[Report 1969] / Medical Officer of Health, Ross & Whitchurch R.D.C.

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ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1969

Contents

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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 methaemoglobinaemia, 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

Medical Officer of Health

Ross and Whitchurch Rural District

The Lowlands

These are undulating, with a general elevation of some 200 to 400 feet. They are traversed from north to south by the wide sweeping meanders of the Wye. and are set within a more or less continuous frame of hills. The rocks which form the floor of the basin are for the most part coarse textured sandstones and grits with occasional beds of marl. They are largely drift free and weather down into sandy light to medium loams. It is to these soils that the agricultural individuality of the region is due.

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 WesternHills

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.

The Forest of Dean Fringe

This also has a generally subdued relief which is frequently tabular in form. It consists of ragged erosion fretted patches of younger rocks resting almost horizontally on the underlying beds.

The Woolhope Dome

This also has a generally subdued relief. It represents an upfold of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which it is composed consist of alternating beds of limestone and shale which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Ross R.D.

General Statistics

	Ross RD 1968	Ross RD 1969	E & W 1969
Area in acres	72,362	72,362	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,540	11,540	48826800
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	4,057	4,087	
Rateable value	£264,213	£271,626	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,101	£1,132	
Live births			
Number	141	165	797542
Rate per 1000 population	12.2	14.3	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.7	6.7	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	7	2	10662
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	47.3	12.0	13.2
Total live and still births	148	167	808204
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	3	2	14,397
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	21.3	12.1	18.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	22.6	6.5	17.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	90.9	25.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	7.1	0.0	12.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	7.1	0.0	10.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	54.1	12.0	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	144	149	579463
Rate per 1000 population	12.5	12.9	11.9

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	Sth Hfds 1968	Sth Hfds 1969	E & W 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

Ross R.D.

Population Changes

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1949	11850							
1950	11830	20		178	153	25	45	
1951	11660	170		193	166	27	197	
1952	11730		70	209	134	75	5	
1953	11790		60	169	124	45		15
1954	11890		100	168	126	42		58
1955	11850	40		172	128	44	84	
1956	11820	30		176	137	39	69	
1957	11790	30		188	128	60	90	
1958	11800		10	205	131	74	64	
1959	11820		20	174	121	53	33	
1960	11810	10		186	144	42	52	
1961	11360	450		178	147	31	481	
1962	11440		80	171	142	29		51
1963	11470		30	187	118	69	39	
1964	11640		170	169	119	50		120
1965	11750		110	148	117	31		79
1966	11720	30		179	130	49	79	
1967	11790		70	163	132	31		39
1968	11540	250		141	144	- 3	247	
1969	11540			165	149	16	16	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.
1950-59	30	3.0	1832	183.2	1348	134.8	484	48.4	514	51.4
1960-69	280	28.0	1687	168.7	1342	134.2	345	34.5	625	62.5
1950-69	310	15.5	3519	176.0	2690	134.5	829	41.5	1139	57.0

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 30 from 11,850 to 11,820, as a result of an excess of 484 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 514. During the period 1960-69 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 280, from 11,820 to 11,540, as a result of an excess of 345 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 625. During the period 1950-69 the population of Ross and Whitchurch Rural District decreased by 310, from 11,850 to 11,540, as a result of an excess of 829 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,139. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every year except one, but in spite of this the population has fallen in nine out of the twenty, as a result of a net emigration in fourteen out of the twenty. This is a disastrous rate of emigration. 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 Herefordshire

Population 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:-

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	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 to30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ross R.D.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	75	79	154
Illegitimate	8	3	11
Total	83	82	165

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate			
Total	1	1	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate		1	1
Total		2	2

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate			
Illegitimate			
Total			

South Herefordshire

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	259	250	509
Illegitimate	31	16	47
Total	290	266	556

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate			
Total	5	3	9

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	4	5	9

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Ross R.D.

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years																	
							1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1																				1			
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus		1																				1		
Malignant neoplasm stomach	3	1																			1	1	2	
Malignant neoplasm intestine	3																1				1		1	
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	4																1		1		1		1	
Malignant neoplasm breast		5																1		1		2		1
Leukaemia	1	1															1							1
Other malignant neoplasms	4	5													1		1	2	1			2	2	
Anaemias	1	1																					1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1																				1			
Chronic rheumatic heart disease		2																				2		
Hypertensive disease		1																						1
Ischaemic heart disease	15	16													1			1	5	2	6	6	3	7
Other forms of heart disease	2	11																	1			2	1	9
Cerebrovascular disease	12	13																	1	2	4	2	7	9
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	3																			1	1		2
Influenza	2																1						1	
Pneumonia	6	5																	1		1		4	5
Bronchitis and emphysema	6																		1		3		2	
Other diseases of respiratory system		4				1																1		2

Peptic ulcer	2												1				1		
Intestinal obstruction and hernia		1				1													
Other diseases of digestive system		1		1															
Hyperplasia of prostate	1																1		
Other diseases of genito urinary system	1	2							1							1		1	
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1																1		
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	1															1	1	
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1				1		2											
All other accidents	1	2									1							2	
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1										1								
Total All Causes	72	77		2		2		2	2	1	7	4	12	5	20	21	29	42	

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years																	
							1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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																					
Syphilis and its sequalae	1																						1	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2						1														1			
Malignant neoplasm buccal cavity	2	1																			1		1	1
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus		3																	2			1		
Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	2													1						1	2	2	
Malignant neoplasm intestine	9	5														1	1		2		2	1	4	3
Malignant neoplasm larynx	1																						1	
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	16	3															2		3		7	1	4	2
Malignant neoplasm breast		14																1		2		6		5
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	4																		1				3	
Leukaemia	1	1															1							1
Other malignant neoplasms	12	11					1									2	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	3
Diabetes mellitus	1	2																			1	1		1
Other endocrine diseases	1																		1					
Anaemias	1	1																					1	1
Mental disorders	2																						2	

Meningitis	1																						1	
Other diseases of nervous system	1	1																			1	1		
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	5																	2			3		2
Hypertensive disease	4	3										1					2		1		1			2
Ischaemic heart disease	57	55													1		3	1	12	9	26	17	15	28
Other forms of heart disease	15	26															1	1	1		2	3	11	22
Cerebrovascular disease	30	42																2	1	5	9	12	20	23
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	8																		1	2	3	2	4
Influenza	6																1		1		3		1	
Pneumonia	17	13	1	1	1												1		1	1	3		11	11
Bronchitis and emphysema	14	4																	4	1	6	1	4	2
Asthma	1																1							
Other diseases of respiratory system		5				1																1		3
Peptic ulcer	2																		1				1	
Appendicitis	1																		1					
Intestinal obstruction and hernia		1						1																
Cirrhosis of liver		1																						1
Other diseases of digestive system	1	3				1																	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2																				1		1	
Other diseases genito urinary system	3	2													1						2	1		1
Diseases of skin subcutaneous tissue		1																				1		
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1	1																					1	1
Congenital anomalies	1	1	1																			1		
Birth injury difficult labour		2		2																				
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	3	3																					3	3
Motor vehicle accidents	6	4						1			3				1				1			1	1	2
All other accidents	4	6									1		1		1		1					1		5
Suicide	2												1				1							
Other external causes	1																1							
Total All Causes	237	232	3	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	4	1	2	-	5	3	16	8	36	22	73	61	95	130

Ross R.D.

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	178	15.0	15.9	7	37.8	22.6	6	33.7	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	153	12.9	11.6
1951	193	16.6	15.5	3	15.3	23.0	8	41.5	29.7	1	5.10	0.75	166	14.2	12.5
1952	209	17.8	15.3	6	27.9	22.7	5	23.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	134	11.4	11.3
1953	169	14.3	15.5	4	23.1	22.4	2	11.8	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	124	10.5	11.4
1954	168	14.1	15.2	7	40.0	23.5	6	35.7	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	126	10.6	11.3
1955	172	14.5	15.0	7	39.1	23.2	2	11.6	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	128	10.8	11.7
1956	176	14.9	15.7	8	43.5	22.9	5	28.4	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	137	11.6	11.7
1957	188	15.9	16.1	3	15.7	22.5	1	5.3	23.1	0	0.00	9.45	128	10.9	11.5
1958	205	17.4	16.4	4	19.1	21.5	4	19.5	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	131	11.1	11.7
1959	174	14.7	16.5	2	11.4	20.8	5	28.7	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	121	10.2	11.6
1960	186	15.7	17.2	7	36.3	19.8	1	5.4	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	144	12.2	11.5
1961	178	15.7	17.6	5	27.3	19.0	6	33.7	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	147	12.9	11.9
1962	171	14.9	18.0	1	5.8	18.1	4	23.4	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	142	12.4	11.9
1963	187	16.3	18.2	3	15.8	17.2	7	37.4	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	118	10.3	12.2
1964	169	14.5	18.5	2	11.7	16.3	1	5.9	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	119	10.2	11.3
1965	148	12.6	18.1	2	13.3	15.8	3	20.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	117	10.0	11.5
1966	179	15.3	17.7	3	16.5	15.3	4	22.3	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	130	11.1	11.7
1967	163	13.8	17.2	4	24.0	14.8	1	6.1	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	132	11.2	11.2
1968	141	12.2	16.9	7	47.3	14.3	3	21.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	144	12.5	11.9
1969	165	14.3	16.3	2	12.0	13.2	2	12.1	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	149	12.9	11.9

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av. Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	RD Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
1950-59	1832	15.5	15.7	51	27.3	22.5	44	24.0	25.6	1	0.51	0.60	1348	11.4	11.6
1960-69	1687	14.5	17.6	36	21.0	16.4	32	18.8	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	1342	11.6	11.7
1950-69	3519	15.0	16.6	87	24.1	19.4	76	21.4	22.7	1	0.26	0.44	2690	11.5	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average birth rate was lower than that for England and Wales. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1969 being 1.18.

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

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

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 59.1% 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 lower than that for England and Wales. This is in spite of the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1969 being 0.92, and this death rate is evidence of a healthy population.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W 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:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann 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.

Ross R.D.

Causes of Death

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate	Ross No.	RD Rate	E&W Rate
1950	3	0.25	0.28	25	2.11	1.67	20	1.69	1.48	9	0.76	1.25	40	3.38	2.21
1951	3	0.26	0.30	23	1.97	1.66	20	1.72	1.56	16	1.37	1.33	37	3.17	2.34
1952	2	0.17	0.32	17	1.45	1.67	18	1.53	1.58	9	0.77	1.40	31	2.64	2.00
1953	0	0.00	0.34	22	1.87	1.65	14	1.19	1.54	13	1.10	1.42	29	2.46	1.93
1954	2	0.17	0.37	17	1.43	1.67	22	1.85	1.63	10	0.84	1.53	27	2.27	1.87
1955	3	0.25	0.39	21	1.77	1.67	25	2.11	1.67	16	1.35	1.61	18	1.52	1.88
1956	3	0.25	0.41	25	2.12	1.67	14	1.18	1.67	13	1.10	1.70	23	1.95	1.82
1957	2	0.17	0.42	21	1.78	1.67	15	1.27	1.64	14	1.19	1.72	29	2.46	1.70
1958	1	0.08	0.44	15	1.27	1.68	23	1.95	1.69	22	1.86	1.86	16	1.36	1.72
1959	3	0.25	0.46	19	1.61	1.68	18	1.52	1.66	15	1.27	1.87	18	1.52	1.58
1960	5	0.42	0.48	21	1.78	1.68	26	2.20	1.67	18	1.52	2.01	22	1.86	1.55
1961	7	0.62	0.49	25	2.20	1.67	17	1.50	1.67	19	1.67	2.07	20	1.76	1.57
1962	8	0.70	0.51	12	1.05	1.67	22	1.92	1.68	19	1.66	2.19	23	2.01	1.50
1963	3	0.26	0.52	17	1.48	1.66	20	1.74	1.71	20	1.74	2.29	12	1.05	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	20	1.72	1.56	25	2.15	2.24	15	1.29	1.25
1965	1	0.09	0.55	21	1.79	1.67	17	1.45	1.64	24	2.04	2.38	13	1.11	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	22	1.88	1.69	18	1.54	1.64	26	2.22	2.39	26	2.22	1.23
1967	5	0.42	0.58	24	2.04	1.70	20	1.70	1.59	34	2.88	2.67	14	1.19	0.82
1968	6	0.52	0.59	23	1.99	1.72	19	1.65	1.65	26	2.25	2.85	15	1.30	0.82
1969	4	0.35	0.61	24	2.08	1.74	25	2.17	1.63	31	2.69	2.86	15	1.30	0.78

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ross Total No.	R.D. Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
1950-59	22	0.19	0.37	205	1.74	1.67	189	1.60	1.61	137	1.16	1.57	268	2.27	1.91
1960-69	47	0.41	0.54	204	1.76	1.69	204	1.76	1.64	242	2.08	2.40	175	1.51	1.22
1950-69	69	0.30	0.46	409	1.75	1.68	393	1.68	1.63	379	1.62	1.98	443	1.89	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 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

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Sth Hfds No.	Rate	E&W 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:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Hfds Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
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
	1124

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Ross R.D.

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-
1-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	1	-	1
3-	-	-	-	-
4-	-	-	-	1
5-	-	1	3	4
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	4	6

	Food Poisoning	
	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-
5-	1	1
15-	1	1
45	-	1
65 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	2	3

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

Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death

M	F
-	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

South Herefordshire

Infectious Diseases

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

	Food Poisoning	
	M	F
Under 5 years	-	1
5-	1	1
15-	1	1
45-	-	1
65 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	2	4

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory		Tuberculosis Meninges & C.N.S.		Tuberculosis 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-	-	-									
75 and over	-	-	Total	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-									
Total	6	7									

Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death

M	F
-	-

Ross R.D.

Tuberculosis

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950	6		6	2	1	3	9	4		4				4
1951	8	6	14	2	2	4	18		1	1				1
1952	2	5	7		1	1	8	1		1				1
1953	2	2	4				4	1		1				1
1954	4	4	8	1	2	3	11	2		2				2
1955	5	2	7	1		1	8	1	2	3				3
1956	8	2	10		1	1	11		1	1				1
1957	5	2	7	1		1	8	2		2				2
1958	3	4	7	1	1	2	9	1		1				1
1959	2	1	3				3	1		1				1
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3							
1961	1	1	2				2	1		1				1
1962				1		1	1	1		1				1
1963														
1964	1		1	1		1	2	1		1				1
1965	3		3		1	1	4				1	1		1
1966		1	1				1							
1967		1	1				1							
1968	1		1				1							
1969		1	1				1							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950-59	4.5	2.8	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	8.9	1.3	0.4	1.7				1.7
1960-69	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.8		0.3	0.1	0.1		0.4
1950-69	2.6	1.7	4.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1		0.1

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

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

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in 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.

South Herefordshire

Tuberculosis

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
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

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
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 was satisfactory in quality and quality quantity until 18th November 1969. On that date a burst main caused a serious loss of water from the service reservoirs and the underground water level was low. In order to maintain the supply it was necessary to undertake emergency pumping from the Castle Brook, the water being passed through carbon filters and fed to the aeration tank to be mixed with the water obtained from the boreholes. This emergency pumping was still required at the end of the year. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements. The chlorine dose was increased, but some unsatisfactory bacteriological results were obtained, in some cases from "dead end" mains, and flushing out was undertaken to improve these conditions.

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.

The major part of the district is served by the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board, and of 246 samples taken from the Board's mains 235 were sterile, and six although not sterile, were considered to be satisfactory, giving a total of 241 considered to be satisfactory. Five samples proved unsatisfactory. One was at St. Weonards (8/5), one was at St. Owen's Cross (180+/4), one was at the Doward, Whitchurch (90/0), and the remaining two samples (3/3 and 17/7) were from a spring at Hope Mansell which was under the control of the Herefordshire Water Board. Subsequent samples from the area where unsatisfactory results occurred proved satisfactory, except in the cases referred to at Hope Mansell, where the Herefordshire Water Board have installed a chlorination plant.

Fifty samples were taken from 12 private water supplies of which 18 samples from eight supplies proved unsatisfactory. In all instances where unsatisfactory results occurred, appropriate advice was given with a view to remedial action being taken.

One sample from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board was taken for chemical analysis, in view of the use of the Castle Brook for supply purposes as already mentioned, with the likely consequent raised nitrate nitrogen from run-off of chemical fertilisers from fields. The level of nitrate nitrogen found (5.8 parts per million) was within the limit recommended by the World Health Organisation for a public water supply and there was no evidence of the presence of toxic metals but in view of the importance of the matter the investigation will be continued.

One extension of the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board was made during the year at Lea Bailey.

2523 dwelling houses (7100 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

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

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work commenced on connecting the Claytons area of Bridstow to the Wilton Sewage Disposal Works on 22nd December 1969.

The Scheme to provide sewerage for Goodrich, Llangrove and Whitchurch has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is expected that an Inquiry will be held early in 1970.

It is hoped that a better appreciation nationally of the importance of sewerage and sewage disposal will permit the connection of the Hildersley area to the Ross Urban District Council Sewage Disposal Works. Sewerage of Brampton Abbotts and the Greytree area also depends on finance being available to the Urban District Council to enlarge their works.

Rivers and Streams

Routine samples of effluent were taken by the Public Health Department and by the Wye River Authority from the Council's Sewage Disposal Works where these discharge into water courses. The results of sampling taken during the year can be summarised as follows:

Satisfactory	...	6
Slightly unsatisfactory	...	4
Unsatisfactory	...	35
Very unsatisfactory	...	11
Grossly unsatisfactory	...	7
		63

As a result the Council's Consulting Engineers were asked to inspect the works and report to the Council. In their report the Consulting Engineers recommended that two additional men, together with another Mini Van and another Sludge Pump, would be required for maintenance, and these recommendations were implemented by the Council. The Council also agreed to provide sampling chambers at six sewage disposal works, the other 10 already having sampling chambers.

It is hoped that within the next year Caven, Kings Caple, will be connected to the new sewage disposal works being constructed by Alcester Estates.

Where there appears to be pollution of a water course from a privately owned drainage system the facts are investigated and reported to the Wye River Authority. If the pollution constitutes a nuisance action is also taken by the Council.

Closet Accommodation

53 pail closets or privies were converted, 47 with the assistance of grants and 6 without grant aid.

There are few closely built centres, other than Greytree, Llangrove, Symonds Yat, Whitchurch, and part of Walford. 10 conversions were carried out in these areas.

It is estimated that 20% of dwellings have pail closets and 5% privies.

Public Cleansing

It is estimated that approximately 85% to 90% of the properties in the District receive a fortnightly kerbside collection, the remainder being inaccessible.

The Council were considering the paper sack system of refuse collection during the year, and at the end of the year a Sub Committee was appointed to consider the matter and to visit an area where this system was in operation.

The Council have agreed to purchase an additional rear loading compression vehicle and this should be delivered within the next year.

Cesspool and septic tank cleansing is carried out by two privately owned firms.

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	2	Nuisances Smell	40
Agriculture, Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions	2	Nuisances other	161
Animal Boarding Establishments	2	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	43
Bakehouses	8	Overcrowding	1
Camping Sites	3	Petroleum Stores	31
Caravans	55	Poultry	2
Civic Amenities Act	24	Refuse	12
Dairies	21	Refuse Tips	100
Dangerous Buildings	2	Rodent Control	8
Drainage	92	Salmonellosis	14
Factories with mechanical power	68	Sanitary Conveniences	8
Filthy and Verminous Premises	2	Schools	4
Fire Escapes	2	Schools Milk Sampling	42
Food Handling Byelaws	4	Scrap Metal Dealers	6
Food Handling Regulations	91	Sewage Disposal Works	22
Food Poisoning	4	Sewage Disposal Works Effluent Sampling	37
Food Premises	79	Sewers	1
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	22	Shops	15
Housing Consolidated Regulations	14	Stalls	4
Housing Other	100	Swimming Baths and Pools	1
Ice Cream Registered Premises	105	Unsound Food	16
Infectious Disease	35	Water Courses	8
Infestations	5	Water Supply	1
Licensed Victuallers Premises	18	Water Supply Sampling	362
Nuisances Noise	3		1702

Shops and Offices

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Table A

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	5	5
Retail Shops	2	10	10
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	10	10
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	4	25	25

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises ... 43

Table C

Analysis by Workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	12
Retail Shops	28
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	56
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	96
Total Males	25
Total Females	71

All registered premises received a general inspections during the year and premises were found to comply in the main with the provisions of the Act. It is considered that all catering premises should come under the provisions of the Act, and not just those which cater mainly for members of the public. A waitress is entitled to the same health welfare and safety provisions no matter the premises in which she is employed.

Camping Sites

28 Sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

A licence in respect of one site has 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 400.

Caravan Sites

Licences in respect of eight sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development act 1960.

Smoke Abatement

A number of complaints were received of the burning of oily waste by a garage owner. Following the service of an informal notice the nuisance was abated.

Npise Abatement

At the end of the year the Council were taking informal action with regard to severe noise nuisance caused within the district by a paper mill outside the district.

Nuisance from Smell and Dust

An abatement notice was served during the year on the owner and operator of a broiler house causing a severe nuisance from smell and dust. This notice was not complied with and at the end of the year the Council were taking legal proceedings.

There is a very serious problem in the district from nuisance of the nature caused by intensive poultry and egg production units. When planning permission was initially given for these units it was not appreciated how severe would be the nuisance caused, and in many cases they were situated far too near dwelling houses. It is hoped that planning permission for poultry or egg production units situated anywhere within 200 metres of dwelling houses will be much more difficult to obtain in the future. It is a matter for surprise even where severe nuisance exists, and is known to exist, that the owners and operators have no hesitation in applying for planning permission to build more units on the sites in question.

Public Swimming Baths

The swimming pool at Glewstone Court Country Club, Marstow, has a capacity of 36,000 gallons, and during the year under review was supplied with water from a land spring. 4,000 gallons of pool water are extracted each week and replaced by fresh water. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is daily by hand as necessary. During the year 19 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, one of which proved unsatisfactory as a result of the temporary use of water from a nearby privately owned reservoir. After the closure of the pool for the winter arrangements were made for water to be obtained, when the pool opened in the Spring, from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board.

The swimming pool at Old Court Country Club, Whitchurch, has a capacity of 26,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. The water is not changed during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is automatic, supplemented by hand chlorination as necessary. During the year five samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination all of which proved satisfactory.

The swimming bath at Garway School has a capacity of 12,000 gallons, and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. All water is run off and the bath cleaned and refilled two or three times during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by drip feed and hand as necessary. During the year three samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination all of which proved satisfactory.

The swimming bath at St. Weonards School has a capacity of 8,000 gallons and is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. The water is not changed during the season. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is by hand as necessary. During the year three samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination all of which proved satisfactory.

All swimming baths in the district are of the open-air type.

Section E. Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year:

(a)	by private enterprise ...	24
(b)	by the local authority ...	6

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

(a)	by private enterprise ...	70
(b)	by the local authority ...	6

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year ...	1
	(ii)	Number of familes dwelling therein ...	1
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	7
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	Nil
(c)	(i)	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 DEMOLISHED 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
			Number of separate dwellings contained therein ...	1
	Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings		Reported as closed upt to 31.12.64 ...	Nil
			Reported as closed since 31.12.64 ...	1
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the Year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Undertakings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961		No. of houses ...	9
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ...	9
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957		No. of houses ...	Nil
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ...	Nil
	Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957		No. of dwellings ...	Nil
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority		by owner ...	65
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a)	by owner ...	Nil
		(b)	by local authority ...	Nil
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than Unfit Houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts			..	1

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	2
Butchers	2
Guest Houses	22
Hotels	20
Inns and Public Houses	37
Liquid Food Manufacturers	1
Meat Products Manufacturers	2
Poultry Production Units	1
Restaurants and Cafes	6
School Kitchens	6
Shops	33
	132

The number of food premies 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

Food Preserving Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Purveyors	50
	52
Dairies	7

The number of inspections of registered food premises

114 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

105 of these were for the purpose of ice cream sampling and the remaining nine were routine visits to the registered dairies and food preserving establishments. No serious contraventions were found on any of these visits.

90 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 67 of these were placed in Provisional Grade I, 20 in Provisional Grade II and the remaining three in Provisional Grade III. On subsequent sampling of the three latter they were placed in either Grade I or Grade II.

Three samples of cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Bacteriological sampling of school milk supplies in the district is carried out on behalf of the Herefordshire County Council and 52 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The method of disposal of condemned food

The amount of food surrendered and condemned is normally small. It is treated with dye and taken to one of the Council's refuse tips and buried under supervision at a sufficient depth to prevent it being found by animals.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

1 cwt. 24 lbs. of canned soup, 39 lbs. of pork, 19 lbs. of beef, 10 lbs. of canned ham, and 8 lbs. of canned luncheon meat, were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) 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

	No. of Premises	Fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Regulation 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Butchers	2	2	2	2
Guest Houses	22	22	22	22
Hotels	20	20	20	20
Inns and Public Houses	37	-	-	-
Liquid Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Poultry Production Units	1	1	-	-
Restuarants and Cafes	6	6	6	6
School Kitchens	6	6	6	6
Shops	33	33	28	28
	130	93	87	87

91 visits were made under the provisions of these regulations during the year.

Action necessary regarding contraventions was in all cases undertaken informally,

In pursuance of the undertaking given in 1967 by the major Brewery in the area, the Kings Head, Llancloudy and the Three Horse Shoes, Llangarron have ceased business. Arrangements are being made by the same Brewers to close other premises in the area and at certain other premises improvement work is in progress.

A completely new School Meals kitchen was provided at Llangrove School.

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 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of 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	35	67	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	-	-
Total	36	68	6	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found :

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	-	-	1	-
Total	7	-	-	1	-