1970	1971
Measles	128	28
Infective Jaundice	2	52
Scarlet Fever	2	2

The Public Health (Infective Diseases) Regulations, 1968, added infective jaundice to the list of notifiable diseases which medical practitioners had to notify to Local Authorities. In Wales notifications of this disease now average between 50 and 70 cases weekly.

In January, 1972, the Chief Medical Officer of the Welsh Office sent a letter to Health Authorities and all doctors, pointing out that although the majority of cases of infectious jaundice were due to infectious hepatitis, some might be due to parenteral infections administered with infectious syringes. Similarly jaundice may follow the transfusion of blood or blood products, although the association may be overlooked because of the long incubation period of serum hepatitis.

Local Health Authorities were asked to undertake the duty of ascertaining from every patient notified to be suffering from infectious jaundice whether or not he or she has received in-patient hospital treatment during the preceding six months. In the event of a positive reply, the Welsh Office was to be notified.

All the homes of patients notified in 1971 were visited and enquiries made. All replies were negative.

Disinfection.

As a result of Infectious Disease, the contaminated rooms, hospital wards, etc., were disinfected with formaldehyde gas. Similar treatment is given to the houses of tubercular persons removed to a Sanatorium, or following deaths from infectious disease. Thirty-one disinfections were carried out.

Public Abattoir — Meat Inspection

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	390	12	—	13,649	2,361
Number not inspected	—	—	—	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	2	—	24	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	51	8	—	341	43
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	—	—	21
Cysticerosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The Council own the Abattoir which is licensed and complies with the standards required by the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The latter regulations prohibits the Slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen, and requires all animals to be stunned by a mechanically operated instrument prior to slaughter. The regulations are designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals in the Abattoir.

A licence to slaughter is valid for one year; and must specify the types of animals permitted to be slaughtered and the type of stunning instrument to be used.

Thirteen slaughtermen are licensed by the Council to slaughter animals.

Regular ante-mortem and one hundred per cent. post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered is carried out.

A total of 16,412 carcasses and organs of food animals was inspected involving 756 visits to the slaughterhouse and all inspections were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The following are the main items of meat and offals which were condemned as unfit for human consumption for various diseases during the year: 1 carcase of beef; 6 carcasses of mutton or lamb; 5 carcasses of pork; 2 forequarters of beef; 2 part hind quarters of

beef; 3 forequarters of lamb; 1 forequarters of pork; 49 pigs' heads; 6 ox heads; 20 ox livers; 80 part ox livers; 1 ox heart; 10 ox lungs; 21 pigs' plucks; 28 pigs' livers; 12 pigs' lungs; 151 sheep livers; 54 lbs. bruised beef. Total weight condemned: 19 cwt. 7 lbs.

In 1972 for the first time since the Municipal Abattoir was opened in 1922, not one entire or part carcass affected with Tuberculosis had to be condemned on post-mortem examination of fatstock slaughtered. Slight evidence of Tuberculosis in organs or glands was found in carcasses only. Moreover, no cases of cysticercus bovis was disclosed in the routine inspection of cattle.

These two wasting diseases, the first bacterial and the second parasitic, had in earlier years been responsible for the rejection of large quantities of meat and offal as unfit for human consumption.

Twenty years ago, in 1951, 107 cattle from a total of 1,331 disclosed tubercular lesions on post-mortem examination, and 13 carcasses and organs were condemned for generalised Tuberculosis. This meant that 8.04 per cent. of the total number of cattle slaughtered in Bangor during that year were tuberculous.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Foods eradication scheme in the past 20 years has been eminently successful. Those appalling animals with the thoracic and abdominal cavities covered with "grape" lesions of generalised tuberculosis will thankfully be seen no more.

Unsound Food.

Consignments of foodstuffs suspected of being unfit for human consumption are normally inspected on request or during routine visits to various food premises. A list of goods voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are given below. Very little difficulty is experienced in dealing with these unfit foods, all of which are taken to the Council's Refuse Tip for disposal.

Canned Goods.

Meat	1,580 lbs.
Fish	64 lbs.
Fruit	1,002 lbs.
Vegetables	986 lbs.
Miscellaneous	398 lbs.

Perishable Goods.

Pressed, potted meat	48 lbs.
Frozen Meat	468 lbs.
Frozen Foods	1,764 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	75 lbs.

The total foodstuffs condemned: 2 tons, 17 cwt., 1 lbs.

Complaints concerning unsatisfactory foods are received from members of the public. They usually involve foreign matter in food, and particularly of mould growth in such articles as pies, bread and cheese.

Each complaint is thoroughly investigated, advice given, and action taken to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint. The decrease in the complaints received regarding stale food reported in the last Annual Report has been maintained, and retailers are making proper use of the "visual aid codes," which is a vital necessity with pies, sausages, bread, etc.

Milk Supply.

Forty-nine samples of bottled or cartoned milk were taken in course of delivery to the consumer or from shops, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway for bacteriological examination. Three samples failed the test and the resulting investigation indicated incorrect storage at the retailers concerned. This was corrected, and further samples from these sources were satisfactory.

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the borough, but one shop produces ice cream from a dry-mix powder. Two premises licensed to sell pre-packed ice cream requested permission to sell loose ice cream from a special type of conserver/refrigerator. As both applications were from clean premises the request was granted.

During the year 77 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination by means of the methylene blue test. Sixty-four samples proved to be of high bacteriological quality and were placed in Grade 1. Ten samples were of satisfactory bacteriological standards, and were placed in Grade 2. Three were of moderate standard and placed in Grade 3. None was in Grade 4, which is unsatisfactory.

Food Premises.

All food premises and the vehicles of food hawkers and itinerant vendors of ice cream in the district have been inspected and assessed in comparison with the various provisions of the model Byelaws for the securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale in food in the open air, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1970.

During the year 276 food hygiene inspections were made and except in twenty-four cases—twenty in respect of fixed premises and four in respect of mobile food traders—all contraventions discovered were dealt with verbally on the spot.

The food hygiene regulations require the food handler to take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to protect food from risk of contamination and not place food so as to involve any risk of contamination.

Advice to the food trader and his staff in the observance of the principles and practice of food hygiene is a continuing process which must be sustained.

This can only be accomplished with the full co-operation of the customer who should realise the importance of shopping and eating where food is dealt with hygienically.

Customers have two big advantages over the inspector. The first is that they are on the spot the entire time the shop is open. The second is that they possess a powerful weapon, the ability to withdraw custom if dissatisfied with service.

Restaurants, Cafes, Schools and Factory Canteens.

Routine inspections were carried out to all premises classed under this heading. Generally the standards maintained are very good. Verbal and written informal notices were served requiring works to comply with the Regulations, and to attain and maintain a good standard. Particular attention is drawn to the necessity for hand-washing and the legal requirement for Notices to be displayed reminding employees of this simple but necessary duty.

Bakeries and Cake Shops.

There are several premises in the Borough used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery. Numerous other premises sell these goods together with many other articles of food but usually the products are packeted or wrapped, and produced from large bakeries operated by multiple firms outside the city.

There are now only five bakeries, four being operated by local firms, and the fifth specialised mainly in cakes and sugar confectionery.

Grocers, Greengrocers, etc.

There are 61 such premises in use in the Borough. All are subject to routine inspections from time to time. Verbal and written informal notices were served to deal with contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and in each case these notices were satisfactorily complied with. Many of these premises sell a wide range of foods, in some cases including milk, ice cream, meat and frozen foods. Such foods now need careful storage in accordance with the visual aid coding system to ensure proper stock rotation.

Manufacturing Premises.

There are thirteen butchers shops in the Borough. Seven are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation and manufacture of sausages and pressed meats. All premises are subjected to routine inspection and have been generally well maintained during the year.

Licensed Premises.

There are thirty licensed premises and eight clubs in the Borough. All are subject to inspection from time to time. There is obviously need for a national review of bar hygiene in public houses. Bar spillings are frequently being sold up and down the country. However, it is not only the beer that is suspect, but also the glass. Indeed glass "non washing" in pubs is more prevalent than the sale of the contents of the drip tray.

The sink basins in public houses—invariably a small sink bowl—has to cope with a continuous baptism of glasses, sometimes described as washing. Lemon slices, cocktail sticks and seeds float for up to an hour in a sea of grubby water. The glasses may then be left to drain on trays, without any flowback to the sink basin. Glasses left standing in these pools are often re-used before the questionable water is drained away.

Good hygiene practices depend largely on the landlord, who must keep proper supervision on his staff. Bar staff, like other sections of the food trade, come and go like clients, particularly the people who fill in for extra money. Such transient and disinterested staff need constant supervision and instruction. Few ever get it.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to make provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shops and certain railway premises.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	12	155	146
Retail Shops	24	175	159
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	15	15
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	8	34	34
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	47	379	354

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act ... 389

There has been a considerable improvement in the working conditions in the Borough as a result of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. However, constant vigilance remained essential to ensure that the improvements were maintained, or ideally, that further improvements were made. It has been necessary, for example, to serve a number of informal notices to ensure that buildings, particularly floors, floor coverings and decorations were regularly maintained. Failure to maintain the first-aid box at the required scale required several notices which were always accompanied by a copy of the list of the required contents of the first-aid box.

With regard to the administration of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, there has been an improvement in the co-operation necessary from the Insurance Companies and the Inspecting Engineers. It is essential that details of any urgent repairs be transmitted to the Health Department, so that it can be quickly ascertained that the person having control of the premises has instructed Service Engineers to rectify the faults.

A matter which was highlighted during a hot spell of weather in the summer was the lack of ventilation to certain internal offices where allegedly a woman member of staff had fainted because of the heat. The trouble when this occurs is due to lack of ventilation to internal rooms. To achieve effective ventilation, air change must take place within the area being ventilated. Ventilating systems installed must be able to create constant air movements in the rooms.

Ironically, there is no doubt that the winter statutory minimum temperature of 60.8 F. as laid down by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act is too low for comfortable working, and few employers provide higher temperatures. A minimum temperature of 65 degree F. for offices and shops is more realistic.

Factories Act, 1961.

Factories with mechanical power	50
Factories without mechanical power	6

Most of these are small factories where only a few persons are employed. Inspections of such workplaces are carried out to check on the lavatory accommodation and general cleanliness. Minor infringements only were observed, which are followed up by written notices requiring the necessary attention.

Water Supply.

The statutory works undertaking for the borough is the Eryri Water Board, of which the Council is a constituent authority are the Boroughs of Caernarvon and Pwllheli, the Urban District of Bethesda and Criccieth, and the Rural Districts of Gwyrfa, Lley, and Ogwen.

The Board serves approximation of 77,000 winter population with an average of 5½ million gallons a day, rising to 7 million gallons in summer when the population approaches 150,000.

Sixty-nine samples of water were collected for bacteriological examination during the year. Fifty-seven were satisfactory, and twelve unsatisfactory. All drinking water should at all times be pure and free from any coliform bacilli, but whenever we have a very heavy downpour or prolonged rainfall in this area, the water when sampled is not satisfactory. Invariably too, the colour of the water is brownish.

Representations are made to the Eryri Water Board on every occasion, and it appears that they cannot with present filtering equipment at the water works in Gerlan, prevent the brwn discolouration, which is mostly due to peat from overflooded land, entering the source of supply.

It is vital that drinking water is 100 per cent. pure, and the Eryri Water Board must find some permanent method of filtering and purifying the supply before it is consumed by the public. Overdosing the water with chlorine, which occurs, is not the answer, because of the resultant smell and taste.

Swimming Baths.

Forty samples of water from the Municipal Swimming Baths were sent for bacteriological examination. There has been a satisfactory pattern of sampling reports, the test being the same as for drinking water. The baths water is subjected to a continuous process of filtration with automatic hypochlorite chlorination.

Housing.

Higher totals of waiting list applicants, and within them a larger proportion of "problem" families than ever before, continues to exist, and must be with us for many years. This trend is without any doubt, occurring generally throughout the country. Included in the applicants are an appreciable number of single person (mostly elderly), couples (mostly elderly) and applicants with one or more children.

A most urgent need for housing accommodation is still with young people. Many are struggling to raise families in a couple of rooms. Often these are in their parents' home with all the friction that inevitably arose from sharing kitchens and other facilities.

Increased cost of house purchase was putting house ownership beyond the reach of all but a few of the applicants on the authority's waiting list. Other factors inducing people to apply for housing accommodation is the rent increases and insecurity that has resulted from the Rent Act, 1959, and the construction by many Local Authorities of attractive flats which have stimulated a flow of new applications from many elderly people who probably had not previously considered applying for Council accommodation. Unfortunately, after occupation many found the flats unsuitable to their particular living tastes as multiple occupation buildings frequently does. Also the rents may be too high.

It seems obvious to assist housing needs that steps must be taken to use council owned properties in the best possible manner. Many three or four bedroomed dwellings remain occupied by one or two persons who, for various reasons—refused to transfer to smaller accommodation.

Improvement Grants.

Six Standard Grants (£612) and sixteen Discretionary Grants (£9,293) were issued in 1971, a total of £9,905.

Regarding the older property in the city, although some houses can never be "in all respects fit," they could, if provided with essential amenities, provide useful units of accommodation for years to come. Being situated near to shops, places of worship and other amenities, they were very popular with older people, for whom they were particularly suited. The greater use of improvement grants by landlords must be forthcoming before properties deteriorate beyond improvement.

The Caravan Sites Act, 1960.

There is one licensed caravan site in the borough, which is well conducted and complies in every respect with the site licence and conditions. It is a seasonal holiday site, open from

March to October. Eighty caravans can be accommodated, and a third of the site is earmarked for touring caravans, for a large number pass through Bangor during the summer season, and this helps to keep caravans from being located on roadside verges, in lay-bys, and on other unfenced land.

Regular visits are made, but no serious contravention of the Act were observed.

Rodent Control.

The following abstract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicates the nature and extent of work carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	4,769	8
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	171	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	39	—
(ii) Mice	52	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	38	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	17	—
(ii) Mice	34	—

The Corporation does not employ a Rodent Operator. Most business premises, colleges, etc., have contracts with pest disinfection firms. The City Council has such a contract for the maintenance of Sewers, Refuse Tip, Council houses, buildings and land.

Private householders who report infestations are given advice on extermination procedure and can purchase ready mixed bait. Alternatively, they can engage a specialist operator from one of the disinfection firms.

Insect Pests.

Householders taking advantage of the various insecticides the department keeps in stock, and assistance is given in cases of excessive infestation of ants, flies, wasps, etc. The refuse tip receives intensive treatment in summer by the same disinfection firm contracted to destroy rats on the tip. Flies are kept well under control.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The Borough Surveyor and Engineer is responsible for this service, and a weekly collection of household refuse is maintained to all premises in the Borough by means of three 8½ cubic yard Refuse Collection Vehicles.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping. The tip has been well maintained throughout the year, and regular servicing has controlled rats, flies and crickets.

During the year the Joint Committee set up to discuss ways and means of disposing of refuse in conjunction with the Bethesda U.D.C. and the Ogwen R.D.C. met on a number of occasions, and representatives visited various local authorities in the country to observe different pulverisation plants and equipment in operation. At the end of 1971, it had been decided that pulverisation should be the future system for the three Authorities, and enquiries were in progress regarding planning approval for the establishment of a pulverisation plant on land in the Ogwen District.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

During the year several visits were made in connection with noise complaints. The main sources of nuisance were machinery, road breakers' compressors and discotheque music. A petition was received in respect of noise emanating from the Students Union and Refectory where discotheques frequently went on until the early hours of the morning, with very high amplification of music.

Discussions took place with the President of the Students' Union to try and reach a mutually satisfactory alleviation of this very annoying nuisance, without very much success. It was, therefore, necessary to serve an Abatement Notice in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Recurring Nuisance) Act, 1969, on the University Authorities, which had the desired result.

The noise created by the use of unsilenced road breaking equipment, and noisy compressor units continues to receive attention. In addition to five complaints received, action was taken on several other occasions when unsilenced or inefficiently silenced equipment was found to be in use. It is, however, satisfying to note that a higher proportion of road breakers are being fitted with mufflers or alternatively have integral silencers fitted to exhaust parts.

Clean Air Act.

Atmospheric pollution from industry is not a problem in this district, and no action had to be taken. Pollution from domestic chimneys is emitted at low velocity, at low level, and contains a relatively high proportion of soot, tar and other unburnt constituents. Moreover, domestic smoke pollution is very much a local matter depending on the density of the population and its coal consumption in a relatively small area. In other words, small towns, even in country districts can be as dirty as large towns. There are no technical problems where domestic pollution is concerned. It was a matter of ceasing to use raw coal on the domestic grate, other than naturally smokeless fuels, and of using manufactured fuels, gas, electricity and oil.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act provides for a system of annual licensing and inspection of pet shops by Local Authorities. The principal purpose is to enforce reasonable treatment and satisfactory accommodation for pet animals during their sale or keeping for sale. There is one pet shop licensed in the Borough.

Staff.

1971 was a difficult working year as the Health Department was without the services of the Technical Assistant for several months, due to two serious illnesses. At the end of the year he was still very ill, but improving.

Bethesda Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	12	—	—	—
Bakehouses	6	6	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	12	12	20	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	3	7	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	5	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	19	18	20	—	—	—
Greengrocers	7	7	7	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	9	9	12	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	16	16	28	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 4,200 compared with 4,270 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 19.76 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 16.39 in 1970 and 17.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1969..

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 12.05 per 1,000 live birhs compared wih 14.29 in 1970 and 41.67 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were 3 deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.29 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.52 in 1970 and 16.15 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from cancer was 3.10 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1.87 in 1970 and 2.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 19 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 10 Measles, 8 Scarlet Fever, and 1 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	1
1 Year	—	—	—	1
2 Years	—	1	1	—
3 Years	—	—	2	—
4 Years	4	2	—	2
4 - 9 Years	—	—	—	2
10 - 14 Years	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and Over	—	1	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	4	4	6

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1971

(J. G. Evans, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.).

Housing.

15 new houses were completed by the Council during the year. The Council have no new houses under construction.

28 houses were reconditioned with Standard Grants and 10 with Discretionary Grants during the year.

Water.

The Eryri Water Board provided a satisfactory supply of water throughout the year.

Sewerage.

All the Council's houses and the majority of private houses, are connected to the main sewerage system which terminates at the sewage works in Dolgoch.

A scheme for a new sewage disposal works has been prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers and work will be commenced in early 1972. The new works will use the Oxidation Ditch method of treatment.

Refuse Collection.

Weekly collections are carried out by the Council workmen using a Karrier refuse vehicle. The refuse is disposed of by tipping into a large disused slate quarry. The Council operate a dustbin scheme whereby houses are kept supplied with a regulation type dustbin at an annual charge of 37p.

Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out after certain cases of Infectious Disease. In cases of Tuberculosis where destruction of the bedding is necessary the Council make a contribution towards replacements.

Rodent Control.

The Council do not employ a Rodent Operator. Rodent Control is carried out on the refuse tip, sewers and other Council property by a specialist firm with whom the Council have contracts.

Pre-packed ready mixed Warfarin bait is available to householders on request.

Meat Suppliers.

All meat is imported from Bangor and Caernarvon.

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

The Council possess a park which includes a Bowling Green and two hard tennis courts. There are also 6 recreation grounds with swings and other equipment for children.

Condemned Food.

This is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip and where necessary it is suitably treated before being disposed of. During the year a total of 533 tins (472 lb.) of foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Food Premises in the District.

Bakehouses 6, Butchers 4, Fishmongers 2, Grocers 18, Cafes 4, Fish and Chip Shops 3, Hotels and Public Houses 9, Ice Cream retailers (including one manufacturer) 13.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	TOTAL
Public Houses	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108
Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Houses & Hotels	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108
Ice Cream Retailers	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	156
Other Food Premises	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	216
TOTAL	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	480

Betws-y-Coed Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	—	4	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	13	12	16	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	4	—	—	—
Greengrocers	1	1	1	—	—	—
Canteen	1	1	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	8	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	3	3	4	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	4	5	5	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 670 compared with 810 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 20.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 13.58 in 1970 and 15.00 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.42 per 1,000 of the population compared with 6.17 in 1970 and 2.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.96 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.47 in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 2 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 2 Measles.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles.

	Number of Cases	
	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—
1 Year	—	—
2 Years	—	—
3 Years	—	—
4 Years	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	2
10 - 14 Years	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—
25 and over	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—
TOTALS	—	2

Conway Borough

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	12	12	79	—	—	—
Bakehouses	3	3	30	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	25	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	22	22	234	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	8	8	44	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	4	4	12	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	38	38	246	4	4	—
Greengrocers	8	8	139	—	—	—
Canteens	8	8	40	2	2	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	21	21	132	2	2	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	38	38	142	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	12	13	298	4	4	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1971 was 12,160 compared with 11,910 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 12.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 14.90 in 1970 and 12.51 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with 22.22 in 1970 and 26.84 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 15.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.04 in 1970 and 15.36 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.08 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.97 in 1970 and 2.60 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 47 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 22 Measles; 2 Scarlet Fever; and 23 Dysentery.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Age Groups	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	1
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	2
3 Years	—	—	1	—
4 Years	—	—	3	—
5 - 9 Years	1	—	8	2
10 - 14 Years	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	1	1	1
25 and over	—	—	1	—
Age Unknown	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	1	1	16	6

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1971

(R. Follett, M.A.P.H.I.)

In reviewing the work of the Department for the year it has been obvious that there has been a greater awareness and interest shown by the public in Environmental Health matters due probably to increased publicity on a National scale of the pollution problems created by a highly technical society and the increasing role played by the Public Health Inspector in coping with such problems.

The result has been the necessity for continued vigilance on the part of the Department in relation to the provisions of the numerous Acts and Public Health Legislation in order to maintain good standards on such a wide variety of subjects ranging from Food Hygiene, Housing, Refuse Collection, Air Pollution, Noise Abatement and Rodent Control.

General Summary.

Total Visits and Inspections	6915
Complaints	373
Milk Sampling	239
Ice Cream Sampling	74
Food Premises	834
Hotels	47
Licensed Premises	85
Refuse Collection	525
Refuse Tips	461
Caravan Sites	298
Housing Inspections and Surveys	690
Interviews	458
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	237
Shops Act	22
Rodent Control	479
Disinfestations	203
Drainage	300
Infectious Diseases	35
Clean Air Act	212
Factories	142
Re-Visits	251
Stalls and Delivery Vehicles	146
Warehouses	93
Mussel Samples	27
Hairdressers	2
Pet Shops	11
Noise Abatement	16
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Water Samples	10
Schools	28
Miscellaneous	616

Housing

Visits and Inspections under the various Housing Acts continues and improvements are still being achieved although recourse to statutory action sometimes proves necessary.

Progress was made in relation to four unfit houses within the walled town which had been the subject of formal action by the Council the previous year. In the case of a Demolition Order, the agent for the owner lodged a formal appeal in the County Court and an undertaking to carry out certain works intended to render the property fit was accepted by the Judge.

An Undertaking in respect of a Basement Room was cancelled by the Council after extensive repair and improvement works had been carried out by the owner sufficient to render it fit for habitation.

Discussions between the Council and the owner of two small unfit cottages adjacent to the Town Wall continued during the year and it was anticipated that the cottages could probably be saved by an improvement scheme involving conversion into a single dwelling even though demolition orders had been made.

The redevelopment of the site of one terrace of eight houses that had been demolished was started during the year with the construction of a modern detached dwelling to be followed by several more.

The reconstruction and improvement of small unfit cottages within the Walled Town continues, although some of these are undoubtedly intended for second homes or holiday homes. Although the standard of the finished dwelling is substantially up to that required by the Housing Acts it seems a great pity that sufficient attention has not been paid to the aesthetic value of a property on conversion or improvement. The design of some window frames, doors and external finish to walls seems grossly out of keeping with the character of the Old Town, especially in view of the fact that Conwy has been declared by the Planning Authority to be a Conservation Area under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

Refuse Collection.

There has been no change in the nature of the collection service and a regular weekly collection is still being maintained throughout the district except for short periods after Bank Holidays even though the number of properties continues to expand due to the development of new estates in various parts of the Borough.

The Council appointed a Work Study Officer to the staff early in the year to produce incentive bonus schemes for the outdoor staff and it was decided that the first study should be carried out in respect of the refuse collection service. This took place over a period of several months during the early summer.

However when the final recommendations were made known they were not received with any great enthusiasm by the men. In fact their first reaction was to reject them completely. The matter has still not been finally resolved and there seems to be little grounds for optimism at the time of writing.

The refuse collection service is carried out by three rear loading compression vehicles of modern design. Early in the year two of these refuse vehicles, including the smallest one, were replaced and all three are now of 35 cubic yard capacity. There were, therefore, no problems during the height of the season this year due to mechanical breakdowns, and the extra vehicle capacity proved useful especially when used on the caravan sites.

The Department is fortunate in having a good collection staff, some of whom have been with the Council for many years. They are generally conscientious and therefore enjoy a good relationship with the public.

Salvage.

Waste paper and cardboard is collected regularly at the same time as the normal refuse collection, each refuse vehicle being provided with its own special trailer for the purpose. One man is employed full-time in a special salvage shed provided at the refuse tip and the collected material is made into bales and disposed of to the paper mills under contract.

SALVAGE COLLECTED

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	£	p
Waste Paper	83	4	0	965.91	
Rags		15	0	16.42	
	<u>83</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>982.33</u>	

Later in the year however the Mills had to draw the attention of their suppliers to difficulties within the Packaging Industry. Due to the National economic climate at the time of rising unemployment, the demand for consumer products and therefore for packaging board was well below expectation. Stocks of waste paper at the Mills had reached their limit both from the physical and financial aspects.

Consequently it was necessary to relate deliveries from local authorities to the amount of waste paper the Mills could consume and suppliers were requested to reduce their output by 20 per cent.

The Mills were confident of a continuing demand for waste paper in the future and felt that the reduction in quota would be for a short period.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's Morfa Tip all the year round. Due to its unsatisfactory situation however in relation to dwellings and other buildings its use is restricted as far as possible to the disposal of house refuse. This does help to some extent in more adequate control and the prevention of nuisances.

The Department is fortunate in possessing a large four-wheel drive Weatherhill Hydraulic Loading Shovel which has a reserve of power enabling it to cope with the job in any weather conditions and this machine is continuing to give good service. Without such mechanical aid, tipping on the present site would have been completely out of the question.

As one can expect, constant vigilance is required in such a situation. After the tip places exposed to view are extended, they are soiled and seeded with grass as soon as practicable so that tipping operations are screened as much as possible. Every attempt is made to keep flies under control by the daily application of insecticidal sprays and dusts in the hot weather, and by covering fresh refuse with soil without undue delay.

In spite of the efforts taken to control the tip, occasional complaints are received from occupiers of nearby dwellings about flies during the hot weather; and it is difficult to convince complainants that flies are also to be seen in great numbers under favourable conditions in areas far removed from the tip.

Food Inspection.

In addition to the large food warehouses and cash and carry stores in the district there is now an increasing number of stores catering for the sale of a wide range of frozen foods in bulk for use in home freezer units. This method of dealing with the family food supplies is rapidly gaining in popularity and I feel sure is likely to increase.

In spite of the large quantity of food passing through the district no complaints of unsound food reaching the public have been received. However a considerable amount of time is taken up with the inspection of suspect food at the request of traders, who generally enjoy a good relationship with the Department and do not hesitate to seek advice in any doubtful cases.

During the year, despite the obvious efforts of the food trade, a number of complaints were received from members of the public about food containing foreign matter. They concerned a cigarette-end in a loaf of bread, grease in a loaf of bread, suspected piece of glass in a bottle of Shandy, pig hair in a sausage, and dirty milk bottles.

All complaints were thoroughly investigated, and in the first case the Council decided to institute legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £10.00. The other cases were dealt with on an informal basis due to lack of evidence or the complainant being mistaken as to the nature of the foreign matter.

Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned:—
173 tins ham, 45 tins corned beef, 21 tins shrimps, 172 tins grapefruit, 6 tins tomato juice, 136 tins tomatoes, 8 tins luncheon meat, 5 tins jellied veal, 25 tins apples, 16 tins custard, 69 tins soup, 202 tins peas, 3 tins rhubarb, 19 tins baby food, 55 tins baked beans, 10 tins spaghetti, 7 tins tuna, 10 tins mixed vegetables, 52 tins green beans, 15 tins mince beef, 2 tins mandarin oranges, 52 tins peaches, 35 tins pears, 8 tins salad, 20 tins pineapple, 7 tins strawberries, 4 tins pineapple juice, 2 tins gooseberries, 25 tins prunes, 27 tins evaporated milk, 25 tins puddings, 3 tins salmon, 9 tins stew, 42 tins carrots, 4 tins sardines, 24 tins cream, 11 tins orange juice, 5 tins pilchards, 19 tins fruit cocktail, 8 tins blackcurrant, 13 tins apricots, 24 tins steak, 75 tins potatoes, 21 tins rice pudding, 2 tins dried milk, 66 tins grapefruit juice, 7 tins pork, 2 tins tapioca, 1 tin sago, 2 tins coffee, 2 tins hamburgers, 3 tins herrings, 2 tins raspberries, 1 tin crab, 78 tins chicken,

21 tins tongue, 1 tin treacle, 1 tin fruit salad, 1 tin beer, 1 tin mushrooms, 11 tins macaroni, 8 tins spam, 6 tins curry, 1 tin plums, 2 tins bacon grill, 1 tin condensed milk, 1 tin beef, 6 jars beetroot, 2 jars horlicks, 13 jars pickles, 2 jars honey, 7 jars jam, 1 jar spread, 2 jars marmalade, 1 jar marmite, 1 jar bovril, 27 jars paste, 5 jars mustard, 8 pkts cereal, 304 pkts biscuits, 1 pkt peanuts, 17 pkts flour, 5 pkts bread, 41 pkts beef-burgers, 10 pkts. butter, 12 pkts. jelly, 3 pkts. tea, 160 pkts. sugar, 8 pkts. crisps, 8 pkts. fish cakes, 3 pkts dried fruit, 1 pkt salt, 1 pkt lard, 5 pkts topping mix, 19 pkts broad beans, 1 pkt cornflour, 10 pkts steak, 27 pkts pies, 13 pkts cooked beef, 25 pkts rissoles, 2 pkts kippers, 26 pkts fish fingers, 93 pkts frozen fish, 3 pkts sausage, 6 pkts faggots, 31 pkts pastry, 11 pkts cakes, 9 pkts sprouts, 3 pkts brocolli, 1 pkt spinach, 207 cartons bananas, 4 cartons yoghurt, 12 bottles mint, 1 bottle blackcurrant juice, 15 bottles cockles, 1 bottle pickled eggs, 1 bottle mince meat, 1 bottle pickled cabbage, 74 blocks ice cream, 2 cwts 17 lbs bacon, 51 lbs cheese, 40 lbs liver, 6 cwts 106 lbs beef, 1 cwt 24 lbs pork, 61 lbs steak, 99 lbs lamb, 1 side ham, 45 chickens, 55 turkeys, 10 lbs ducklings, 43 lbs capons.

Total weight condemned: 3 tons, 1 cwt., 41 lbs.

Milk Sampling

During the year a total of 239 samples of milk have been taken throughout the district and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. The results have once again proved to be generally satisfactory, only 20 having failed to pass the prescribed tests.

Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	196	20	216
Sterilised	23	—	23
Totals	219	20	239

Samples were taken from shops, milk bars, retail delivery vans and from vending machines in the district.

Ice Cream Sampling

The ice cream sold in the district is from various sources including national firms, a manufacturer in an adjoining Authority and one manufacturer in the Borough. Routine samples were taken from cafes, shops and vans.

Type of Sample	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total
Loose	54	5	2	1	62
Wrapped	10	2	—	—	12
	64	7	2	1	74

Food Hygiene

The number of food premises in the district continues to rise, and during the year premises formerly used for other business purposes were converted to use as cafes and snack bars.

Obviously the best type of food premises are those properly planned and designed for the hygiene handling of food from the outset, and therefore conversions sometimes present certain difficulties for the unwary.

However, although the Department has an important enforcement duty under the many varied Food and Drugs Acts and Regulations, it is also mindful of the fact that advice and information freely given to prospective food traders pays dividends on both sides, by promoting good co-operation and the attainment of a higher standard of hygiene in the long run to the general benefit of the public.

Many such informal discussions took place, and the importance of the Food Hygiene function can be assessed by reference to the number of visits entailed during the year.

Standards of hygiene in the food premises themselves are reasonably good but it is not always an easy task to achieve the same standard in relation to the food handler, human nature being what it is, especially during the holiday season when inexperienced casual labour appears on the scene. Constant vigilance is a good safeguard but although this has been said many times before, I still feel that immediate on-the-spot complaints by aggrieved members of the public in cases of bad or indifferent food handling can have the most salutary effect.

Caravan Sites

During the year one new site licence was granted in respect of a single caravan in Conway. This was for a limited period only to enable the owner to build a bungalow on the site.

Another licence was transferred to a new owner and permission was granted for the number of caravans on the site to be increased from 16 to 23.

All sites were regularly inspected and being under the direct control of the owners in every case were generally well run. Standards are good, but there is room for improvement and these are gradually being effected.

The sites are now fully occupied including one seasonal site that has been brought up to a high standard with large luxury caravans, individual concrete bases, drainage, water and electricity. Although this standard cannot legally be enforced it is obviously the one to aim for and encourage.

One of the older sites in Conway which has presented a problem ever since the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, and has necessitated three successful prosecutions by the Council, completed the construction of concrete bases under the caravans and the provision of a main drainage scheme. Although some conditions were still not complied with at the end of the year, arrangements were in hand for the provision of tarmac roads and completion of toilet blocks.

Two matters still presenting problems on existing sites are the increasing size of modern caravans and the intrusion of unauthorised tourers on to licensed sites. Owners of sites formerly approved and laid out at the commencement of the Act, are finding the greatest difficulty in retaining proper spacing and the original number of vans, when old vans are replaced by new modern designs of greater dimensions. Needless to say there is a great reluctance to reduce numbers. Most unauthorised tourers appear to enter licensed sites late at night, sometimes without permission, but when discovered next morning it is surprising how sympathetic some site operators can be.

Clean Air Acts.

A number of complaints were again received during the year about smoke nuisances, not from industrial chimneys but from the emission of smoke from fires in the open air and a large number of visits were involved in respect of several premises.

The complaints arose mainly from the burning of scrap timber and sawdust in a timber yard, occasional emission of dark smoke from a scrap yard and a series of fires on a private factory tip used for the disposal of such waste as enamel and thinnerstins, polythene, plastics, oily rags and other unsalvageable waste.

It was felt that a great deal of the smoke nuisance arising from this industrial tip could have been avoided by stricter control of tipping operations. This point together with the necessary advice and recommendations was made to the factory management on numerous occasions with the result that there were long, trouble-free periods.

Complaints of smoke from fires in the open air can be rather difficult to deal with. Emissions of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises is a direct offence, but in the case of other smoke it is necessary to prove nuisance to the inhabitants of the area. Very often the nuisance has abated by the time a complaint is received and investigated, due to the fire burning out or the wind direction may have changed and the smoke is directed away from the inhabitants.

It is not always possible for the public to grasp the fact that all fires in the open air emitting smoke are not necessarily a nuisance or an offence.

Rodent Control

All complaints about the presence of rats and mice were promptly investigated by the Department. As there is no rodent operator employed specifically for the purpose a considerable amount of time was involved in investigating complaints, laying baits, giving advice and necessary follow-up action.

No serious infestations were encountered and satisfactory treatments were generally carried out. It is obvious that some occupiers are not aware of the importance of rat proofing their premises and that the onus of keeping their premises free from rats is legally their own responsibility. Appropriate advice was given in all cases where necessary.

The refuse tip was kept under constant surveillance and consequently no trouble arose from rat infestations.

The annual sewer treatment was carried out by a specialist firm. A proportion of the manholes especially in areas where complaints of rat activities had previously been received were selected by the Department and treated with poison bait as a preventive measure.

Insect Pests

Although the majority of complaints and requests for assistance concerned insects of little or no public health significance, all were visited and investigated.

Suitable insecticidal powder was provided in appropriate cases together with advice and instruction as to its most effective use.

In any cases of doubt or where difficulty was anticipated, a suitable disinfestation treatment was carried out by the Department.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

All premises within the Borough to which the Act applies are registered. There was a small number of fresh registrations arising from the occupation of new premises and change of occupation in existing premises.

Inspections of registered premises during the year result in a total of 237 visits.

Registrations and General Inspections.

The following table gives details of registration and general inspections during the year:—

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	1	37	37
Retail Shops	2	96	96
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	9
Catering Establishments, open to the public, canteens	1	19	19
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	5	161	161

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	402
Retail Shops	286
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	79
Catering establishments open to the public	155
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total Males	474
Total Females	451
Total	925

Preliminary notices were sent in respect of 34 contraventions existing at 9 premises. All the contraventions were either remedied or the necessary remedial work was proceeding.

Analysis of Contraventions.

Summary of Contraventions by premises	Offices	Shops	Warehouses	Catering	TOTAL
Cleanliness	—	3	—	2	28
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Temperature	—	2	—	—	2
Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Lighting	—	—	1	—	1
Sanitary Convenience	—	4	—	1	5
Washing Facilities	—	3	—	1	4
Drinking Water	—	—	—	—	—
Seating Facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing Accommodation	—	1	—	—	1
First Aid Materials	—	2	—	—	2
Floors, Passages, etc.	—	8	1	2	11
Dangerous Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Abstract of Act	—	2	—	1	3
TOTALS	—	25	2	7	34

There was a marked decrease in the number of contraventions found as compared with the previous year and none of these were of a particularly serious nature. Consequently the number of revisits necessary for follow-up action was correspondingly reduced. This position is to be expected now that the Act has been in force for a number of years and as the result of regular visits and inspections.

Once again there have been no complaints received from employed persons about working conditions and no accidents have been reported during the year.

The Administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act appears to have settled into a definite pattern; firstly, the maintenance of the standards already achieved in existing premises, secondly, to secure the correct standards in new premises and thirdly the continuing routine education of staff, particularly in the safe use of machinery.

An interesting side effect of the Act is worth reporting. In the Borough there are many small businesses of all kinds run entirely by the owners who are self-employed and who are therefore outside the scope of the Act. Since the range of the Public Health Inspector's duties covers many fields in addition to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, regular visits have been made to each of these premises. Consequently it has been possible to explain and discuss informally with these individuals the safety pro-

visions regarding machinery. On later visits, it has been found that although there is no statutory duty on such persons to provide guards to dangerous machines the majority of those approached have appreciated the logic behind the legislation and have voluntarily improved their standards. This has been particularly evident in the Borough's small grocers and butchers shops where the food slicing machines have been fitted with proper guards to the standard required by the Act.

There are several food warehouses in the borough where goods are palletised and transported by fork lift trucks. By discussion and education over a period, the managers of these warehouses have been made acutely aware of the necessity for the safe operation of fork lift trucks on their premises. In all cases the fork lift trucks are operated only by staff who have been trained in the safe use and handling of the machines. This policy, encouraged by the Department has resulted in the fact that there have been no accidents reported from the use of fork lift trucks over the period since the Act was introduced.

The position on the whole is generally satisfactory and represents another successful year in the enforcement of the Act. However as with all other Public Health legislation, there is no room for complacency and routine inspections at regular intervals have been found to be the best means of raising and maintaining suitable standards.

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Butchers	10	10	10	10	10
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2	2	2	2	2
Cater, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	59	59	59	59	59
Food Shops	24	24	24	24	24
Wet Fish Shops & Fishmongers	8	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers	44	44	44	44	44
Confectionery	34	34	34	34	34
Confection	9	9	9	9	9
Licensed Premises (including Residential Hotels)	34	34	34	34	34
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more	114	114	114	114	114
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified)	70	70	70	70	70
Factories	81	81	81	81	81
Crown Sites	3	3	3	3	3
TOTALS	417	417	417	417	417

Llandudno Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	605	13	13	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	20	20	194	11	11	—
Bakehouses	9	10	21	5	5	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	5	3	21	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	69	69	132	23	23	—
Fried Fish Shops	7	7	54	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	9	8	51	1	1	—
Grocers Shops	44	44	217	9	9	—
Greengrocers	35	34	83	7	7	—
Canteens	9	9	20	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	52	54	295	8	8	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	220	214	376	37	37	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	70	70	115	5	5	—
Factories	81	81	257	6	6	—
Caravan Sites	—	3	36	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 17,360 compared with 16,780 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 11.23 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 12.28 in 1970 and 11.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 35.90 per 1,000 live births compared with 9.71 in 1970 and 37.84 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 18.61 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.59 in 1970 and 17.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1970 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.51 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.64 in 1970 and 3.37 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 37 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 29 Measles; 4 Whooping Cough; 1 Scarlet Fever; and 3 Food Poisoning.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough.

Age Groups	Number of Cases					
	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	2	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	2	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	4	1	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	2	—	—
4 Years	—	—	3	2	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	—	2	6	—	1
10 - 14 Years	—	—	2	1	—	2
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and over	—	—	1	—	—	1
Age Unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	16	13	—	4

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(I. G. Griffiths, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.).

General Summary.

Total number of visits and inspections	7215
Number of complaints received and attended to	495
Number of Nuisances abated	472
Number of Nuisances not abated or in hand	13
Number of Statutory Notices served	11
Number of Informal Notices served	53
Number of visits re Drainage, etc.	597
Number of visits re Water Supply	19
Number of visits re Accumulations and Refuse Disposal	182
Number of visits re Atmospheric Pollution	59
Number of visits re Mines and Quarries Acts	9
Number of visits re Piggeries and Stables	37
Number of visits re Public Conveniences	112
Number of visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	250
Number of visits to Factories without Mechanical Power	1
Number of visits to Caravan Sites, Caravans, etc.	36
Number of visits to Places of Public Entertainment	13
Number of visits to Hairdressers and Barbers	15
Number of visits re Filthy and Verminous Premises	8
Number of visits re Rodent Control	164
Number of visits re Enquiries in Cases of Infectious Diseases	21
Number of visits re Disinfection	8
Number of visits re Explosive Acts	22
Number of visits re Petroleum Acts	103
Number of visits re Scrap Metal Dealers Acts	61
Number of visits re Pet Animals Act, 1951	50
Number of visits re Milk Sampling	232
Number of visits re Ice Cream Samping	45
Number of visits re Noise Abatement Act, 1960	17
Number of visits re Shops, etc.	737
Number of visits to Abattoir	605
Number of visits to Shops re Unsound Food	20
Number of visits to Dairies and Milk Distributors	88
Number of visits to Food Premises	1775
Number of miscellaneous visits	182

Housing.

Repairs to houses have been attended to when ever found or on complaint. In no case has Statutory Action been necessary—the serving of Informal Notices or personal contact with the Owners or Agents has generally achieved the desired results.

Th closing of the worst of the sub-standard dwellings continues as suitable alternative accommodation becomes available.

The availability of Council house accommodation reflects the number of complaints received of housing disrepair, for the majority of complaints of this nature are received from housing applicants more in an effect to increase their housing points rather than a desire to have the defects remedied.

The greatest immediate need is for accommodation for the Elderly. During the year it was only possible to re-house 6 applicants from the Elderly People's Waiting List.

37 applicants were re-housed from the Ordinary List.

The full Housing Survey of the housing in the District, carried out in 1971, has been checked, and whilst there has been some improvement in the position, progress has been slow. However, the number of houses in multi-occupation has decreased, by conversion into proper flats, particularly holiday flats—owners finding this type of property more profitable. As much as the low standard of facilities provided in houses-let-in-lodgings was to be deplored, they did meet a need and their conversion to holiday flats has reduced the available accommodation to those in the lower income bracket and increased the pressure for Council accommodation.

The comparable Housing Waiting List at the end of the year was:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ordinary Applicants ..	290	338	434	439	464	333	436	417
Elderly Applicants	252	330	375	390	401	348	406	358

The number of repairs, etc., carried out to Council Houses during 1971 was 2,259, these being the results of complaints by Council tenants, routine maintenance, or repair and redecoration required following a transfer of tenancy or becoming vacant.

During 1971, 3 Standard Grants and 17 Discretionary Grants were approved, but of these 8 were in respect of conversion into flats and resulted in no improvement to the general housing situation.

There would appear to be no area in the District suitable to be declared a General Improvement Area.

1. No Fixed Bath	241
2. Without sinks	14
3. Without Wash-basins	238
4. Without Hot Water System	227
5. Exterior Water Supply	12
6. Exterior W.C. only	203
7. Septic Tank/Cesspool	150
8. No Drainage	23
9. Possible Grant	205
10. Possible Housing Act Procedure	42
Total number of Houses inspected for Housing Defects under P.H. Acts	305
Total number of Houses inspected under Housing Acts	167
Total number of Houses found to be unfit for human habitation	0
Total number of Houses reconditioned by Owners	0

Total number of Houses found not in all respects fit for human habitation	69
Total number of Houses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action	69
Number of Premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of Premises in respect of which Undertakings were accepted under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
Number of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	0
Total number of visits to Council Houses and Housing Applicants	1905

Food Premises.

Registered Premises, Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

		No. of visits
Sausage Manufacturers	15	89
Ice Cream Manufacturers	3	21
Ice Cream Retailers	69	69
Fish Friers	7	54

Other Food Premises.

Butchers Shops	20	194
Bakers and Confectioners	10	21
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	69	132
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	8	51
Grocers Shops	44	217
Greengrocers	34	83
Canteens (Schools, etc.)	9	20
Food Vans	—	100
Street Vendors	—	10
Licensed Premises	54	295
Residential Hotels over 10 rooms	214	376
Miscellaneous Visits	—	109

All premises comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The improvement in the structural condition of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, continues. Each year it is pleasing to note the structural improvements that have taken place during the winter months. More and more proprietors are seeking advice from the Department prior to alterations and it is noticeable that where this has occurred there is a generally marked improvement in the standard of hygiene.

Although there has been a great improvement in the equipment, apparatus and materials available to the catering industry in recent years, the human element is still of prime importance. Unfortunately, particularly in the larger establishments, the part-time seasonal workers employed are, in the main, inexperienced, uninterested and, unless closely supervised, their lack of elementary hygiene can negate all the improvements in equipment, etc. Nevertheless, a well designed and well equipped kitchen can take a lot of the drudgery from kitchen work and can lead to a more efficient and happier staff and a safer preparation and handling of foodstuffs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Unsound Food.

During the year 37 complaints were received from members of the public concerning 'unsound food, foreign bodies in foodstuffs or doubtful foodstuffs or drink. It is pleasing to note that the general public is showing a greater awareness and more concern over the quality and purity of foodstuffs.

Every incident was fully investigated. No prosecutions were instituted but in many cases a severe censure was given and a warning that any recurrence would lead to immediate prosecution.

A number of complaints could have been avoided by the stricter observance of the principles of stock rotation and in the care and storage of the perishable commodities. Great improvements have taken place over the years in the storage of foodstuffs by refrigeration and refrigerated food cabinets and counters, but refrigeration must be used properly and discriminately if it is to give the value intended. Advice is continually being given to shopkeepers and others on the proper use of refrigeration and the principles of stock rotation.

The following tinned and other foods have been voluntarily surrendered by shopkeepers and others during the year. Surrender enables the Owner to obtain credit or replacement on producing a Certificate from my Department. This system works well and encourages a good relationship between the shopkeeper and the Health Department. When in doubt, the shopkeeper does call on the Public Health Inspector for his expert advice, thus ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered for sale to the public for human consumption.

	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products			66
Canned meats		9	68
Other Canned foods		6	25
Fish (Fresh)		1	6
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown		10	85
Other foods		2	54

Milk.

There are now only 6 retailers distributing milk in the area, although more shops are retailing milk. There is now only one Producer/Retailer selling "Untreated" milk.

The introduction of cartoned milk in place of bottles at shop retail points, although initially objected to by the shopkeeper and householder, has now been accepted and should do much to reduce many complaints of the past in relation to dirty milk bottles.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

A total of 150 samples of milk retailed in the District were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for bacteriological examination. 12 samples failed to conform to the prescribed standards.

Designation	No. of Samples	Failed Prescribed Test
Untreated	7	2
Pasteurised	135	10
Sterilised	8	—

All untreated samples were submitted for "Ring Test" for *Brucella Abortus* and all proved negative.

Ice Cream.

No. of Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
No. of Ice Cream Retailers	69

133 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conwy, with the following results:—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
109	21	2	1

Repeat samples from the Grades 3 and 4 results subsequently proved satisfactory.

Meat Inspection—Public Abattoir.

During the year 605 visits were made to the Abattoir and a 100 per cent. meat inspection has been maintained.

The anticipated increased throughput, due to part of the Abattoir having been converted and cleaned out for food manufacturing purposes has not been realised, only minor use having been made of these facilities.

None of the home produced beef was found to be affected with T.B. The incidence of disease of this nature in cattle continues to decrease.

Animals Slaughtered, 1970.

811 Cattle	4 Calves	9573 Sheep	1969 Pigs
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Animals Slaughtered, 1971.

795 Cattle	3 Calves	8611 Sheep	2420 Pigs
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The Monthly Killings for 1971 were as follows:—

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
January	76	—	924	188
February	65	1	290	164
March	66	—	135	183
April	70	—	275	232
May	59	1	431	176
June	64	1	620	138
July	66	—	1017	160
August	64	—	1087	190
September	66	—	1185	201
October	71	—	1036	284
November	59	—	844	214
December	69	—	767	290
	785	3	8611	2420

The following meat and offals were condemned during the year:—

7 Ox Heads; 55 Ox Livers; 147 Part Ox Livers; 11 Ox Lungs; 2 Ox Hearts; 2 Pigs Hearts; 82 Pigs Plucks; 78 Pigs Livers; 10 Pigs Heads; 36 Pigs Lungs; 9 Sheep Carcases; 4 Pig Carcases; 2 Shoulders of Pork; 2 Legs of Pork; 2 Loins of Pork.

Total Weight: 1 ton, 5 cwts., 55 lbs.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	795	—	3	8611	2420	—
Number Inspected	795	—	3	8611	2420	—
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	9	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	169	—	—	413	182	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	21.38	—	—	4.91	7.65	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In the above Table, where some part or organ has been condemned, the total number affected is 777. More than 90 per cent. of this total can be attributed to parasitic worms, i.e. liver fluke in cattle and sheep and round worms (ascarides) in the livers of pigs, and the carcass meat in almost all these cases showed no deterioration because of the young age of the animal concerned. When bruising accidental injuries are taken into account, the number of animals affected with specific diseases is very small indeed.

Rodent Control.

The work of rodent control is contracted out to a private Disinfestation Firm which carries out inspections and treatments including Council properties, sewers, refuse tip, Pulverisor and Abattoir. This service has proved satisfactory; the service has been prompt and efficient. Rat and mouse poisons are still available at the Department to individuals who wish to carry out their own treatment.

100 sewer entrances were baited during the year as a "one-shot" treatment. Traces found were light.

Caravans.

3 Caravan Sites have been licenced subject to certain Public Health requirements. All sites are well conducted and under the personal supervision of the site owners. Improvements and additional sanitary facilities at these sites have been carried out and the reduction in the number of caravans on the sites to the permitted number has been achieved and maintained.

There are three sites with Caravan Club Licences within the area. These sites are exempt from Planning Permission under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, provided that not more than 5 caravans are on the site at any one time. All sites are well conducted.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

3 complaints relevant to the above Act were received during 1971.

17 visits were made as the result of complaints of noise. The majority of these complaints were of human noise rather than industrial or mechanical noise.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Few complaints have been received of smoke nuisance. In recent years a number of appliances serving factories and hotels have been converted from solid fuel to gas or oil fired systems with an improvement in the amount of smoke produced. Fumes from badly sited flues in private dwelling-house heating systems have been the cause of a number of complaints, but the greatest number of complaints are from open bonfires, particularly from our own refuse tip and the occasional "accidental" burning of old cars at a local scrap yard. In practice the bonfire complaints are difficult to deal with as by the time the complaint is received and a visit made, the nuisance has been abated.

Accummulations etc.

The indiscriminate tipping of rubbish, cartons, tins, builders' refuse, garden refuse, mattresses and old furniture, etc., continues in spite of national publicity.

Wherever there is an open space somebody will dump something on it and, surprisingly, that somebody is never seen. "No Tipping" Notices are ignored; appeals to the public conscience appear to have no effect.

Factories Act, 1961.

257 inspections have been carried out at factories during the year.

No. of Factories with Mechanical Power	80
No. of Factories without Mechanical Power	1
No. of Outworkers	6

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Contraventions of the Act have generally been of a minor character and, in the majority of cases, remedied or the work put in hand later talks. Co-operation between Owners/Occupiers has been good.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was:—

Offices	115
Retail Shops	222
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	19
Catering Establishments open to the Public ..	57
	<hr/>
	411
	<hr/>

The number of persons employed in these registered premises was as follows:—

Offices	842
Retail Shops	1271
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	92
Catering Establishments	734
Canteens	18
	<hr/>
	3157
	<hr/>

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

No. of premises licenced under the Petroleum Acts 37

103 visits have been made to premises where petroleum spirit is stored.

Explosives Acts, 1875 and 1923.

No. of premises licenced under the Explosives Acts 19

22 visits have been made to premises under the Acts mainly in connection with the sale of Fireworks.

Mines and Quarries Acts.

9 visits have been made to premises under the Acts mainly in connection with the sure that they are properly fenced.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

No. of premises registered under the Act 1

Summary

In the presentation of this Report every endeavour has been made to give a picture of the work carried out during 1971 by my Department. The Year has been a busy and varied one.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

(Glyn A. Roberts, F.R.Met.S., M.R.S.H.)

The sunshine total for 1971 of 1,599 hours was the best since 1,613 hours were recorded in 1963. The mean 40 years total of sunshine for Llandudno is 1,496, so the 1971 figure was better than average. Llandudno's best year for sunshine was 1929 with 1,879 hours, and 1949 had 1,868 hours, while more recently 1959 had a total of 1,789 hours. The poorest year was 1937 with only 1,313 hours and 1966 fared only slightly better with 1,362 hours.

During 1971 the best month's sunshine total was May with 264 hours. June usually has this honour, but June 1971 was very poor with only 162 hours. June sunshine totals tend to vary a good deal — a good June can produce 300 hours while a poor June may only smile for half of that!

Bright sunshine was recorded on 293 days during 1971, which is just about the usual. However great the sunshine total varies from year to year the "number of days" varies little. The best day's total during 1971 was the 6th July with 15.4 hours, this being just about the maximum possible at this latitude.

Rainfall.

1971 was a relatively dry year with only 23.22 inches of rain. Last year Llandudno had 30.64 inches. The driest year was 1933 with only 21.06 inches and the wettest was 1951 with 36.29 inches. There is a figure in an old booklet relating to Llandudno of 48.02 inches in 1872, but it is felt that the rain gauge exposure may have been at fault here.

During 1971 the heaviest monthly total was 3.81 and this occurred in July and November giving 181 per cent. and 126 per cent. of normal respectively. The driest month was December with only 27 per cent. of normal. The heaviest 24 hour total was 1.18 inches on the 3rd July when thunder conditions continued for more than 24 hours. This must have shocked the holidaymakers, but it was followed by drought conditions until the 22nd and 23rd when heavy rain fell again.

The thermometers did not have too much work to do in 1971. The highest temperature recorded was 77 degrees Fahr. on the 7th July. Last year (1970) managed 78 degrees on the 3rd August, but these are poor figures when compared with 90 degrees on 11th July 1948 or Llandudno's best ever of 93 degrees recorded in June 1878.

The lowest temperature recorded here during 1971 was only 29 degrees Fahr. on 4th January, 2nd February and 5th March. The lowest in the Llandudno records was 10 degrees Fahr. (22 degrees of frost) in January 1940.

The Meteorological Station received the attention of child vandals again during the year—this must be the bane of most authorities who have to place equipment in exposed positions and not in the public eye.

The following Table shew totals, means and extremes for the year 1971:—

Year	Total Sunshine hours	Total Rainfall inches
1962	1,577	23.53
1963	1,613	23.05
1964	1,455	23.57
1965	1,492	30.08
1966	1,362	29.03
1967	1,418	32.93
1968	1,499	30.81
1969	1,437	25.77
1970	1,504	30.64
1971	1,599	23.33
Total	—	—
Mean of Max. and Min. = 51.0 degrees Fahr.	—	—

Month	RAINFALL				SUNSHINE				
	No. of days	Most in 24 hrs.	Date	% of normal	No. of days	Most in a day	Date	Daily mean	% of normal
January	18	0.41	21	75	24	6.5	3/11	1.72	104
February	7	0.40	11	56	18	7.6	21	2.34	98
March	13	0.51	24	116	22	9.1	4	2.91	76
April	6	0.41	22	57	24	13.1	28	4.75	87
May	10	0.25	26	59	31	14.1	19	8.53	129
June	16	0.61	11	141	23	14.8	4	5.42	77
July	9	1.18	3	181	31	15.4	6	8.73	139
August	14	1.01	10	91	27	14.1	2/16	4.78	126
September	11	0.26	26	33	28	12.6	5	6.14	126
October	13	0.31	16	39	27	10.4	1	4.27	121
November	23	0.63	29	126	21	6.2	2	1.82	87
December	7	0.60	22	27	23	6.1	23	1.45	105

TEMPERATURE MEANS AND EXTREMES — SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

Month	MEAN		EXTREMES				TOTAL	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Rainfall	Sunshine
January	47.7	39.9	65	10	29	4	2.18	53.4
February	47.2	39.2	53	12	29	2	1.22	69.0
March	46.7	39.1	54	30	29	5	2.26	90.0
April	51.3	41.9	63	21	31	27	0.88	143.1
May	58.6	46.3	68	5	37	3	1.20	264.4
June	59.0	49.8	71	2	43	1	2.59	162.7
July	66.4	55.1	77	7	47	6	3.81	251.8
August	63.7	54.5	72	25	44	16	2.34	148.4
September	65.6	54.0	75	6/7/8	46	19/27	0.91	184.3
October	59.8	49.8	70	1	34	14	1.17	132.3
November	51.7	43.3	61	1	31	29	3.81	54.6
December	50.9	43.1	61	21	31	3	0.84	44.9
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.22	1598.9
Mean	55.7	46.3	Mean of Max. and Min. = 51.0 degrees Fahr.					

Llanfairfechan Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	89	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	14	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	3	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	6	6	21	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	6	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	1	1	10	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	15	15	19	—	—	—
Greengrocers	4	4	4	—	—	—
Canteens	4	4	2	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	8	8	3	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	7	7	4	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	11	11	6	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	1	1	1	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June 1971 was 3650 compared with 3220 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 18.08 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 17.08 in 1970 and 17.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 15.15 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.44 per 1,000 of the population compared with 19.57 in 1970 and 21.05 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.47 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.17 in 1970 and 3.72 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 5 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 1 Whooping Cough; 2 Scarlet Fever and 2 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age groups of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever M	Scarlet Fever F	Whooping Cough M	Whooping Cough F
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—
2 Years	—	—	—	—
3 Years	—	—	—	1
4 Years	—	—	—	—
5 - 9 Years	—	—	—	—
10 - 14 Years	1	—	—	—
15 - 24 Years	—	1	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	—	1

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1971

(Ffrangcon Evans, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Housing.

Since my report for 1970, the properties purchased by the Council for housing need have all been improved and occupied with the exception of Plas Gwyn. The Council purchased two other properties, one was let to a large family and the other converted to two flats.

The Council also proceeded to build two bungalows at Bryn Rhedyn.

The Council decided to acquire Ty'r Llan and the land attached for sheltered accommodation development.

Improvements.

An application was submitted for a contribution towards the cost of the Nant-y-Felin General Improvement Area estimated at £18,850. Work is already in progress on part of the scheme. The area was extended to include properties between the river and Valley Road.

Applications continued for improvement grants, the greater number affecting houses connected to the sewer for the first time, in the Gerizim Terrace Walk areas.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service continued to operate without complaints. Joint use of the Glan Mor Elias tip with the Penmaenmawr U.D.C. was implemented during the year.

Food Control.

Slaughtering continued at the private slaughterhouse after repairs had been satisfactorily carried out. Lambs only were slaughtered.

483 lambs were slaughtered and examined, and 13 were found to have unsound livers.

Other food was examined at various shops. Tinned foods were voluntarily surrendered a total of 130 tins and packets.

Sewerage.

Work continued on the construction of the new Sewage Works and at the time of writing most of the sewage from within the district now passes through the treatment plant.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

One new registration was made during the year bringing the total to 15. 58 visits were made during the year and all premises were found satisfactory.

An application was submitted for a permit to discharge effluent from the North-West General Improvement Area estimated at 2,150,000 gallons per day into the river and valley. The area was extended to include properties between the river and valley.

Applications continued for the first time in the Dublin Trench Work area.

Food Collection and Disposal

This service continued to operate without complaint. Joint use of the Glen Mor Eira tip with the Peninsular U.D.C. was implemented during the year.

Food Control

Sanitation continued at the private slaughterhouse after repairs had been satisfactorily carried out. Lamps only were supplied.

421 lamps were classified and examined and 12 were found to have unground filaments.

Other food was examined at various shops. Lamps only were substantially ungrounded a total of 120 filaments and packets.

Penmaenmawr Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	4	4	13	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	15	14	27	2	2	—
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	7	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	13	12	31	3	3	—
Greengrocers	3	3	4	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	11	11	5	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotel —10 rooms or more ...	3	3	1	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	6	6	5	—	—	—
Factories	21	22	21	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	9	9	17	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971 was 4,000 compared with 3,970 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 13.50 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 11.63 in 1970 and 11.84 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 74.07 per 1,000 live births compared with 42.55 in 1970 and 21.28 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 13.50 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.83 in 1970 and 17.63 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.75 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.96 in 1970 and 4.03 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 64 cases of infectious diseases were notified viz., 24 Measles; 30 Whooping Cough and 10 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Measles and Whooping Cough

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Measles		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	1	1	—
1 Year	1	—	2	2
2 Years	1	2	—	—
3 Years	—	—	3	7
4 Years	3	—	—	—
5 - 9 Years	9	5	—	9
10 - 14 Years	1	1	—	3
15 - 24 Years	—	—	1	—
25 and over	—	—	1	1
Age Unknown	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	15	9	8	22

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A. CROWTHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Refuse Collection.

Arrangements for refuse collection from houses, shops, hotels, caravan sites, tent sites, etc., were the same as reported in 1970. Plastic bin liners were introduced as a pilot scheme in one Ward of the District and at the end of the year this arrangement had been sufficiently satisfactory for the Council to agree to extend this system to the whole District in the following year.

Arrangements with Llanfairfechan U.D.C. for this Council's refuse to be deposited on Llanfairfechan U.D.C.'s Tip were finalised to operate with effect from 1st October, 1971. In order to reduce the number of journeys to this Tip, the Council authorised the purchase of a new Pakamatic Refuse Collection Vehicle, delivery of which was promised for the 1st October, 1971; actual delivery of this vehicle was delayed and the taking up of the use of Llanfairfechan U.D.C.'s Tip was subsequently postponed for a few weeks.

This arrangement is now working satisfactorily and at the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the demolition of the Penmaenmawr U.D.C.'s Incinerator and the landscaping of the disused Refuse Tip.

Sewerage.

No serious blockages occurred in the Council's sewers during the year and there does not appear to be any overloading of the sewerage system despite an increase in private houses which has continued for the fourth year in succession.

Housing.

33 Private houses were completed which was approximately the average over the last four years and considerably in excess of the average number in the previous 25 years. At the end of the year work had started on two more Private Estates and Builders appear to be in no difficulty in selling these houses, often well in advance of completion.

Work commenced on 40 x 2 Bedroom Bungalows and Flats for elderly persons on the Council's Housing List and it is hoped that when completed, these Bungalows and Flats will provide accommodation for approximately three-quarters of the Council's applicants for this type of accommodation.

As reported in my Report for 1970, the number of young applicants for three-bedroom houses is very small and at no time during the year was greater than 15, and according to relets becoming available, fell on one occasion to eight. The Council have subsequently felt that this justifies their previous decision not to build any more three-bedroom houses in the foreseeable future.

Improvement Grants.

Eleven Standard Grants and two Discretionary Grants were completed during the year, which is about the average figure for recent years. Judging by the number of applications made, but work not completed at the end of the year, it appears likely that the figures at the end of 1972 will be considerably higher.

Public Conveniences.

The Council have seven Public Conveniences, all of which are free, and three of which have a separate compartment for disabled persons, fitted up in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation. Work of opening, cleaning and closing these conveniences is carried out by Pensioners employed on a part-time basis and the turn-over of employees for this work is high.

Caravan Sites.

No new Caravan sites were authorised during the year. The number of caravans on licensed sites is 510 and four Tent Sites are licensed for approximately 350 tents. In my report for 1970 I reported that warning had been given to one operator of a Tent Site that unless additional toilet facilities were provided before the commencement of the 1971 Season, proceedings would be taken for non-compliance with the Site Conditions. Additional toilet facilities were provided and were in use for the 1971 Season.

Food Premises.

One inspection was made of all Food Premises during the year. The proceedings against one proprietor for the sale of mouldy bread, which was outstanding at the end of 1970, was subsequently dropped because the witness, who was the original complainant, was eventually reluctant to attend Court proceedings, some months after the complaint was made. The proprietor has subsequently sold the business.

Rodent Control.

Following one year's Contract with a private firm for Rodent Control work, which was perfectly satisfactory, a further Contract was entered into for another year, and at the time of writing this Report, I see no reason in future for the Council not to continue this arrangement which has proved very satisfactory.

Nant Conway Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Inspections	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	13	—	—	—
Bakehouses	1	1	4	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	17	17	18	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	4	1	1	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poultrers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	23	19	21	2	2	—
Greengrocers	1	1	—	—	—	—
Canteens	12	12	16	1	1	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	20	21	15	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	1	1	4	1	1	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	18	18	6	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	14	14	16	1	1	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971 was 4,870 compared with 5,230 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 11.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 12.43 in 1970 and 11.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was Nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1970 and 16.45 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There was one death from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 16.84 per 1,000 of the population compared with 16.83 in 1970 and 16.89 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.21 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.19 in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.87 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.10 in 1970 and 2.85 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 50 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 47 Measles; 1 Scarlet Fever and 2 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	1
1 Year	—	—	3	—
2 Years	—	—	—	3
3 Years	—	—	2	2
4 Years	1	—	2	2
5 - 9 Years	—	—	8	9
10 - 14 Years	—	—	7	2
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	1
25 and over	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	3	1
TOTALS	1	—	26	21

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1971

(C. A. KORTEGAS, M.A.P.H.I.)

Sewerage.

1. Capel Curig.

All but six houses have been connected to the new sewerage system.

2. Talybont, Llanbedr and Dolgarrog.

The Scheme as initially approved, was virtually completed by 1971, but the Council resolved to make five extensions to serve some of the fringe properties.

This extension scheme will be completed in 1972.

3. Dolwyddelan, Penmachno and Betws-y-Coed Joint Scheme.

The Council resolved during the year to omit Dolwyddelan from this scheme owing to the high cost, and instructed their Consultant Engineers to prepare a separate scheme for Dolwyddelan..

Water Act, 1945.

During the year the Council gave a guarantee under Section 36, to the Conway Valley Water Board for a supply of water to the Pont-y-Pant — Lleir Valley area of Dolwyddelan. The scheme involved the laying of approximately 1,600 yards of 4 inch main, and 1,200 yards of 3 inch. The number of properties served by the scheme is approximately 18.

Ogwen Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, Dairies, etc.	1	1	13	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	4	4	25	—	—	—
Greengrocers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens	8	7	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	2	2	14	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories	10	9	38	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	4	4	12	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	1	1	60	—	3	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971 was 4,960 compared with 4,810 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 13.91 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 15.59 in 1970 and 13.66 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 57.97 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1970 and 17.24 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.52 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.14 in 1970 and 16.18 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was Nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and 0.42 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.82 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.29 in 1970 and 3.57 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1971, 56 cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz., 47 Measles; 5 Scarlet Fever and 4 Infective Jaundice.

Number of Cases in Age Groups of Scarlet Fever and Measles

Age Group	Number of Cases			
	Scarlet Fever		Measles	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 Year	—	—	1	2
1 Year	—	—	2	2
2 Years	—	—	1	2
3 Years	—	—	4	3
4 Years	—	—	6	3
5 - 9 Years	2	1	9	7
10 - 14 Years	—	—	2	—
15 - 24 Years	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	2	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	3
TOTALS	2	3	25	22

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1971

(G. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

Housing.

No new houses were constructed by the Council during the year,

The number of houses built privately was 3

The number of old houses improved with grant aid were:—

(i) Improved with Discretionary Grants 23

(ii) Improved with Standard Grants 13

39

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

(1) (a) Number of existing houses connected to the public
Sewer 11

(b) Number of new houses connected to the public sewer 2

(c) Number of existing houses connected to septic tanks 24

(d) Number of new houses connected to septic tanks ... 1

38

(2) During the year the contract for sewerage the villages of Pentir, Caerhun, Glasinfryn, Coed-y-Parc and Llanllechid was begun. As a consequence of this scheme, many hundreds of houses will be improved and the basic amenities provided.

(3) A gully emptier purchased recently also proved to be of great value for the desludging of small sewage disposal works and septic tanks.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The paper sack system of collection, in operation throughout the district for the past four years, continues to be a great success. Refuse is collected from all properties in all parts of the district every week.

As agents of the County Council, the Council collects refuse from lay-byes once per week. This arrangement is inadequate, particularly during the summer months when litter spills over from the overfull bags on to the ground to be blown about the roads, fields and hedges. In an area of great natural beauty, partly situated within the National Park, this offence against the visual amenity is to be regretted.

The matter of providing a more satisfactory method of disposal has been agreed to by the two adjoining authorities, namely the Bangor Borough and the Bethesda Urban Councils. A joint committee has been in operation during the year and it is anticipated that a firm recommendation to the respective Authorities will soon materialise.

Rodent Control.

The Rodent Operator, employed by the Council on a part-time basis, carried out the following work during the year:—

Number of visits made as a result of notification	42
Number of re-visits	20
Number of routine visits	304
Number of visits to sewage disposal works	36
Number of visits to refuse tip	24
	<hr/>
	426

Licensed Knackers Yard.

The number of animals dealt with at Messrs. Clutton & Sons' Knackers Yard at Ffridd Carw during the year were:—

Cattle	2,104
Calves	1,225
Horses	90
Pigs	274
Sheep	3,020
	<hr/>
	6,713

Caravan and Tented Sites.

There are 4 caravan sites licensed in the area. One site is for 120 caravans, another for 53 and the other two for 3 each.

There is one site for tents, where water supply and drainage facilities are adequately provided.

The National Eisteddfod.

The advent of the Eisteddfod in the Penrhyn Park placed additional demands upon our resources.

From the point of view of the provision of services, there were three main separate areas, viz., the main Eisteddfod Field, the Caravan Site and the Tented Site. A site for 250 visiting caravans was marked out in compliance with the Model Byelaws, water supply, electricity and piped drainage was constructed to serve well appointed mobile units fitted with W.C.s and lavatory basins with hot and cold water. Similar services were provided for the 800 tented site.

Sewage from the caravan site was connected to the sewer, and from the tented site to a properly constructed septic tank.

A series of tanks were constructed to serve the needs of the Eisteddfod Field.

Paper and plastic bags were supplied for the collection of refuse which was carried out daily from all three sites before 9 a.m. A contractor was employed by the Eisteddfod Committee to keep the Eisteddfod Field clear of litter at all times, but this service was badly done. Bangor Borough Council shared the duty of refuse collection with us.

More than 100,000 people visited the Eisteddfod during the week and for whom the above-mentioned services proved adequate.

Royal Borough of Caernarvon

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1971.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 9,370 compared with 9,150 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 16.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 16.39 in 1970 and 20.10 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 6.33 per 1,000 live births compared with 13.33 in 1970 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Table 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 11.85 per 1,000 of the population compared with 14.86 in 1970 and 14.20 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.22 in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.77 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.19 in 1970 and 2.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971

(R. E. PRITCHARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

It gives me pleasure to present my Annual Report for 1971 and in so doing to draw attention to the importance of Environmental Health, which covers such a wide field and is becoming increasingly important. The work of a Public Health Department is varied and ranges from an Individual Unfit house, to a proposed Clearance, Redevelopment, or Improvement Area, or from a single dented and leaking can to a bulk condemnation of food at stores and warehouses, inspection of food premises, be it for the sale, manufacture or for the preparation of food, not to mention the many other duties, such as meat inspection at the Abattoir, etc.

The increase in leisure hours and the number of motor vehicle owners, caravaners, campers, mountaineers, etc., has caused this part of the country to have a much larger influx of visitors, and this in turn, of course, means that catering and other amenities must be provided and it is of paramount importance that the high standards of hygiene are maintained.

A great deal of time is also spent on duties under the various Housing Acts and during inspection of dwellings owners were encouraged to take advantage of the bigger grants now available to modernise and improve dwellings. The following are some details of the work carried out during 1971 by the Department.

Food Premises.

Registered Premises—Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream Retailers	31
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Fish Friers	11
Manufacturers of Sausages, etc.	13

Other Food Premises.

Butcher Shops	12
Grocers	21
Greengrocers	9
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	2
Cafe, Milk Bars, etc.	22
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	24

Generally the standards maintained are good but it is necessary from time to time to draw attention to minor contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The most effective way of maintaining a high standard is for regular visits and inspections of premises used for the storage, preparation and sale of food and also to offer advice and recommendations to owners regarding improvements and alterations to their premises.

Ice Cream.

All retailers with exception of four sell pre-packed ice cream manufactured by national firms.

Food Samples.

Various samples of food were sent to the Public Health Laboratory during the year and in general the results proved satisfactory.

Voluntary Surrender of Unfit Food.

During the year a number of shopkeepers, etc., have voluntarily surrendered tinned and other food stuffs. Again a high proportion of food voluntarily surrendered is due to Refrigerator breakdowns. Shopkeepers are continually reminded not to hesitate to seek advice when in the least doubt regarding the quality of any food.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

A large number of inspections have been carried out under the above regulations and attention drawn to minor contraventions.

Dogs in Food Premises.

In order to discourage dogs being allowed in food shops suitable notices were printed and distributed to all food shops in the town for display, and I am pleased to report that the response had been very encouraging.

Meat Inspection.

A 100 per cent. meat inspection has been carried out at the Abattoir during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle including Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	2923	197	13	20382	7213	—
Number Inspected	2923	197	13	20382	7213	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned ...	8	8	4	32	18	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1073	216	—	1457	558	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	21	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Inspection work under the above Act continue and several contraventions have been rectified after talks with owners.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was:—

Offices	44
Retail Shops	94
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	8
Catering Establishment open to public	20
Fuel Depots	1

The number of persons employed in the above premises was as follows:—

Office	268
Retail Shops	486
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	147
Catering Establishments open to the public	137
Fuel Depots	16

The total number of accidents reported under Section 48 during 1971 was 3.

Factories Act, 1961.

Total number of factories with mechanical power where Section 7 of the above Act is enforced by the Council is 55.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

Only one person is registered in accordance with the above Act as a Scrap Metal dealer within the Borough.

Rodent Control.

The Rodent Operator attends to complaints received regarding the presence of rats and mice and satisfactory results are still being maintained, but due to a heavy infestation of rats caused by exceptional circumstances it was necessary to engage a specialist firm to attend to a business premises and results proved satisfactory.

A number of business premises in the town continue to engage specialist firms to regularly inspect and treat their premises if necessary, and this practice is to be commended and encouraged. The refuse tip was kept under constant surveillance.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

Number of licences issued under the above Act totalled 19.

Caravan Site.

A high standard is still maintained at the Coed Helen Caravan Site and it complies with Site Licence and Conditions.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

Abandoned Cars, etc.

A number of cars were again abandoned during the year and all were eventually removed by their owners without it being necessary to take legal action.

Housing.

(a) **Snowdon Street (No. 2) Clearance Area.**—Ten properties Nos. 2 to 20 (inclusive) Snowdon Street were included in the above Clearance Area.

(b) **Individual Unfit Houses.**—It was necessary to take formal action to secure the closure of 7 individual unfit dwellings during the year.

(c) A number of informal notices were sent to the owners or agents of properties which required attention, and repairs were carried out without it being necessary to take statutory action. Owners and Agents generally are co-operative and the desired results are achieved quite often by direct contact.

(d) **Chapel Street, New Street, Garnons Street and Snowdon Street Area.**—Following the detailed survey which was carried out of the dwellings in the above area, proposals for the first phase of the redevelopment have been approved, and the Consultant Architects are now preparing the necessary plans, etc., for flats and accommodation for the elderly.

(e) **Proposed Clearance Areas.**—A schedule has been prepared of dwellings included in the 1971-1981 Proposed Clearance Areas within the Borough.

(f) **General Improvement Areas.**—Preparatory work was undertaken with a view to declaring the Maes Barcer and Twthill Areas as General Improvement Areas.

(g) **Housing Act, 1969.**—An application was received and granted for a Qualification Certificate under the provisions of the above Act.

(h) **Inner Relief Road—Rehousing.**—Assistance has been given with regard to the rehousing of owner/occupiers and tenants of houses which will be affected by the proposed Inner Relief Road.

(i) **Housing Applicants.**—An appreciable amount of time is taken up interviewing Housing Applicants and also carrying out inspections and interviews at their Homes.

Water Supply.

Samples of water were taken regularly and the results generally proved satisfactory.

Noise Abatement Act, 1961.

Complaints under the above Act were received regarding three premises in the town during 1971. The complaint regarding a Club was abated to a reasonable extent due to structural alterations and improved insulation.

Pwllheli Borough

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1	424	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	6	8	18	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	3	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc	18	17	20	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	10	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops & Poulterers	2	2	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	13	14	16	—	—	—
Greengrocers	5	5	6	—	—	—
Canteens	6	6	6	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	16	17	10	1	1	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels —10 rooms or more ...	5	5	2	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises (not otherwise specified	4	4	4	—	—	—
Factories	29	29	19	2	2	—
Caravan Sites	3	3	5	1	1	—
Holiday Camps	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 3,910 compared with 3,880 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 13.81 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 18.04 in 1970 and 17.94 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 37.04 per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1970 and 29.41 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 19.69 per 1,000 of the population compared with 21.13 in 1970 and 22.96 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 2.05 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.35 in 1970 and 3.69 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Ernest Jones, M.A.P.H.I.)

Water Supply.

Administered by the Eryri Water Board.

Sewerage.

Stage III of our comprehensive Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year at a total cost of £66,663. This Scheme includes a new outfall and holding tanks at the far end of Gimblet Rock land, the sewage being released at certain predetermined stages of the tide. At present discharged sewage is untreated, but there is provision in the Scheme for a partial treatment plant to be installed at a later date.

Sections of the town's sewerage system were cleaned by jetting which turned out to be very effective. Arrangements are being made for certain sections to be jetted annually as our sewers are very flat, and sand enters sections at the South Beach and West End. Sections are treated annually for rodent control.

Refuse Collection.

No change as from previous years.

Public Conveniences.

Plans have been approved for two new Public Conveniences, one to serve Glan-y-Don Beach and one at the North Quay. One new Public Convenience was completed at the Outer Harbour. All existing Public Conveniences are now free, the slot locks having been removed.

Rodent Control.

Work carried out under contract by Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.

Caravan Sites.

Owing to the proposed Harbour Scheme, the Council have not proceeded with the Touring Caravan Site planned at Glan-y-Don Fields.

Harbour.

Another consortium is now interested in converting the existing harbour into a Marina, and to develop the Glan-y-Don Peninsula and adjoining land. Several meetings have already been held, and it is hoped that detailed plans will be to hand during the coming year. This scheme will cost over £1,000,000.

Pwllheli Market.

This is one of the greatest attractions to the town, and has become the largest market in North Wales. It does increase the litter problem and traffic control.

Housing.

A block of 12 2-bedroom flats was completed at Churton Street, plans have been approved for 10 bungalows for the elderly at Manor Fields. Negotiations are well advanced for the purchase of the North Villa and Hermitage land, on which the Council propose building approximately 20 flats.

Old houses improved with Standard Grant 4

Old houses improved with Improvement Grant ... 2

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958.

During the year the Council advanced £31,000 to assist people to purchase their own houses covering 13 loans.

Total loan debt on this service is £120,827.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Total registrations at the end of £1971 — 161.

Meat Inspection.

100 per cent. inspection was maintained during the year, but to achieve this standard, many hours of overtime had to be worked during the evenings. Inspection is carried out by the local Veterinary Surgeons when I am away.

Throughput was down on previous years, and there is a tendency for butchers to buy more meat off the hook from wholesalers.

424 visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year.

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part during year 1971.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	469	—	1	10776	987	—
Number Inspected	469	—	1	10776	987	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	137	—	—	2042	186	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	29.21	—	—	18.94	18.84	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Inspection.

The undermentioned foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption:—
 46 tins of Meat, 130 tins of Vegetables, 210 tins of Fruit, 20 tins of Fish, 5 tins of Soup,
 5 tins of Jam, 13 tins of Milk Puddings, 15 tins of Fruit Juices, 1 tin of Cream, 21
 jars of Mincemeat, 54 bottles of Cordial, 28lbs. Butter, 10lbs. Shoulder Ham, 18lbs. Tyrol
 Sausage, 16 frozen Chickens, 4 packets frozen Rump Steak, 37 packets frozen Fish
 Cakes, 12 packets frozen Fish, 1 packet frozen Pastry, 1 packet frozen Meat.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

General Observations.

As reported in previous reports, work in my department is on the increase, but the Council, although informed of this have not engaged any extra staff to cope with this increase.

Type of Establishment	No. of Establishments	No. of Inspections	No. of Defects	No. of Satisfactory
Public Drinking Houses	—	—	—	—
Private Drinking Houses	—	—	—	—
Public Shops	1	1	10	—
Bakeries	4	4	16	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	4	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	11	30	—
Food Fish Shops	2	2	7	—
Wet Fish Shops and Posthouses	1	1	6	—
Grocery Shops	2	2	16	—
Confectioners	—	—	—	—
Butchers	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	16	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	25	—
Food vending premises not otherwise specified	3	3	10	—
Factories	10	10	10	—
Canning Sites	2	2	10	—

Criccieth Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Type of Establishment	No. on Register last year	No. on Register	No. of visits or Ins'tions	No. of pre-mises found Defective	No. of Informal Notices	No. of Statutory Notices
Dairies and Milk Distributors	9	9	10	—	—	—
Public Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter Houses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops	3	3	20	—	—	—
Bakehouses	4	4	16	—	—	—
Ice Cream Manufactories ...	1	1	4	—	—	—
Cafes, Milk Bars, etc.	11	12	30	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	7	—	—	—
Wet Fish Shops and Poulterers	1	1	6	—	—	—
Grocers Shops	5	5	26	—	—	—
Greengrocers	3	3	12	—	—	—
Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises including Residential Hotels	7	7	16	—	—	—
Unlicensed Residential Hotels 10 rooms or over	9	9	25	—	—	—
Food preparing Premises not otherwise specified	3	3	10	—	—	—
Factories	10	10	10	—	—	—
Caravan Sites	2	2	30	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 1,540 compared with 1,590 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 14.29 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 14.47 in 1970 and 12.09 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infants Mortality Rate was 45.45 per 1,000 live births compared with 86.96 in 1970 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 20.13 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.72 in 1970 and 8.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.90 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.52 in 1970 and 3.80 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

(S. L. Thomas, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H. (Hons.).)

General.

During the year a start was made on the construction of a new car park and the erection of a new block of public conveniences on the south side of the main road on the old railway yard. This was badly needed in Criccieth to ease the traffic problem in the main street and around the town especially in the season.

The number of questionnaires and information required is time consuming and does not help one to keep up with the demand of paper work.

Sewerage.

The Council decided to relay the outfall sewer on the Marine side—realigne the sewers at the Marine end of the town and to divert the surface water from entering the town's sewers and to run it away in brooks and streams. This work to commence in the early months of 1972.

Public Conveniences.

A new public convenience will be built in the new car park and the old one on the Maes will be demolished. It was also decided to replace the existing small public conveniences on the Marine side with a larger and more up to date one including a compartment for the disabled. The conveniences at the car park will also have one of these compartments. Criccieth will then be well served for public conveniences and it is to be hoped that they will not be damaged.

Housing.

Most of the private houses in Criccieth built during the year were at the Penaber Estate which is now filling up quickly, but there are plans expected to enlarge the Estate to the North between it and the railway.

There was no great rush for Improvement Grants.

Public Health Acts.

Again most of the work required on private houses was carried out either by visiting the owner or telephoning. The Council themselves carried out considerable repairs to their own houses; in the main repairing houses before being painted.

Refuse Collection.

As in the past years the Council has one 20 cubic yard refuse vehicle which at the peak of the season picks up the town's refuse with only Saturday morning used as overtime. Hotels have their refuse collected either two or three times a week, depending on their size. Waste paper baskets are collected separately by a tractor and trailer. Periodically the tip surface is levelled before being covered up by earth when available.

Food Premises.

I receive every co-operation from the Criccieth Food Traders regarding cleanliness and hygiene and especially from prospective Cafe and Restaurant owners when plans are submitted.

Caravan and Camping Sites.

Criccieth has two caravan sites and one camping site. The caravan site at Plymouth Farm for 51 caravanners have added extra Ladies' and Gents' toilets and washing facilities. The Camping Site at Black Rock has the facilities of flush toilets and washing. Roads are now being made up at the site.

Condemned Food.

24 tins of Ham, 3 tins of Ox Tongue, 5 tins of Corned Beef, 13 tins of Peas, 5 tins of Potatoes, 6 tins of Tomatoes, 29 tins of Prunes, 22 tins of Grapefruit, 3 tins of Cherries, 9 tins of Peaches, 7 tins of Pears, 7 tins of Fruit Salad, 12 tins of Salmon, 3 tins of Shrimps, 6 tins of Nestles Ideal Milk, 6 tins of Rice Puddings and 4 stone of Haddock.

Portmadoc Urban District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 3,740 compared with 3,860 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 16.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 12.69 in 1970 and 18.17 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 live births compared with nil in 1971 and nil per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.71 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.03 in 1970 and 14.38 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with nil in 1970 and nil per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 4.01 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.11 in 1970 and 2.86 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. Francis Roberts, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.)

Water Supply.

The Merioneth Water Board is the main supplier of water to the district, but the Eryri Water Board supplemented this supply. Even so, during the summer months a lack of pressure was complained of at Morfa Bychan.

Sewerage.

The main sewerage scheme operated satisfactorily.

Surface water infiltration still caused problems at the sewage disposal works, and the inability of existing culverts on streams above Tremadoc to adequately cope with torrential rain again required the Council's workmen to be called out outside normal working hours.

The main sewer from Tremadoc collapsed on the Eifionydd School playing field allowing sand to infiltrate the sewage disposal works until a repair was effected.

A report is awaited from the Council's Consulting Engineers on an improved foul and surface water scheme for Tremadoc.

A scheme was prepared to pump sewage from Borth-y-Gest to the existing treatment Works at Portmadoc, and arrangements made for an early start on this scheme and the relaying of sewers in Bank Place and Snowdon Street, Portmadoc.

Morfa Bychan remains without mains drainage. To await such a scheme, developers are to provide small treatment works for each housing site.

Cesspools and septic tanks are emptied twice yearly if necessary, free of charge.

Housing.

The completion of the Council's housing site at Isgraig, Tremadoc was delayed, but by the end of the year 67 of the units had been completed and occupied.

Private development continued on the South Snowdon Harbour site, and at Maes Gerddi, Portmadoc.

The response to grant aid for improvements is still disappointing. 24 improvement and 8 standard grants were awarded during the year.

Public Cleansing.

During the winter, the use of a second vehicle on one day of the week adequately coped with domestic refuse collection. During the summer months the second vehicle was required on three days each week.

The use of a hired bulldozer on the refuse tip allowed tipping to continue there, but it is only the location of the tip that permits the present lack of control.

Rodent Control.

The use of a part-time rodent operator allows for prompt attention to any complaints, and a gradual decrease in the number of complaints over the years indicates a decline in infestations.

Public Conveniences.

Two additional water closets for the use of female persons in the High Street conveniences near the Public Park, Portmadoc, were provided with only a small extension of the building.

Vandalism again makes one consider whether or not hand-dryers should be provided.

Caravans.

Touring caravans are not sufficiently provided for. Site operators favour permanent holiday caravans. A County policy for touring caravans is still awaited. Unauthorised caravans on land where the ownership cannot be ascertained still cause concern.

Camping.

The Council's site at Morfa Bychan was again popular.

Meat Inspection.

A 100 per cent. meat inspection service was maintained. The assistance of Public Health Inspectors from neighbouring authorities during holiday periods was greatly appreciated.

Once again one realises how much help is so readily given by members of the Council's office staff and outdoor staff. The promise of a technical assistant early in 1972 allows one to look forward to a more efficient department.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 10.5 in 1970 and 10.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1969. The Death Rate from Cancer was 100 per 1,000 of the population compared with 95 in 1970 and 92 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

Mr. E. Roberts and Mr. G. Jones.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

Our main problem is as ever with us this being the tremendous variation in population between the summer and the winter season, bringing in its wake considerable intensification with normal routine work throughout the summer.

Housing
Klein and Llanrhondda housing schemes are well under way and will assist in re-housing many of the long suffering elderly people who have lived for the best part of their lives in deplorable housing conditions.

Lleyn Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971 was 15,330 compared with 16,010 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 12.79 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 12.55 in 1970 and 12.02 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 17.35 per 1,000 of the population compared with 15.68 in 1970 and 16.14 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was nil per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.06 in 1970 and 0.06 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.00 per 1,000 of the population compared with 2.12 in 1970 and 2.93 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS AND SURVEYORS

(Mr. E. E. Roberts and Mr. C. Jones).

General.

Our main problem is as ever with us, this being the tremendous variation in population between the summer and the winter season, bringing in its wake considerable interference with normal routine work throughout the summer.

Housing.

Nefyn and Llanystumdwy housing schemes are well under way, and will assist in re-housing many of the long suffering elderly people who have lived for the best part of their lives in deplorable housing conditions.

Development Control and Building Regulations.

Building inspectorial work has not been carried out for several years as the Council have no inspectorial staff. The impending conversion from imperial to metric measure will yet again add to the burden of building control. All plans received by the Council are carefully scrutinised and checked, and a report submitted on each one to the Council.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out very satisfactorily the only complaints being received are from holiday dwellers who are unaware of their responsibility to notify the Contractor when they are in occupation. Disposal arrangements are quite satisfactory, and no complaints were received during the year.

Caravan Sites and Tents.

The Council's Enforcement Officer maintains full control over the administration of the Act, and few complaints are ever received in the department.

Butlins Holiday Camp.

The Camp have a Hygiene Officer who keeps in contact with the Council's Public Health Inspector. No more than half a dozen complaints were received from Campers throughout the season.

Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning.

Cases of food poisoning were investigated, but much more work was caused by the Spanish Cholera epidemic during the summer, resulting in numerous enquiries in an endeavour to discover possible contacts.

Litter.

Ever on the increase and very troublesome, this will have to be taken over by the Engineer's Department who are more suitably equipped for its control than this department.

Gwyrfai Rural District

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Districts.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General for June, 1971, was 20,920 compared with 20,580 in 1970.

The Birth Rate was 15.58 per 1,000 of the population in 1971 compared with 15.45 in 1970 and 17.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Infants Mortality Rate was 33.74 per 1,000 live births compared with 12.58 in 1970 and 25.24 per 1,000 live births in 1969.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases (For Zymotic Diseases see Tables 2 and 3).

The General Death Rate was 14.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13.61 in 1970 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was 0.19 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.19 in 1970 and 0.24 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

The Death Rate from Cancer was 3.11 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.11 in 1970 and 1.90 per 1,000 of the population in 1969.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H. F. Harford, M.A.P.H.I.).

Housing.

The total number of houses now owned by the Council is 1,709 which includes 78 completed during the year.

Since a considerable proportion of these were two bedroom bungalows and flats, smaller families occupying existing three bedroom houses moved voluntarily to the smaller units making way for growing families still included on the waiting lists.

It is now the custom to review annually the applicants on the waiting list, in this way the figures can be ascertained correctly.

A survey of the Discretionary Grant approval given since their inception in 1954 show that 273 dwellinghouses which were made subject to Closing Orders as unfit dwellings have been rehabilitated, considerably improving the Council's housing stock.

Water Supply

87 samples of water were taken from Eryri Water Board's sources, and a number were found to be unsatisfactory in the first samples, action taken by the Board on receipt of the results show distinct improvement. It is noticeable that the same sources cause trouble and it is understood that the Board plans for improving the water supply position generally is well advanced and will eventually eliminate these.

A number of water samples have been taken from private sources, usually these are the remoter dwellings being improved by owners. Invariably it is necessary to specify works to protect the source, and the method of treatment to attain a wholesome quality.

Sewerage

It is anticipated that the sewerage and sewage disposal works for Nantlle Valley will be commenced early in the new year. This is a much needed scheme to eliminate a number of inadequate septic tanks and direct discharges into rivers.

A preliminary survey of the Deiniolen, Penisarwaun area is in hand and also in the village of Port Dinorwic. The completion of these schemes will complete the Council's programme.

A number of smaller schemes to be carried out by direct labour by the Council's Engineers' staff are also in hand to serve smaller localities.

Public Cleansing

Three refuse vehicles, namely two 35 cu. yd. and one 25 cu. yd. S. D. Pakamatics are used for the weekly collection of household refuse throughout the district.

In view of the increasing and accelerating development of both private and Council housing, it has been found necessary to re-arrange the vehicle routings often, and has also meant that the time given for vehicle maintenance is greatly curtailed.

Anticipating the requirements of the Road Traffic Safety Regulations, arrangements have been made with a local garage to carry out quarterly inspections on each vehicle to a standard conforming with the Department of Environmental requirements for commercial vehicles.

The land now used for refuse disposal is rapidly reaching saturation point and a new locality will soon be required. Further land is very difficult to obtain, and it has been suggested that one of many disused quarry pits be used for the purpose. This has much to commend it as the accompanying slate waste could be used as cover, thus avoiding costly cartage of soil over long distances.

Rodent Destruction

Two men are regularly employed as Rodent Operators, and deal with about 2,000 incidents throughout the year. Apart from the destruction of rats and mice their services are called for to eradicate other pests such as cockroaches, ants, earwigs, wasps and even bats.

The Infestation Control Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Aberystwyth has been very helpful in the identification of insect species causing nuisance.

Meat and Food

100 per cent. inspection is carried out at the Bacon Factory, Port Dinorwic, a local veterinary surgeon acting as Meat Inspector.

In addition to the above inspection, a considerable quantity of imported food is delivered to the Bacon Factory, and in view of the short notice given of the impending delivery, it is difficult to make the necessary arrangements for its inspection.

Caravans

17 caravan sites are licenced within the district, the proportion of caravans to dwellings being now being one caravan for every six dwellings. The Council is of the opinion that sufficient caravan sites have been authorised and a blanket resolution to refuse all future applications is in force.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Annual inspection of registered premises are carried out to note any difference in the number of the staff, the state of the first aid boxes. It is found that the register of premises needs constant amendment due to movement of labour.

