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Contributors

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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



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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1969.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss a subject which is in the minds of all concerned with the relationship between man and the environment at any time, and particularly in European Conservation Year.

Environmental Pollution

Man's ability to manipulate the environment increases in geometrical progression, but his ability to foresee the consequences of his acts does not. As the destructive possibilities of these acts increases, so does the likelihood of some irreversible and fatal consequence.

Nitrates and Phosphates

The concentrations of nitrates and phosphates in sewage effluents, in rivers, and in lakes, is steadily increasing. Nitrates come from fertilisers washed off fields and from human and animal wastes, phosphates from detergents. Increased use of chemical fertilisers which tend to inhibit or destroy biological nitrogen fixation in the soil, development of intensive husbandry and abandonment of straw bedding which increases the difficulty of handling animal wastes, increase in population, and increased use of detergents, have all contributed. Eutrophication, or the excess of these nutrients in water, leads to an increase in algae and weed, and the water becomes discoloured and even foul smelling and foul tasting and more difficult to treat for drinking purposes. The increased vegetable matter demands more oxygen and finally when there is no more oxygen all fish life is destroyed. Lakes Erie and Ontario are green and glutinous with algae and virtually dead, Lough Neagh is on the threshold of extinction, Lake Geneva is in irreversible decline. On the Wye the amount of water crowfoot increases year by year and there have been complaints of discolouration by algae of drinking water obtained from the Wye. In the Lincolnshire wolds the concentration of nitrate in drinking water obtained from boreholes is between 2.5 and 9.0 parts per million. Babies whose milk is made up with water containing 15 to 20 parts per million are liable to develop methaemoglobinæmia, a condition in which the blood is unable to pick up oxygen. Levels of 5.6 to 8.7 parts per million have been found in drinking water in South Herefordshire at a time when an emergency supply from a stream was in use.

The increase in chemical fertilisers is due to the need to produce more food to feed more people. The objective should be to try to stabilise or to reduce the population. As regards nitrates and phosphates from human and animal wastes and detergents, there is an urgent need for the introduction of the third stage of sewage purification, removal of nitrates and phosphates, as already practised in Sweden, but not in Britain, where only two stage treatment is used.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons

The use of these substances DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor, has enormously increased in the last 25 years. DDT has been found in peregrine falcons in the Arctic and in penguins in the Antarctic, and it is estimated that one to one and a half million tons of DDT have been used altogether. These substances are persistent, cumulative, and fat soluble, and are stored in body tissues. They pass along the food chain, contaminating every link, and finish in the body of the final predator. As a result the peregrine falcon is extinct in the United States, apart from Alaska, and is reduced to perhaps 70 pairs in Britain, the golden eagle is reduced to perhaps 200 pairs, and the sparrowhawk is very seriously reduced. The exact mechanism of the reduction is not known, although the circumstantial evidence of the coincidence between these substances and the reduction is overwhelming, but they are found to cause death from poisoning in larger doses and infertility in smaller doses.

Over a major part of the United States all birds are extinct except on reserves and wild life refuges. Fish also are highly sensitive, some trout being killed by as little as 1 part per million. A rainstorm washed enough DDT into the Colorado River to destroy all fish life for 200 miles. 28,000 lbs of salmon from Lake Michigan were condemned for containing twice as much DDT as that considered fit for human consumption. Sweden has closed part of the Baltic to fishing on account of the amount of DDT in fish. Suspicion is increasing that mammal carnivores, for example the badger, are also affected, and this in turn suggests that the immunity of man, who is also at the end of the food chain, may be apparent rather than real. In this connection it is worth noting that the average American contains more DDT than that considered fit in meat for human consumption, and that many babies are now taking in their milk twice as much DDT as that considered fit.

The chlorinated hydrocarbons have been banned in Sweden, but they have not been banned in Britain. This is another case in which Britain should follow the Swedish example.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

At the time of the deaths recently of many thousands of sea birds, particularly around the Irish Sea but also elsewhere around the coast, it was thought that this was due to these substances, which were found in large concentration in the dead birds, but there was some doubt because some healthy birds had a much higher concentration than some of the dead birds. Investigation has confirmed that it was these substances that were responsible, and that the lack of correlation between the degree of concentration and the death or otherwise of individual birds was due to the fact that some of the polychlorinated biphenyls are more poisonous than others. It has recently been announced that half the guillemots (50,000 birds) and a quarter of the razorbills (14,000 birds), which breed around the Irish Sea, have disappeared.

Control is going to be extremely difficult but it must be undertaken. Polychlorinated biphenyls have an enormous number of industrial uses and occur in many different forms. They occur in waterproofing, as plasticisers, in printing inks and adhesives, as coatings in insulation, and as liquids in hydraulics. They reach the environment by an enormous number of different routes and seldom in large quantities from any single source.

Chlorophenoxyacetic acids

These substances, 2,4, D and 2,4,5, T are used widely as herbicides or weedkillers and in higher concentrations are used widely in Vietnam as defoliants to destroy cover and food crops. It has now been discovered that rats and mice given 2,4,5,T in concentrations similar to those to which the Vietnamese population have been exposed, have produced virtually 100% of abnormal young.

In this connection it is significant that there have been reports from Vietnam of deformed babies and animal abortions following spraying operations. It is now suggested, partly from investigation following an incident in the United States in which millions of chickens died after eating feed which had been sprayed with 2,4,5,T, that the responsible agent is not 2,4,5,T itself but an impurity, 2,3,6,7, tetrachlorodibenzodioxin, or dioxin.

If dioxin is responsible, the seriousness of the matter is threefold. It must be one of the most powerful teratogenic agents ever known (because it acts in such microscopic doses), it may be extremely persistent (as opposed to 2,4,5,T which is rapidly decomposable in soil), and finally it may occur also in the trichlorophenols and pentachlorophenol, widely used in industry in paper pulp manufacture, paper and paper coatings, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, adhesives, pasteurisers, brewery vats, and shampoos.

Woods and Hedges

This is alteration and destruction of the environment, rather than pollution. There are two aspects.

If all woodland owners replace broadleaved trees by conifers on the same pattern as the Forestry Commission, only 8% of Britain's woodland will be broadleaved by about 2020, as against 64% at present.

20 years ago there were 600,000 miles of hedges. At present about 10,000 miles of hedges are being removed each year. If the rate is maintained the last hedge will vanish by about 2010.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN SLEIGH

Dore and Brewardine Rural District

The Black Mountain Foothills

To the south of the Wye the foothills of the Black Mountains occupy an area of some 100 square miles and represent the less elevated eastern fringe of the main Black Mountain mass which extends into the adjoining counties of Brecon and Monmouth. Over much of the area the rocks are horizontal or only slightly inclined. The various rocks possess differing degrees of resistance, and erosion produces a markedly tabular relief.

The whole region is slightly tilted to the south east, so that the loftiest hills occur on the northern and western fringes. Marbach Hill, overlooking the Wye, rises to over 1,000 feet, Cusop Hill in the north west exceeds 1,300 feet, while along the Breconshire border the high moorland exceeds 2,000 feet. Elsewhere in these uplands few summits rise above the 1,000 feet level, and the topography is that of a pleasantly rolling plateau, with a general elevation of some 600 to 1,000 feet, deeply trenched by the parallel valleys of the Olchon, Escley Brook, Upper Monnow, Dulas and Dore.

These five valleys dominate the human pattern of the region. Agriculturally they are more favoured than the bleaker uplands, and their lower structures rival in fertility the richest parts of the lowlands. They affect even more markedly the orientation of the region. Movement from east to west is effectively hampered by their deeply trenched courses, and the main, and the main routeways run NNW - SSE in conformity with the grain of the region. As a consequence the economic life of the valleys tends to focus on the town of Abergavenny lying outside the county, though a break in the hills to the east of the Golden Valley (the valley of the Dore) causes this, the most easterly of the five valleys, to be more closely connected with Hereford.

The Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river-fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift, ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels. These gravels are particularly important to agriculture and water supply.

The Wye Valley

The Wye is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and it is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

The South Eastern Hills

These have a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. They represent the upturned western edge of the sandstone covering of South Herefordshire.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaDore R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Dore RD</u> 1968	<u>Dore RD</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	84,532	84,532	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	7,820	7,750	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	2,445	2,453	
Rateable value	£169,023	£159,484	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£704	£665	
Live births			
Number	127	108	797542
Rate per 1000 population	16.2	13.9	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.4	6.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	0	2	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.0	18.2	13.2
Total live and still births	127	110	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	1	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	7.9	9.3	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	8.1	9.9	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	25.4
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	7.9	9.3	12.0
Early neonatal mortality (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0.0	9.3	10.3
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	0.0	27.3	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	91	68	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.6	8.8	11.9

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1968	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1969	<u>E & W</u> 1969
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,620	37,560	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,445	12,506	
Rateable Value	£1,022,689	£1,031,712	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,261	£4,299	
Live births			
Number	532	556	797542
Rate per 1000 population	14.1	14.8	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.1	8.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	12	8	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	22.1	14.2	13.2
Total live and still births	544	564	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6	9	14397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	11.3	16.2	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	10.1	15.7	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	26.3	21.3	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	5.6	10.8	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	3.8	7.2	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	25.7	21.3	23.4
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	155
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0.00	0.00	0.19
Deaths			
Number	441	469	579463
Rate per 1000 population	11.7	12.5	11.9

Dore R.D.Population Changes

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	8589							
1950	8691		102	155	80	75		27
1951	8644	47		159	96	63	110	
1952	8389	255		150	85	65	320	
1953	8341	48		166	90	76	124	
1954	8340	1		137	72	65	66	
1955	8340			126	109	17	17	
1956	8320	20		143	70	73	93	
1957	8300	20		122	90	32	52	
1958	8300			114	93	21	21	
1959	8280	20		133	61	72	92	
1960	8310		30	135	91	44	14	
1961	7840	470		118	94	24	494	
1962	7890		50	145	72	73	23	
1963	7800	90		137	86	51	141	
1964	7750	50		128	92	36	86	
1965	7740	10		145	80	65	75	
1966	7740			122	89	33	33	
1967	7740			132	60	72	72	
1968	7820		80	127	91	36		44
1969	7750	70		108	68	40	110	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	309	30.9	1405	140.5	846	84.6	559	55.9	868	86.8
1960-69	530	53.0	1297	129.7	823	82.3	474	47.4	1004	100.4
1950-69	839	42.0	2702	135.1	1669	83.5	1033	51.7	1872	93.6

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 309 from 8,589 to 8,280, as a result of an excess of 559 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 868. During the period 1960-69 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 530, from 8,280 to 7,750, as a result of an excess of 474 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,004. During the period 1950-69 the population of Dore and Bredwardine Rural District decreased by 839 from 8,589 to 7,750, as a result of an excess of 1,033 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,872. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the twenty years but in spite of this the population has fallen in twelve out of the twenty, as a result of a net emigration in every year except two. This is a disastrous rate of depopulation. It is not births which are lacking. Births are more than adequate to maintain the population and an increase in the number of births will only result in an increase in the volume of emigration. The fault is the inability of the District to retain its population, and as can be seen from the figures taking the two ten year periods with one another, the volume of emigration is increasing.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Dore R.D.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	59	42	101
Illegitimate	4	3	7
Total	63	45	108

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate			
Total	1	1	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	259	250	509
Illegitimate	31	16	47
Total	290	266	556

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate			
Total	5	3	9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	4	5	9

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Dore R.D.

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		1- 5-		5- 15-		15- 25-		25- 35-		35- 45-		45- 55-		55- 65-		65- 75 and over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	1															1					
Malignant neoplasm intestine	3	2						1								1		1		2	
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	2	1																		2	1
Malignant neoplasm breast	4																	3			1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1																			1	
Other malignant neoplasms	3	1														1		2			1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1														1					1
Hypertensive disease	1															1					
Ischaemic heart disease	10	8												1		1	2	4	3	4	3
Other forms of heart disease	1	4														1				1	4
Cerebrovascular disease	4	10																			
Other diseases of circulatory system	1																	1			
Influenza	1																				
Pneumonia	1	2																			
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	1														1		1		1	1
Congenital anomalies	1																				
Motor vehicle accidents	1																				
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1																				
Total All Causes	32	36	1											1	1	5	4	10	13	14	18

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Temp.	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Hemoglobin	Hematocrit	RBC Count	WBC Count	Differential	Platelets	Sedimentation Rate	Notes
1	John Doe	M	25	5' 10"	180	98.6	72	18	120/80	15	45	4,500,000	10,000	80% T, 10% L	250,000	10	Normal
2	Jane Smith	F	30	5' 5"	150	98.4	68	16	110/70	12	42	4,200,000	8,000	75% T, 25% L	200,000	12	Normal
3	Robert Johnson	M	40	6' 2"	220	98.8	75	20	130/90	18	48	4,800,000	12,000	85% T, 15% L	300,000	15	Normal
4	Mary White	F	35	5' 8"	160	98.5	70	17	115/75	14	44	4,400,000	9,000	78% T, 22% L	220,000	11	Normal
5	William Brown	M	28	5' 12"	190	98.7	73	19	125/85	16	46	4,600,000	11,000	82% T, 18% L	280,000	13	Normal
6	Elizabeth Green	F	45	5' 3"	140	98.3	65	15	105/65	11	40	4,100,000	7,000	72% T, 28% L	180,000	14	Normal
7	Charles Black	M	50	6' 0"	200	98.9	78	22	135/95	20	50	5,000,000	13,000	90% T, 10% L	350,000	18	Normal
8	Patricia Miller	F	38	5' 7"	155	98.6	71	17	118/78	15	43	4,300,000	8,500	76% T, 24% L	210,000	12	Normal
9	Thomas Wilson	M	22	5' 9"	170	98.7	74	18	122/82	17	47	4,700,000	11,500	83% T, 17% L	290,000	14	Normal
10	Linda Davis	F	27	5' 6"	145	98.5	69	16	112/72	13	41	4,200,000	8,200	74% T, 26% L	200,000	11	Normal
11	James Taylor	M	42	6' 1"	210	98.8	76	21	132/92	19	49	4,900,000	12,500	88% T, 12% L	320,000	16	Normal
12	Sarah Anderson	F	33	5' 4"	148	98.4	67	15	108/68	12	39	4,000,000	7,500	71% T, 29% L	190,000	13	Normal
13	Michael King	M	29	5' 11"	185	98.7	73	19	124/84	16	45	4,500,000	11,200	81% T, 19% L	270,000	14	Normal
14	Karen Lee	F	36	5' 9"	158	98.6	70	17	116/76	14	42	4,300,000	8,800	77% T, 23% L	215,000	12	Normal
15	Christopher Hall	M	48	6' 3"	230	98.9	79	23	140/100	21	51	5,100,000	14,000	92% T, 8% L	380,000	19	Normal
16	Michelle Young	F	24	5' 7"	142	98.5	68	16	110/70	13	40	4,100,000	7,800	73% T, 27% L	195,000	11	Normal
17	David Clark	M	31	5' 10"	175	98.7	74	18	123/83	17	46	4,600,000	11,800	84% T, 16% L	285,000	14	Normal
18	Angela Evans	F	39	5' 5"	152	98.4	69	16	111/71	14	41	4,200,000	8,100	75% T, 25% L	205,000	12	Normal
19	Steven Harris	M	44	6' 4"	240	98.9	80	24	145/105	22	52	5,200,000	15,000	94% T, 6% L	400,000	20	Normal
20	Rebecca Scott	F	26	5' 8"	150	98.6	70	17	114/74	14	42	4,300,000	8,600	76% T, 24% L	210,000	12	Normal

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	A g e i n Y e a r s																
				1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1																			1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1																			1
Meningococcal infection	1	1																		1
Syphilis and its sequelae	2																			
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1																		1
Malignant neoplasm buccal cavity	3																			
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	4	2																		
Malignant neoplasm stomach	9	5																		
Malignant neoplasm intestine	1																			
Malignant neoplasm larynx	16	3																		
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	14																			
Malignant neoplasm breast	4																			
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	1																		
Leukaemia	12	11																		
Other malignant neoplasms	1	2																		
Diabetes mellitus	1																			
Other endocrine diseases	1																			
Anaemias	1	1																		
Mental disorders	2																			

[illegible]

Dore R.D.Vital Statistics

<u>Births</u>				<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>				
Dore		RD	E&W	Dore		RD	E&W	Dore		RD	E&W	Dore		RD	E&W		
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	155	17.8	15.9	3	19.0	22.6	2	12.9	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	80	9.2	11.6		
1951	159	18.4	15.5	3	18.5	23.0	6	37.7	29.7	0	0.00	0.75	96	11.1	12.5		
1952	150	17.9	15.3	0	0.0	22.7	4	26.7	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	85	10.1	11.3		
1953	166	19.9	15.5	1	6.0	22.4	3	18.1	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	90	10.8	11.4		
1954	137	16.4	15.2	0	0.0	23.5	1	7.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	72	8.6	11.3		
1955	126	15.1	15.0	4	30.8	23.2	5	39.7	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	109	13.1	11.7		
1956	143	17.2	15.7	4	27.2	22.9	2	14.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	70	8.4	11.7		
1957	122	14.7	16.1	5	39.4	22.5	5	41.0	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	90	10.8	11.5		
1958	114	13.7	16.4	3	25.6	21.5	4	35.1	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	93	11.2	11.7		
1959	133	16.1	16.5	4	29.2	20.8	5	37.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	61	7.4	11.6		
1960	135	16.2	17.2	3	21.7	19.8	1	7.4	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	91	11.0	11.5		
1961	118	15.1	17.6	5	40.7	19.0	2	16.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	94	12.0	11.9		
1962	145	18.4	18.0	2	13.6	18.1	1	6.9	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	72	9.1	11.9		
1963	137	17.6	18.2	4	28.4	17.2	4	29.2	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	86	11.0	12.2		
1964	128	16.5	18.5	2	15.4	16.3	7	54.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	92	11.9	11.3		
1965	145	18.7	18.1	0	0.0	15.8	8	55.2	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	80	10.3	11.5		
1966	122	15.8	17.7	1	8.1	15.3	0	0.0	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	89	11.5	11.7		
1967	132	17.1	17.2	3	22.2	14.8	1	7.6	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	60	7.8	11.2		
1968	127	16.2	16.9	0	0.0	14.3	1	7.9	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	91	11.6	11.9		
1969	108	13.9	16.3	2	18.2	13.2	1	9.3	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	68	8.8	11.9		

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
1950-59	1405	16.7	15.7	27	19.6	22.5	37	27.0	25.6	0	0.00	0.60	846	10.1	11.6
1960-69	1297	16.6	17.6	22	16.8	16.4	26	19.5	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	823	10.5	11.7
1950-69	2702	16.6	16.6	49	18.2	19.4	63	23.3	22.7	0	0.00	0.44	1669	10.3	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was the same. This is in spite of the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 being 1.13.

During the first part of the period the average still birth rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was lower.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was lower than that for England and Wales. The proportion of elderly people is similar to that for England and Wales, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 being 1.00, and this death rate is evidence of a healthy population.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Dore R.D.Causes of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro</u>			<u>Cardio</u>			<u>Other</u>		
								<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Vascular</u>			<u>Cardiac</u>		
								<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>			<u>Disease</u>		
	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	Dore	RD	E&W	
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	1	0.12	0.28	11	1.27	1.67	10	1.15	1.48	5	0.58	1.25	22	2.53	2.21	
1951	1	0.12	0.30	14	1.62	1.66	9	1.04	1.56	10	1.16	1.33	13	1.50	2.34	
1952	0	0.00	0.32	12	1.43	1.67	14	1.67	1.58	7	0.83	1.40	17	2.03	2.00	
1953	4	0.48	0.34	12	1.44	1.65	10	1.20	1.54	9	1.08	1.42	20	2.40	1.93	
1954	3	0.36	0.37	9	1.08	1.67	11	1.32	1.63	5	0.60	1.53	13	1.56	1.87	
1955	3	0.36	0.39	18	2.16	1.67	12	1.44	1.67	7	0.84	1.61	19	2.28	1.88	
1956	3	0.36	0.41	11	1.32	1.67	10	1.20	1.67	6	0.72	1.70	15	1.80	1.82	
1957	1	0.12	0.42	21	2.53	1.67	6	0.72	1.64	8	0.96	1.72	18	2.17	1.70	
1958	2	0.24	0.44	12	1.45	1.68	18	2.17	1.69	10	1.20	1.86	17	2.05	1.72	
1959	4	0.48	0.46	10	1.21	1.68	9	1.09	1.66	7	0.85	1.87	7	0.85	1.58	
1960	1	0.12	0.48	19	2.29	1.68	11	1.32	1.67	10	1.20	2.01	15	1.81	1.55	
1961	1	0.13	0.49	18	2.30	1.67	12	1.53	1.67	8	1.02	2.07	24	3.06	1.57	
1962	4	0.51	0.51	11	1.39	1.67	7	0.89	1.68	12	1.52	2.19	15	1.90	1.50	
1963	1	0.13	0.52	16	2.05	1.66	13	1.67	1.71	9	1.15	2.29	16	2.05	1.47	
1964	3	0.39	0.54	13	1.68	1.67	13	1.68	1.56	13	1.68	2.24	17	2.19	1.25	
1965	0	0.00	0.55	16	2.07	1.67	9	1.16	1.64	10	1.29	2.38	12	1.55	1.23	
1966	1	0.13	0.56	17	2.20	1.69	14	1.81	1.64	17	2.20	2.39	13	1.68	1.23	
1967	3	0.39	0.58	7	0.90	1.70	11	1.42	1.59	16	2.07	2.67	5	0.65	0.82	
1968	1	0.13	0.59	24	3.07	1.72	14	1.79	1.65	11	1.41	2.85	11	1.41	0.82	
1969	3	0.39	0.61	15	1.94	1.74	14	1.81	1.63	18	2.32	2.86	7	0.90	0.78	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	Dore	R.D.	E&W	
Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	
al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	
No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	
1950-59	22	0.26	0.37	130	1.55	1.67	109	1.30	1.61	74	0.88	1.57	161	1.92	1.91
1960-69	18	0.23	0.54	156	1.99	1.69	118	1.51	1.64	124	1.59	2.40	135	1.72	1.22
1950-69	40	0.25	0.46	286	1.77	1.68	227	1.40	1.63	198	1.23	1.98	296	1.82	1.56

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, and did not show the usual dramatic rise due to increased smoking which is seen in lung cancer death rates, but not in other cancer death rates as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, although the proportion of elderly people is similar.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South Herefordshire

Causes of Death

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W			
No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate		No.	Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67		73	1.91	1.48		39	1.02	1.25		104	2.72	2.21	
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66		62	1.63	1.56		51	1.34	1.33		84	2.21	2.34	
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67		55	1.46	1.58		38	1.01	1.40		100	2.65	2.00	
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65		56	1.48	1.54		53	1.40	1.42		106	2.80	1.93	
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67		65	1.71	1.63		48	1.26	1.53		87	2.29	1.87	
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67		74	1.95	1.67		52	1.37	1.61		76	2.00	1.88	
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67		68	1.80	1.67		35	0.93	1.70		89	2.35	1.82	
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67		56	1.48	1.64		49	1.30	1.72		92	2.44	1.70	
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68		71	1.88	1.69		63	1.67	1.86		71	1.88	1.72	
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68		65	1.72	1.66		49	1.30	1.87		67	1.77	1.58	
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68		75	1.98	1.67		60	1.59	2.01		65	1.72	1.55	
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67		68	1.87	1.67		57	1.57	2.07		78	2.15	1.57	
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67		62	1.69	1.68		62	1.69	2.19		60	1.64	1.50	
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66		69	1.88	1.71		61	1.67	2.29		65	1.78	1.47	
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67		65	1.76	1.56		79	2.13	2.24		55	1.49	1.25	
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67		64	1.72	1.64		78	2.09	2.38		49	1.31	1.23	
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69		74	1.98	1.64		82	2.19	2.39		65	1.74	1.23	
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70		68	1.81	1.59		90	2.39	2.67		44	1.17	0.82	
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72		70	1.86	1.65		76	2.02	2.85		42	1.12	0.82	
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74		72	1.92	1.63		112	2.98	2.86		48	1.28	0.78	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Lung Cancer</u>				<u>Other Cancer</u>				<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>				<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>			
Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W				Sth Hfds E&W			
Tot- al	Av	Ann	Rate	Tot- al	Av	Ann	Rate	Tot- al	Av	Ann	Rate	Tot- al	Av	Ann	Rate	Tot- al	Av	Ann	Rate
No.				No.				No.				No.				No.			
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67		645	1.70	1.61		477	1.26	1.57		876	2.31	1.91	
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69		687	1.85	1.64		757	2.03	2.40		571	1.54	1.22	
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68		1332	1.77	1.63		1234	1.65	1.98		1447	1.93	1.56	

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.0% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1969, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

National Health Service Act 1946

Part II

Hospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part III

Local Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 51. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

PART IV

General Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	646
Milk	160
Ice Cream	115
Faeces	203
	<u>1124</u>

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesDore R.D.Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
							Under 3 months	-
							3-	-
							6-	-
							9-	-
							1- year	-
							2-	1
							5-	-
							10-	-
							15-	-
							20-	-
							25-	-
							35-	-
							45-	-
							55-	-
							65-	-
							75 and over	-
							Age unknown	-
							Total	1

	Infective Jaundice		T u b e r c u l o s i s						Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	Respiratory		Meninges and CNS		Other			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

South Herefordshire

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever			Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	1	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	1
1-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5-	1	1
2-	-	1	-	2	-	-	15-	1	1
3-	2	-	-	-	-	-	45-	-	1
4-	-	-	1	1	-	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	4	2	7	8	-	1	Age unknown	-	-
10-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Total	2	4
15-	-	2	-	1	-	-			
25 and over	-	1	2	5	1	-			
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	7	9	14	19	1	1			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	1	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-	-	-	2-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9-	-	-	5-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-year	-	1	10-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	6	1	15-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-	-	4	20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	Total	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-									
Age unknown	-	-									
Total	6	7									

Cases of fatal tuberculosis
not notified before death

M	F
-	-

Dore R.D.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			
1950	4	1	5	2	1	3	8	1		1				1
1951	3	3	6	1		1	7	2	1	3		1	1	4
1952	2	4	6	2		2	8	2		2				2
1953	3		3				3	3	2	5				5
1954	5	1	6				6	1		1				1
1955	1	3	4		1	1	5							
1956		1	1		1	1	2							
1957	3	1	4	1		1	5							
1958	1	2	3	1		1	4	1	1	2				2
1959														
1960					1	1	1							
1961	2		2				2							
1962		2	2				2		1	1				1
1963	1	1	2				2							
1964														
1965								1		1				1
1966														
1967	2		2				2							
1968	2		2				2							
1969	2	1	3				3							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>							<u>Total</u>	<u>Deaths</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>					<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male		Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total			
	male			male				male			male					
1950-59	2.2	1.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.4		0.1	0.1	1.5		
1960-69	0.9	0.4	1.3		0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2				0.2		
1950-69	1.6	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.8		0.1	0.1	0.9		

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59 except male Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>			<u>Total</u>
	male			male				male			male				
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13	
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9	
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9	
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11	
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4	
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3	
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6	
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3	
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7	
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4	
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8								
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3	
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3	
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2	
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4	
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4	
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5								
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2	
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2	
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1	

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>								
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>			<u>Total</u>
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9	
1960-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	
1950-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5	

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small figures the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the high level local supply at Clifford, where some shortage has been experienced in times of low flow from the source. This shortage was made good by tankering to the service reservoir.

Where unsatisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained on the samples taken in the district these have been investigated and action taken on the findings. This has usually entailed a visit to the property to check the conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of "dead end" mains, followed by resampling.

1285 dwelling houses (4100 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, as follows:

Abbeydore	44	Madley	178
Clifford	112	Newton	4
Cusop	91	Orcop	23
Dorstone	41	Peterchurch	116
Ewyas Harold	150	Rowlstone	13
Kenderchurch	14	St. Devereux	9
Kentchurch	38	Thrupton	6
Kilpeck	31	Turnastone	2
Kingstone	258	Vowchurch	43
Llanveynoe	1	Walterstone	14
Longtown	88	Wormbridge	9
Total			1285

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

A preliminary report on a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Longtown was presented to the Council by their Consulting Engineers on 31st January 1962. Three alternative schemes, for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock, Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Longtown only, with a different site for the sewage disposal works for each scheme, were put forward in the report. The Council decided on 12th April, 1962 to proceed with the Scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock.

However the owner of the land on which it was proposed to site the sewage disposal works was not prepared to sell this to the Council and suggested three other sites on his land which were less useful to him. These sites were investigated by the Consulting Engineers and found to be unsatisfactory and they recommended in their report dated 2nd April 1963 that the Council should proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre; with the site for the sewage disposal works on land not belonging to the owner of the four alternative sites for the sewage disposal works for the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock.

Nevertheless the Council on 9th May 1963 reaffirmed their decision to proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock, with the site for the sewage disposal works on land which the owner was not prepared to sell to the Council. The District Valuer was asked to negotiate for the purchase of the site with the owner but was unsuccessful and the Council on 9th July 1964 made a Compulsory Purchase Order for the site. A Public Inquiry into the matter of the purchase was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 15th December 1965. At the Inquiry the owner of the site again put forward the three other sites which the Consulting Engineers had already dismissed and the Inspector refused to confirm the Compulsory Purchase Order and recommended that the Council negotiate with the owner for the purchase of one or other of two of these sites.

Notwithstanding that the owner had himself put these sites forward, and that the Inspector had recommended that the Council negotiate with him for the purchase of one of them, permission to enter on the land to survey them was refused by the owner and a Formal Notice had to be served on him in order to obtain entry. The survey was finally carried out on 3rd April 1967 and the Consulting Engineers recommended one of the sites in their report dated 20th April 1967. This recommendation was accepted by the Council on 1st June 1967.

However protracted negotiations with the owner eventually brought to light that he was willing to sell the land only if a property belonging to him, which it would be extremely difficult to sewer, was included in the scheme. At this point the Council understandably lost heart, and the matter fell into abeyance until a series of complaints of nuisance led to the Acting Medical Officer of Health submitting a Report to the Council on 16th August 1968 in which he made the same recommendation as that made by the Consulting Engineers in their Report dated 2nd April 1963, that the Council should proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown and Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, with the site for the sewage disposal works on land not belonging to the owner of the four alternative sites for the sewage disposal works for the scheme for sewerage of Longtown, Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponthendre, and Clodock. This recommendation was accepted by the Council on 5th September, 1968.

The Consulting Engineers in their report dated 5th December 1968 on this scheme put forward a fourth scheme for sewerage of Longtown and Upper Ponthendre only, with a fourth site for the sewage disposal works, and an alternative site for the sewage disposal works for the third scheme serving Longtown only. The Council decided on 27th January 1969 to proceed with the scheme for sewerage of Longtown only, and on 27th May 1969 the Clerk was authorised to write to the owners of the land required for the sewage disposal works. On 30th June 1969 the Clerk reported that the owners of this land had replied that they were not prepared to sell the land, and on 28th July 1969 the Council decided to have other sites investigated.

The Consulting Engineers put forward a fourth site for the sewage disposal works, this being the sixth site for the sewage disposal works put forward by the Consulting Engineers, and to which the three unsatisfactory sites put forward by the owner of one of these may be added. The owner of this sixth site expressed his willingness to sell it to the Council, planning permission for its use for a sewage disposal works was obtained from the County Planning Authority, and the matter of negotiations for the purchase of the site were put in the hands of the District Valuer on 24th October 1969.

There this matter of eight years, four Consulting Engineers' Reports, four schemes, and nine sites for the sewage disposal works, rests. Meanwhile the nuisance in Longtown continues. The village lies on an outcrop of Old Red Sandstone, which is dense and hard, and the land therefore is unsuitable for septic tanks. There are frequent complaints of nuisance from effluents from septic tanks and foul water from sink wastes flowing into the roadside ditches and even along the road, and this aggravated by the fact that there is a public water supply which increases greatly the volume of effluents, and sink wastes.

Emigration from the District is at a disastrous rate. During the period 1950-69 births exceeded deaths by 1033 but the population fell from 8589 to 7750. So net emigration was 1872. The Black Mountain foothills are the most beautiful part of Herefordshire, with country of the same quality as that in the Brecon Beacons National Park. Provision of essential services could lead to a dramatic change from provision of recreational and retirement facilities based on Longtown.

The problems at the Elmdale Pumping Station serving Ewyas Harold and Pontrilas have now been largely remedied by the replacement of the ejectors by pumps and at the end of the year the plant was functioning reasonably satisfactorily.

Extensive repairs are due to be carried out early in 1970 at the Kingstone Sewage Disposal works serving Kingstone and Madley, which repairs should ease some of the maintenance problems affecting this works but there is an urgent need for the major improvement scheme to be implemented at the earliest possible time.

The ejectors and motors at the Madley ejector station are constantly causing trouble because of their incapacity to cope with peak flows and they are operating well below their maximum efficiency due to wear and tear. A scheme is being considered to replace the ejectors with larger output pumps and a second pumping main between Madley and the Kingstone sewage disposal works is also envisaged. The fate of future private and local authority house building proposals could well be decided by the outcome of these schemes.

Schemes for sewerage and seage disposal for Clifford, Kilpeck, Orcop and Peterchurch Phase II including Dorstone, remained under consideration during the year.

Rivers and Streams

Sampling of water from rivers and streams is carried out by the Wye River Authority. The Authority also samples from time to time sewage effluent discharging into streams.

Closet Accommodation

13 Improvement Grants were made during the year and in most cases the work included conversion from pail closets or privies to water closets. About 10 water closets were constructed otherwise than with the aid of Improvement Grants.

It is estimated that 77% of properties now have a water carriage drainage system. Of these 29% are on main sewers and 71% have septic tank drainage.

Public Cleansing

The private contract for refuse collection was renewed again this year. No major extensions were made to the service.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	1	Improvement Grants	113
Animals	1	Infectious Disease	9
Bakehouses	4	Insects	8
Building work in progress	169	Market Stalls and Delivery	
Camping Sites	1	Vehicle Regulations	1
Caravans	20	Milk and Dairies	7
Drainage	197	Miscellaneous Visits	305
Drain Tests	33	Nuisances	15
Factories with mechanical		Offices, Shops and Railway	
power	2	Premises	4
Filthy and Verminous		Old People	3
Premises	2	Refuse Collection	16
Food Complaints	1	Refuse Tips	16
Food Hygiene Regulations	5	Rodent Control	17
Food Poisoning	6	Sewage Disposal Works	313
Food Premises	2	Sewers	6
Housing Consolidated		Surveying	2
Regulations	11	Unsound Food	1
Housing Inspections	25	Water Courses	7
Housing Sites General	199	Water Supply	29
Ice Cream Regd. Premises	1	Total	1552

Shops and Offices

There are 16 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Four visits were made to premises registered under the Act.

No action under the Act was necessary during the year.

Camping Sites

10 sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 200.

Smoke Abatement

No action of any kind was necessary during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in the area.

Public Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district but four schools, Clifford, Kingstone, Longtown, and Peterchurch, have learner pools. Mains water is used to fill the pools at the beginning of the season and the water is thereafter recirculated through simple filters and chlorine is added as required. Routine colimeter tests are made by the operators to ascertain the free chlorine content.

Section E - Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year:

- (a) by private enterprise - 12
- (b) by the local authority - Nil

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

- (a) by private enterprise - 26
- (b) by the local authority - Nil

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year - Nil
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein - Nil
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein - Nil
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year - Nil
- (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year - Nil
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding - Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES DEMOL- ISHED During Year	In or Adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957	Unfit for human habitation	No. of houses ... - Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein - Nil
		Included by reason of bad arrangement	No. of houses - Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein - Nil
		On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses - Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein - Nil
	Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses - 1
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein - 1
		Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	No. of houses - Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein - Nil

Section F Inspection and Supervision of FoodThe number of food premises in the area by type of business

Bakers	4
Butchers	3
Grocers	29
Licensed Premises	28
	<hr/> 64

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under local Acts, and the number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Ice Cream Purveyors 22

The number of inspections of registered food premises

Two inspections were made specially in connection with registration to sell ice cream.

Four inspections were made of grocers' shops in which ice cream was sold.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned food is disposed of by burial.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

66 lbs. of beef were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1959 - 63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	4
Butchers	3
Grocers	29
Licensed Premises	28
	<hr/> 64

90% of premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16.
Regulation 19 applies to 90% of premises and all 90% of premises to which the regulation 19 applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

There is no slaughterhouse in the District.

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	2	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	10	2	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

No defects were found.

Prescribed inspectors on the Administration of the Factories Act 1951

Part I of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspectors	
		With General Functions	With Special Functions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-
Total	10	2	-

2. Cases in which inspectors were found. No inspectors were found.



