[Report 1970] / 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

1970

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 1970.

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 was touched on in passing in the Introduction to last year's Report and which follows on naturally from that Introduction.

Population Explosion

In 1650 the population of the world was 500 million, in 1850 1,000 million, in 1930 2,000 million, that is to say the first doubling took 200 years, the second 80. It has not yet reached 4,000 million, but due to greatly reduced mortality at all ages and particularly in infancy, in the underdeveloped world since the war, the present doubling time is about 35 years. If present trends continue, the decrease in the doubling time will continue to accelerate. 40% of the people of the underdeveloped world are under 15 years of age, and as these reproduce themselves in the next twenty years there will be the most spectacular growth in population yet experienced, with half as many again prospective parents at the end of the twenty years as at the beginning.

The population explosion is the result of medical technology, of death control exported by the developed world to the underdeveloped world. For example, in Ceylon the death rate at all ages fell from 22 in 1945 to 8 in 1968, as the result of control of malaria by DDT, and in the period 1940-50 death rates fell by 23% in Jamaica, 43% in Formosa, and 46% in Puerto Rico, and 24% in a sample of eighteen underdeveloped countries, as a result of control of cholera, malaria, smallpox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. So long as the birth rate exceeds the death rate the population will continue to grow, and these spectacular reductions in death rate have not been accompanied by similar reductions in birth rate.

Doubling times in the underdeveloped world range from 20 to 35 years. Examples of these are 31 years in Indonesia, 28 in Nigeria, 24 in Kenya and Turkey, 22 in Brazil, 20 in Costa Rica and the Philippines, and 19 in El Salvador. And every time a population doubles, food, power, transport, teachers, administrators, must be doubled too, just to keep standards at their previous level. But the people of the underdeveloped world have heard about the way of life in the developed world, and have seen it in magazines and films, and even on the television. They are not going to be happy with their present standards. Well, they are not going to be happy. A better name for the underdeveloped world would be the never to be developed world.

By contrast, in the developed world, doubling times range from 50 to 200 years. Examples of these are 175 years in Austria, 140 in Britain, 117 in Italy, 88 in Denmark, Norway, Poland and Spain, and 63 in Japan, Russia, and the United States. This is not to say that these countries do not have their problems. Most of them are overpopulated, by the criteron that they do not produce enough food to feed their populations. (At present they can buy food but when the food is no longer there they will not be able to do so). They also have a serious problem of population distribution with increasing overcrowding of the cities leading to increase in traffic congestion, slums, crime, unrest, and related problems.

The most urgent problem however is the problem of food. For the first time the food requirements of the increased world population exceeded world food production about 1958. Large transfers of food began to be made from the developed world to the underdeveloped world. With the increasing scarcity of food, economic laws of supply and demand began to operate in the underdeveloped world, with the bringing into production of marginal lands and reduced yields per acre. However, the resultant increase in food production kept pace with the increase in demand until 1965, when agricultural disasters, surely at least in part due to the methods adopted

to increase/

to increase production, wiped out this increase, and since that date there has been less to eat per head. Only ten countries in 1966 produced more than they ate, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Canada, France, New Zealand, Rumania, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States. All the rest, including the giants of China, India, and Russia, had to import food.

In the thirteen years from 1967 to 1980 the population of India is expected to rise by 200 millions. The mothers are already there, they are just not old enough to bear children. If India can't feed her population now, and there is not enough food in the world now, where is the food for that 200 million coming from?

In other parts of the world the situation is as serious, perhaps nowhere more than in the Catholic countries of Latin America. For example in Colombia the doubling time is 22 years. Before the arrival of death control a woman could expect to have two or three children survive to reproductive age if she went through ten pregnancies. Now medical technology keeps seven or eight of the ten alive, and where is the food coming from to feed them? In Costa Rica in 1966 half the population was under 15 years of age, and the doubling time was 20 years. In 1986 the population will be twice as great as in 1966. Where is the food coming from?

It is very hard to see any solution to the problem other than massive famines, which may occur within the next ten years. There will be more use of marginal land with consequent deterioration in yield per acre, and there will be the temptation to increase production by unsound methods which will lead to the permanent destruction of the land, or at least to damage which will take decades or even centuries to restore. There is nothing new about this. In the cradles of civilisation in the Middle East, deserts now occupy in many places what were once rich and productive farmlands. In Britain, the ploughing up of marginal land during the war had to be discontinued to prevent massive soil erosion. In the United States today, the agricultural value of the best farmland is declining at the rate of 1% per year, due to the methods adopted to obtain maximum production. We need not look to the sea to provide the extra food needed. The combination of overfishing and pollution makes it likely that the supply of fish will decline rather than increase. Western Europe is going to be very grateful for the surplus of agricultural production in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, which may tide things over until stability is achieved, if in fact stability is going to be achieved. But it will be increasingly difficult for these countries to send their food to us rather than to the starving in the underdeveloped world.

For Britain the implications are clear. We must continue to try to expand our agriculture, producing for maximum output the types of food apprpriate to our soil and climate, which we can produce in greatest quantity, and using methods which will retain, or if possible improve, the fertility of the soil. And we must try to set an example in greatly increased advocacy, publicity, and facilities, for contraception, remembering that if the developed world does not achieve a stable population level it has no right to demand of the underdeveloped world that it should do so.

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 Western 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.

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 rocks 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 1969	Ross RD 1970	E & W 1970
Area in acres	72,362	72,362	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,540	11,460	48,988,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	4,087	4,135	
Rateable Value	£271,626	£276,543	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,132	£1,152	
Live births			
Number	165	152	784,482
Rate per 1000 population	14.3	13.3	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.7	2.6	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	2	2	10,341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	12.0	13.0	13.0
Total live and still births	167	154	794,823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	1	14,269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	12.1	6.6	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	6.5	6.8	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	90.9	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	0.0	0.0	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0.0	0.0	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	12.0	13.0	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.18
Deaths			
Number	149	137	575,213
Rate per 1000 population	12.9	12.0	11.7

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	Sth Hfds 1969	Sth Hfds 1970	E & W 1970
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid year	37,560	37,380	48,988,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,506	12,719	
Rateable Value	£1,031,712	£1,058,567	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,299	£4,411	
Live births			
Number	556	483	784,482
Rate per 1000 population	14.8	12.9	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.5	5.6	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	8	7	10,341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.2	14.3	13.0
Total live and still births	564	490	794,823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	9	4	14,269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	16.2	8.3	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	15.7	8.8	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	21.3	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.8	6.2	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	7.2	4.1	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	21.3	18.4	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	1	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	2.04	0.18
Deaths			
Number	469	442	575,213
Rate per 1000 population	12.5	11.8	11.7

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	
1970	11460	80		152	137	15	95	

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
1970		80		152		137		15		95

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

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
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	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	

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	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
1970		180		483		442		41		221

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.

Ross R.D.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	83	65	148
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Total	85	67	152

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		2	2
Illegitimate			
Total		2	2

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

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	248	208	456
Illegitimate	13	14	27
Total	261	222	483

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1		1
Total	4	3	7

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

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

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate			
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

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

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
Malignant neoplasm, stomach		2																			1			1
Malignant neoplasm intestine		5																	1					4
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	8	1															1		3	1	3		1	
Malignant neoplasm breast		2																1		1				
Malignant neoplasm uterus		1																						1
Malignant neoplasm prostate	3																		1		1		1	
Other malignant neoplasms	3	4																2	1		1	1	1	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases		1																						1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	3																			1			3
Hypertensive disease	4	1																			2	1	2	
Ischaemic heart disease	20	13																	8		4	5	8	8
Other forms of heart disease	5	8																			1		4	8
Cerebrovascular disease	12	10								1								1	2	2	4		6	6
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	3																			1	1		2
Influenza	1	2																			1	1		1
Pneumonia	2	4																			2	1		3
Bronchitis and emphysema	3	2																			1	1	2	1
Asthma		1																						1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1																		1					

Intestinal obstruction and hernia		1								1																			
Other diseases of digestive system	1																										1		
Other diseases genito urinary system	1	1														1						1							
Symptons and ill-defined conditions	1	2																									1	2	
Motor vehicle accidents	1										1																		
All other accidents	1	1			1					1																			
Total All Causes	69	68	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	16	5	23	12	27	43					

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
Late effects of respiratory TB		1																						1
Other infective and parasitic diseases		1																						1
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	1	2															1							2
Malignant neoplasm stomach	1	3																	1			2		1
Malignant neoplasm intestine	3	9																1	1	1		2	2	5
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	19	3													1		2		5	2	5	1	6	
Malignant neoplasm, breast		7																1		2		2		2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		5																		2		1		2
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	5																		1		1		3	
Leukaemia	1																				1			
Other malignant neoplasms	11	15															2	5	2	4	4	2	3	4
Diabetes mellitus		1																				1		
Other endocrine, etc. diseases	1	2																	1					2
Anaemias		1																						1
Meningitis		1							1															
Other diseases of nervous system	2	1											1		1					1				
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	5																	1		3	2		3

Hypertensive disease	7	4																		1	1	3	2	3	1					
Ischaemic heart disease	55	31												1		4				19	1	12	9	19	21					
Other forms of heart disease	21	25						1														4	1	16	24					
Cerebrovascular disease	34	35							1	1						1	2			5	2	11	5	16	25					
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	8																		1		2	2	3	6					
Influenza	6	7																				4	3	2	4					
Pneumonia	13	22														1				1	3	7	3	4	16					
Bronchitis and emphysema	10	5														1						3	2	6	3					
Asthma		1																							1					
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1																		1		1			1					
Peptic Ulcer	2																					1		1						
Appendicitis		1																							1					
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1							1															1						
Cirrhosis of liver		1																					1							
Other diseases of digestive system	3													1										2						
Nephritis and nephrosis	1																					1								
Hyperplasia of prostate	2																							2						
Other diseases of genito urinary system	2	2													1							2			1					
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1	2																					1	1	1					
Other complications of pregnancy etc.		1											1																	
Congenital anomalies	1	2	1	1																	1									
Other causes of perinatal mortality		1		1																										
Symptons and ill-defined conditions	1	2																						1	2					
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1										3					1					1								
All other accidents	3	6			1			1		1				1						1					4					
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	1															1														
Total All Causes	225	217	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	-	5	1	13	10	41	20	66	42	91	136						

Ross R.D.

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross RD No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ross RD No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ross RD No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ross RD No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ross RD No.	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	0.45	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
1970	152	13.3	16.0	2	13.0	13.0	1	6.6	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	137	12.0	11.7

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.	R.D. 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
1970		13.3	16.0		13.0	13.0		6.6	18.2		0.00	0.18		12.0	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 1970 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 1950 - 69 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 1970 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
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7

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
1970		12.9	16.0		14.3	13.0		8.3	18.2		2.04	0.18		11.8	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 1970 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 1970

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
1970	9	0.79	0.62	20	1.75	1.74	22	1.92	1.62	33	2.88	2.84	17	1.48	0.75

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
1970		0.79	0.62		1.75	1.74		1.92	1.62		2.88	2.84		1.48	0.75

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, with death rates from cancer sub-divided 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 with 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 No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	Rate	Sth No.	Hfds 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
1069	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
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74	69	1.85	1.62	86	2.30	2.84	55	1.47	0.75

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds 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
1970		0.59	0.62		1.69	1.74		1.85	1.62		2.30	2.84		1.47	0.75

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, 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	912
Milk	134
Ice Cream	87
Faeces	42
Food	8
	1183

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Ross R.D.

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	-	-	-
1-	3	2	-	-
2-	6	6	1	-
3-	3	4	-	-
4-	2	4	1	-
5-	14	15	1	2
10-	1	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	31	31	3	2

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

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

	Infective Jaundice	
	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-
1-	-	-
2-	1	1
5-	3	5
10-	1	3
15-	1	1
20-	-	-
25-	-	2
35-	2	1
45-	1	1
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	9	14

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	2	3	-	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-	-
1-	11	12	-	1	-	-	5-	2	-
2-	20	15	-	-	1	-	15-	1	1
3-	21	26	-	-	-	-	45-	-	-
4-	22	21	-	-	1	-	65 and over	-	-
5-	68	68	-	-	1	3	Age unknown	-	-
10-	5	3	-	-	-	-			
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total	3	1
25 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Age unknown	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Total	152	149	-	1	3	3			

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F		M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-
6-	1	-	2-	1	1	-	-
9-	-	1	5-	3	5	-	-
1- year	-	1	10-	1	4	-	-
2-	2	2	15-	2	1	-	-
5-	-	1	20-	-	1	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	1	3	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	2	1	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	1	1	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	1	1
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-					
75 and over	-	-	Total	11	17	1	1
Age unknown	-	-					
Total	3	5					

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							
1970														

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	0.3		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
1970														

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 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 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
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2

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
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2

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 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.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area was satisfactory in quality and quantity from 1st February 1970 to 18th September 1970. Previous to the first date and following the second the underground water level was very low and 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 into the aeration tank to be mixed with the water obtained from the boreholes. Some deterioration in colour occurred following the emergency pumping arrangements: the chlorine dose was increased.

During the year 300 samples were taken from the Castlebrook supply of which 285 were satisfactory and 15 unsatisfactory as follows:

		Probable numbers Coliform group	per 100 ml Escherichia coli
10th April	Broad Oak, Garway.	25	0
6th July	Spinney, Symonds Yat.	3	1
28th Aug.	Wyeside Caravans, Bishopswood	3	3
	Church, St. Weonards	25	13
2nd Sept.	Church, St. Weonards	3	1
19th Oct.	Woodfield, Harewood End	5	3
2nd Nov.	Broad Oak, Garway	13	13
	New Inn, Gorsley	160	0
	Perryfield, St. Owens Cross	17	8
	Park View, Yatton	180+	180+
4th Nov.	Caven, Kings Caple	90	1
16th Nov.	Woodfield, Harewood End	5	5
	School, St. Weonards	25	8
23rd Nov.	School, St. Weonards	13	8
7th Dec.	Park View, Yatton	10	7

Investigation by the Herefordshire Water Board of the group of adverse reports dated on and following 2nd November 1970 revealed that this incident had been caused by the pumps from the deep wells at Castle Brook, with which was associated the chlorination mechanism, cutting out automatically unknown to the Water Board in the middle of the night when the reservoir at Deep Dean was full (a circumstance which in view of the low level of the water supply the Water Board had not anticipated) leaving water from the stream source going into the supply untreated. Following the incident the Water Board altered their chlorination procedure to prevent a recurrence.

In this connection the following extract from "European Standards for Drinking Water" (World Health Organisation 1961) is of relevance.

"Water circulating in the distribution system whether treated or not, should not contain any organism which may be of faecal origin. The presence of organisms of the coliform group should be considered as a fairly reliable indication of recent or old faecal pollution: it gives rise to concern and requires further investigation as to the source of the organisms.

"The presence of Escherichia coli should be considered as a sure indication of dangerous faecal pollution calling for immediate action."

During the year eleven samples were taken from the Gold Mine supply Hope Mansell, of which eight were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory as follows:

		Probable numbers coliform group	per 100 ml Escherichia coli
21st Jan.	Gold Mine, Hope Mansell	35	35
2nd Dec.	Gold Mine, Hope Mansell	35	35
9th Dec.	Gold Mine, Hope Mansell	5	3

It is hoped that the area served by this supply will connected to the main.

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.

42 samples were taken from private water supplies of which 20 proved unsatisfactory. In all instances where unsatisfactory results occurred appropriate advice was given with a view to remedial action being undertaken.

Six samples from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board were 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 levels of nitrate nitrogen found were as follows:

14th Jan.	5.8 parts per million
24th Feb.	8.7 parts per million
23rd Mar.	6.7 parts per million
14th Oct.	2.7 parts per million
10th Nov.	6.2 parts per million
24th Nov.	6.2 parts per million

These levels are within the limit recommended by the World Health Organisation for a public water supply but in view of the importance of the matter this investigation will be continued. There has already been a case of methaemoglobinaemia in a baby in North Lincolnshire from water with too high a level of nitrate nitrogen from this cause, and it has been necessary to supply pure water to mothers of young babies in that area.

There was no evidence of the presence of toxic metals in the samples submitted for chemical analysis.

Three small extensions of the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board were made during the year at Greytree, Hope Mansell, and Llancloudy.

2538 dwelling houses (7000 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 was completed during the year on connecting the Claytons area of Bridstow to the Wilton Sewage Disposal Works, and work was commenced on an extension to serve the Green Gates area of Bridstow.

The Claytons sewage disposal works has been closed, and when the Green Gates extension is completed the sewage disposal works serving the Council houses will also become obsolete and two unsatisfactory sewage disposal works will then have been closed.

The Department of the Environment have approved the Schemes for sewerage and sewage disposal for Whitchurch, Goodrich and Llangrove and for Brampton Abbotts. These approvals are very welcome, by reason of the heavy subsoil and sloping terrain and the great influx of visitors during the summer.

The Council were also considering during the year a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Upton Bishop.

Rivers and Streams

Routine samples of effluent are 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. It is difficult to summarise the results because of the complicated nature of the reports, but an attempt at an objective summary has been made by dividing these into five categories, a middle category, two extreme categories, and two categories intermediate between the middle category and the two extreme categories.

This summary is given below, together with a corresponding summary for the previous year, also drawn up as objectively as possible and utilising the same five categories.

	1969	1970
Satisfactory	6	17
Slightly unsatisfactory	4	6
Unsatisfactory	35	23
Very unsatisfactory	11	4
Grossly unsatisfactory	7	4
Total	63	54

It will be seen that there has been a welcome decrease in the category very unsatisfactory, and a welcome increase in the category satisfactory, as a result of the measures instituted by the Council following the report on the earlier results, but the figures are not yet satisfactory. No doubt the amount of pollution of the Wye occasioned by the Council's sewage disposal works is small as compared with the eutrophication occasioned by Hereford City's sewage disposal works and by run-off from chemical fertilisers from fields, but it is the cumulative effect of all the sources of pollution and eutrophication that is important, and there is no doubt that the amount of water crowfoot in the Wye, fertilised by the pollution and eutrophication of the river from all these sources, is steadily increasing.

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

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

Public Cleansing

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

A weekly kerbside collection (the collection having previously been fortnightly) was commenced on 15th June 1970 after the Council had purchaseda new continuous loading refuse vehicle.

Cesspool and septic tank emptying 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	8	Noise Nuisances	3
Animals	9	Other Nuisances	178
Animal Boarding Establishments	5	Offensive Smells	70
Ashbins and Ashpits	17	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	65
Bakehouses	7	Overcrowding	5
Camping Sites	3	Petroleum Stores	105
Caravans	27	Poultry	2
Civic Amenities Act	55	Public Lavatories	12
Dairies	6	Refuse	283
Dangerous Buildings	2	Refuse Tips	204
Drainage	69	Rodent Control	10
Factories with mechanical power	28	Salmonellosis	17
Fire Escapes	7	Schools	5
Fireworks	8	Schools (Milk Sampling)	55
Food Hygiene	149	Scrap Metal Dealer	1
Food Poisoning	4	Sewage Disposal Works	13
Food Premises	126	Sewage Disposal Works (Effluent Sampling)	34
Housing Consolidated Regulations	1	Sewers	1
Housing Other	82	Smoke	6
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	51	Stalls	4
Ice Cream Registered Premises	116	Swimming Baths and Pools	21
Infectious Disease	22	Unsound Food	13
Infestation	11	Water Courses	2
Insects	4	Water Supply	16
Investigation re Improvement Grants	4	Water Supply (Sampling)	428
Licensed Premises	37	Total	2411

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	6	1
Retail Shops	4	13	4
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	11	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Total	6	30	6

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	14
Retail Shops	38
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	58
Canteens	-
Fuel Stotage Depots	-
Total	110
Total Males	27
Total Females	83

No accidents were reported during the year and there were no applications for exemptions.

Informal action is securing compliance with the Act and there were no prosecutions.

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

One complaint was received during the year regarding a smoke nuisance from a central heating boiler. Investigation revealed that the wrong grade of oil was being used.

Noise Abatement

Following formal action by the Council regarding a severe noise nuisance caused within the District by a Paper Mill outside the District, the firm concerned purchased the two dwellings whose occupants were most affected by the noise and the dwellings were vacated.

Nuisance from Smell and Dust

Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm operating broiler houses in close proximity to two dwellings and causing a severe nuisance from smell and dust.

The complaint for non-abatement of the nuisance was heard by the Magistrates and the defendants were ordered not to restock the two chicken houses after the present stock was removed, to clear the chicken houses in any event within ten weeks, and not to restock the chicken houses thereafter while the dwellings were occupied. Costs totalling 150 guineas were awarded against the Company and the Managing Director.

The Minister's decision regarding a Planning Enquiry held in the previous year into a proposal to erect two further turkey fattening houses on an existing site in close proximity to two dwellings which were already suffering severe nuisance was announced. The Council had supported the Planning Authority in refusing planning approval on public health grounds, and the Minister upheld this refusal.

A petition was received at the end of the year regarding nuisance from dust and smell, including the smell of burning, emanating from a turkey fattening unit in the District, and the matter is being investigated.

There is a very serious problem in the district from nuisances of this 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 astonishment that, even where severe nuisance is known to exist, 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 is supplied with water from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is daily by hand as necessary. During the year 17 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. The first sample taken was unsatisfactory (2/2) and remedial action was immediately taken. All subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

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. Filtration is continuous. Chlorination is automatic, supplemented by hand chlorination as necessary. During the year seven samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination, six of which proved satisfactory. The remaining sample was very unsatisfactory (180/0) and the cause of this was traced to a fault in the chlorination plant.

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 6 samples of 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 7 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. The first sample taken was unsatisfactory (8/5) and remedial action was immediately taken. All subsequent samples 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 ...	42
(b)	by the Local Authority ...	6

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

(a)	by private enterprise ...	56
(b)	by the Local Authority ...	10

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings 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)		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

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 ...	11
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein ...	11
	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 ...	62
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a)by owner ...	Nil
		(b)by local authority ...	Nil
	Previously included in a Closing Order which has been or will be determined under Section 27 Housing Act 1957	...	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
Holiday Camps	1
Hotels	19
Licensed Premises	32
Liquid Food Manufacturers	1
Meat Product Manufacturers	2
Poultry Production Units	1
Restaurants and Cafes	9
Schools	17
Shops and Kiosks	43
Village Halls	7
Total	158

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

Food Preserving Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Purveyors	49
	51
Dairies	8

The number of inspections of registered food premises

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

116 of these were to registered ice cream purveyors and the remaining eight were routine visits to registered dairies and food preserving manufacturers. No serious contraventions were found on any of these visits.

81 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 53 of these were placed in Provisional Grade I, 22 in Grade II, five in Grade III, and the remaining one in Grade IV. In the case of Grade IV sample the retailer voluntarily surrendered the remainder of the ice cream stock. On subsequent sampling of ice cream from the premises where Grade III results were obtained the samples were placed in either Grade I or Grade II.

Bacteriological sampling of school milk supplies in the District is carried out on behalf of the Herefordshire County Council and 59 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

As a result of three deep freezes breaking down 288 pieces of ice cream and 3 cwt 62 lbs. of assorted frozen foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

45 lbs. of canned tomatoes, 10 lbs. of canned ham and 7 lbs. of semolina powder were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

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

There are no premises which require 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
Holiday Camps	1	1	1	1
Hotels	19	19	19	19
Licensed Premises	32			
Liquid Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Meat Products Manufacturers	2	2	2	2
Poultry Production Units	1	1		
Restaurants and Cafes	9	8	9	9
School Kitchens	17			
Shops and Kiosks	43	42	30	30
Village Halls	7			
Total	158	100	88	88

149 visits were made under the provision of these regulations during the year.

The case of one unsatisfactory hotel kitchen was referred to the Council but in the remaining cases action necessary regarding contraventions was undertaken informally. This action resulted in remedial works, which involved mainly cleaning and redecoration, being carried out at fifteen premises, and at six others work is in progress.

In pursuance of the undertaking given in 1967 by the major brewery in the area the Grove Inn, Symonds Yat has ceased business. At certain other premises improvement work is in progress.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about 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	37	28	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	-	-	-
Total	38	28	3	-

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 (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	4	-	-	-
Total	3	5	-	-	-