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Contributors

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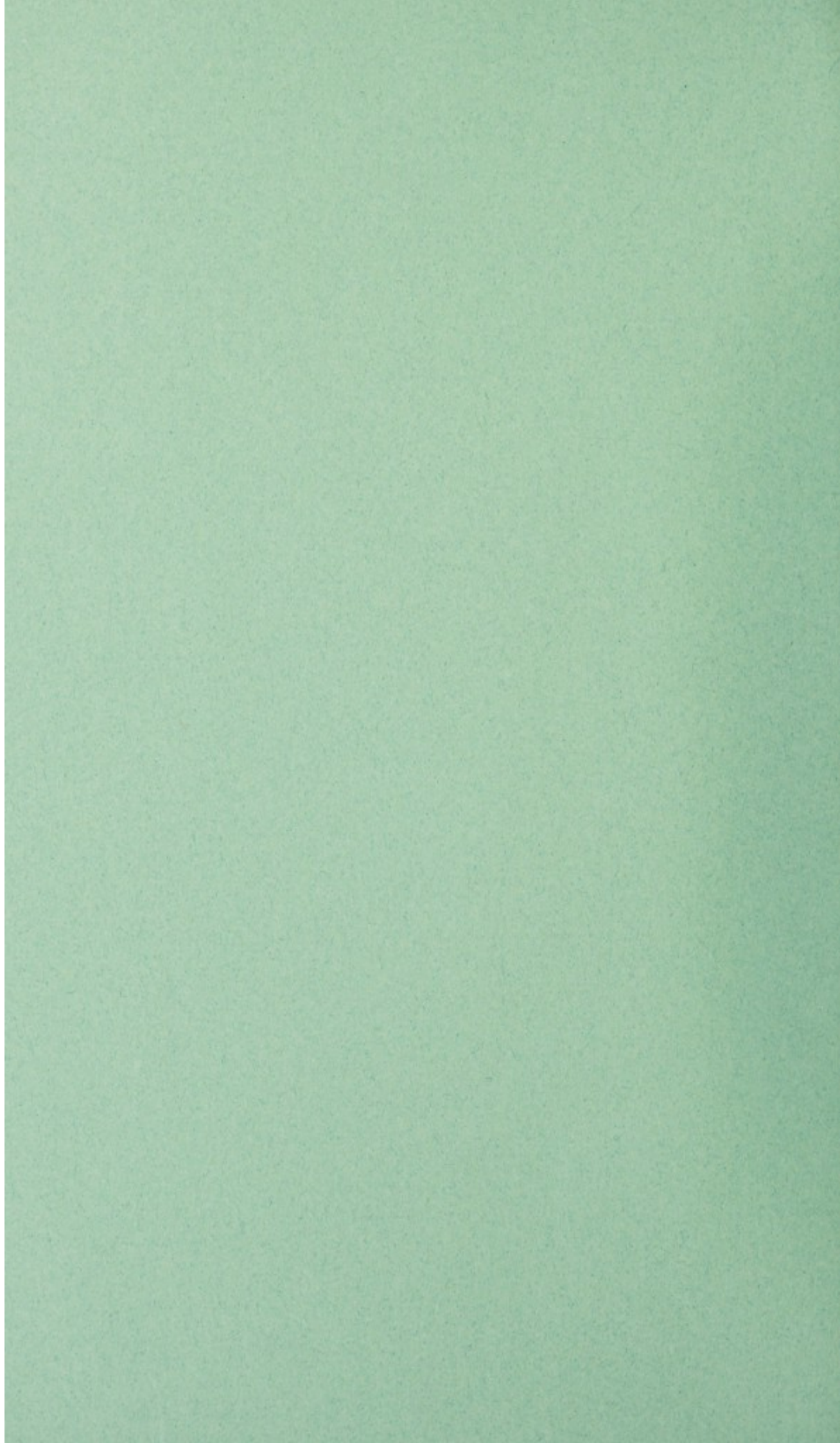
I



ROSS AND WHITCHURCH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1972

I



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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 1972.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss the most important psychological disease affecting the developed nations.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Smoking

If smoking is a drug addiction, then it is a psychological disease. The word "drug" is used in three different ways. First it is used to describe therapeutic substances such as cardiac reactants and anticoagulants, then it is used to describe drugs of addiction, such as heroin, and finally it is used to describe substances which the society in question does not approve of, such as cannabis. If smoking fits into any of these categories, it is into the second, that of drugs of addiction. The word "addiction" is used in two different ways, psychological addiction and physical addiction. Psychological addiction means the desire to take the drug regularly for the pleasant effects which taking it brings, physical addiction means the need to take the drug continually for the very unpleasant effects which giving it up produces. While some smokers have only a psychological addiction, there can be no doubt that most have a physical addiction, and there can be no other explanation for persisting in something which causes so much disease and death. By contrast drinking is usually not a physical addiction, and in many cases not even a psychological addiction, and the amount of disease and death caused by drinking is very much less, and cannabis is never a physical addiction and in the majority of cases not even a psychological addiction, and there is no evidence of it causing any disease or deaths at all.

The possibility of smoking being the main cause of lung cancer was first raised because of the great increase in the disease, which was not accompanied by any comparable increase in other forms of cancer. In 1922 there were 612 deaths from lung cancer in England and Wales, in 1931 2,286, and in 1940 5,227, and between 1950 and 1972 deaths increased from 12,241 to 31,649 that is by 158.6%, and the death rate from 0.28 to 0.65, while deaths from other forms of cancer increased from 73,029 to 87,304 that is by 19.5%, and the death rate from 1.67 to 1.78. It was only from 1966 that the death rate from other forms of cancer increased at all, having remained absolutely steady between 1.65 and 1.68 from 1950 to 1965, this increase, which is itself significant, though very much smaller than that from lung cancer, including an increase in deaths from breast cancer from 7,927 to 11,149, or of 40.6%, probably associated with the continuing decline in breast feeding, and an increase in deaths from leukaemia from 1,832 to 3,125, or of 70.6%, probably associated with increased radioactivity in the environment from fallout from testing thermonuclear weapons.

The original report by Doll and Bradford Hill on the connection between smoking and lung cancer appeared in 1950 and even then the moral was perfectly clear for any one who took the trouble to read the Report. Among a group of 709 men and women with lung cancer a much smaller percentage were non-smokers and a much larger percentage heavy smokers than among a similar group without lung cancer. The risk of lung cancer was 25 times as great for men and 13 times as great for women who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day as for non-smokers. Since then more than thirty investigations in ten countries have shown that when previous smoking habits of patients with lung cancer are analysed there are many more heavy smokers and many fewer light smokers and non-smokers than among matched controls. These investigations have consistently demonstrated a direct association between the number of cigarettes smoked and the incidence of lung cancer. In another type of investigation the smoking habits of large numbers of people are recorded during life and when they die the causes of death are ascertained. Eight investigations of this type are in close agreement in showing a steady rise in lung cancer with increasing number of cigarettes smoked. These investigations are being carried out on a very large scale, the four largest involving 1,003,000 American men and women aged 35 - 84 since 1959, 294,000 American ex-servicemen and women since 1957, 92,000 Canadian ex-servicemen and women since 1955, and 41,000 British doctors since 1951.

The same type of investigation has been carried out into the connection between smoking and chronic bronchitis. Surveys in many countries have shown a close relationship in both men and women between the number of cigarettes smoked and the frequency of chronic bronchitis. Several recent reports have shown that death rates from chronic bronchitis rise with increasing number of cigarettes smoked. In the survey of British doctors deaths from chronic bronchitis among those who had smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day were over twenty times more common than in non-smokers and the findings in the American and Canadian ex-servicemen's studies were similar. It may be argued that chronic bronchitis is not increasing (28,631 persons died in England and Wales in 1972) but what is happening is that the improvement in mortality which would be expected from the removal of other environmental causes is being balanced by the worsening in mortality due to smoking. This is confirmed by the sex ratio of deaths which was 1.2 for men as compared with women in 1916-20 and rose steadily to 5.1 in 1956-60. This sex ratio is remarkably similar to that for lung cancer which rose from 1.7 to 7.6 over the same period, and the two show the effect of the earlier increase in smoking in men. Both have now fallen slightly to 5.0 for bronchitis and 7.2 for lung cancer, showing the effect of the later increase in smoking in women.

All the four major prospective investigations have also shown that the risk of dying of coronary heart disease is greater among smokers than among non-smokers. The risk among smokers is two or three times as high at younger ages, and about one and a half times as high at older ages. These increases are not so high proportionately as those for lung cancer or chronic bronchitis but since the disease is so common the number of deaths involved is very large. In the four investigations between one third and one half of the excess deaths from all causes in smokers were due to coronary heart disease.

How many deaths are due to smoking and what is the consequent reduction in life expectation? The great majority of lung cancer deaths are due to smoking. Lung cancer does occur in non-smokers but it is very uncommon and is of a different form microscopically from the two forms found in smokers. It is also a reasonable assumption to regard the excess of male over female deaths in chronic bronchitis and in coronary heart disease as due to smoking. In 1972 there were 31,649 deaths from lung cancer in England and Wales, 21,588 deaths from chronic bronchitis in men and 7043 in women, a male excess of 14,545 deaths, and 87,478 deaths from coronary heart disease in men and 64,207 in women, a male excess of 23,271 deaths. The lung cancer deaths and the male excess in chronic bronchitis and in coronary heart disease, add up to 69,465 deaths out of 591,907 deaths from all causes, and they can almost all be debited to that half of the population which smoke more than 10 cigarettes a day, so one half of the population has 261,221 deaths and the other 330,686. This represents an enormous reduction in life expectation. From the survey of 441,000 American men aged 35 - 84 in 1959 it has been calculated that the smoker of 10 - 19 cigarettes a day has a reduced expectation below the non-smoker of 5.5 years, and American mortality, always lower than British, is improving, thanks to the much more active antismoking measures of the American Department of Health. It is likely therefore that reduced expectation in Britain will be very much greater.

The medical profession was quick to appreciate the significance of these figures and between 1951 and 1965 about half of the British doctors who previously smoked cigarettes stopped smoking them. As a result the death rate of male British doctors aged 35 - 64 fell by 10% in causes related to smoking, by 17% in causes not related to smoking, and by 12% in all causes, while that of the total male population rose by 7% in causes related to smoking and fell by 17% in causes not related to smoking and by 3% in all causes. Since the publication of the first Report on Smoking and Lung Cancer of the Royal College of Physicians there has been a decrease in the percentage of men smoking in the Registrar General's Social Classes I II and III, who might be expected to take notice of the Report, but not in Social Classes IV and V, and there has been an increase in the amount smoked by smokers.

Meanwhile the politicians remain inactive. £1,000,000 is spent annually on the campaign against the 7,000 annual road deaths, £100,000 on that against the 70,000 annual smoking deaths, or 100 times less per death. A former Minister of Health in a Conservative Government wrote "Smokers contribute £1,000 million annually to the Exchequer, and no one knows better than the Government that they simply cannot afford to lose so much". A Labour Minister wrote "The introduction of a meaningful differential tax on cigarettes would be bound to have a seriously detrimental effect on the total revenue obtainable from tobacco. The object of such a tax would be to reduce cigarette smoking, and thus the capacity of the tobacco duty to produce revenue would be eroded".

Obviously prohibition is impracticable. Smoking is much more addictive than drinking and the resultant increase in crime would make Prohibition in America look like a children's picnic. But at least the politicians could prohibit all advertising. We may permit a dangerous drug addiction but we need not encourage it.

JOHN SLIGH

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 AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaRoss R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ross RD</u> 1971	<u>Ross RD</u> 1972	<u>E & W</u> 1972
Area in acres	72,362	72,362	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,380	11,340	49,029,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	4,171	4,122	
Rateable Value	£278,540	£284,432	
Live births			
Number	142	151	725,440
Rate per 1000 population	12.5	13.3	14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.7	6.6	8.6
Stillbirths			
Number	0	1	8,799
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.0	6.6	12.0
Total live and still births	142	152	734,239
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	2	12,494
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	28.2	13.2	17.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	30.5	14.2	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	21.1
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	28.2	6.6	11.5
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	28.2	6.6	9.8
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	28.2	13.2	21.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	111
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.15
Deaths			
Number	146	172	591,907
Rate per 1000 population	12.8	15.2	12.1

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1971	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1972	<u>E & W</u> 1972
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	36,290	36,320	49,029,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,853	12,935	
Rateable Value	£1,066,102	£1,078,161	
Live births			
Number	509	507	725,440
Rate per 1,000 population	14.0	14.0	14.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.5	6.7	8.6
Stillbirths			
Number	4	10	8,799
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	7.8	19.3	12.0
Total live and still births	513	517	734,239
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	10	10	12,494
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	19.6	19.7	17.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	18.9	19.0	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	30.3	29.4	21.1
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	11.8	15.8	11.5
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	9.8	13.8	9.8
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	17.5	32.9	21.7
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	111
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.15
Deaths			
Number	458	533	591,907
Rate per 1000 population	12.6	14.7	12.1

Ross R.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
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	
1971	11380	80		142	146	- 4	76	
1972	11340	40		151	172	- 21	19	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	<u>Decrease</u>						<u>Increase</u>			
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	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
1971		80		142		146		- 4		76
1972		40		151		172		- 21		19

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	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	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	
1971	36290	1090		509	458	51	1141	
1972	36320		30	507	533	- 26		56

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural</u> <u>Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>	
	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221
1971		1090		509		458		51		1141
1972		- 30		507		533		- 26		- 56

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the period 1950-59 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

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	68	73	141
Illegitimate	6	4	10
Total	74	77	151

Stillbirths

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

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

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

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

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

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

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

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	243	230	473
Illegitimate	19	15	34
Total	262	245	507

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	7	8
Illegitimate		2	2
Total	1	9	10

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	7	3	10

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	5	3	8

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	1	6
Illegitimate		1	1
Total	5	2	7

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	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
1971	142	12.5	16.0	0	0.0	12.5	4	28.2	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	146	12.8	11.6
1972	151	13.3	14.8	1	6.6	12.0	2	13.2	17.2	0	0.00	0.15	172	15.2	12.1

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ross Tot- al	R.D. Av Ann	E&W Av Ann	Ross Tot- al	R.D. Av Ann	E&W Av Ann	Ross Tot- al	R.D. Av Ann	E&W Av Ann	Ross Tot- al	R.D. Av Ann	E&W Av Ann	Ross Tot- al	R.D. Av Ann	E&W Av Ann
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	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
1971	142	12.5	16.0	0	0.0	12.5	4	28.2	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	146	12.8	11.6
1972	151	13.3	14.8	1	6.6	12.0	2	13.2	17.2	0	0.00	0.15	172	15.2	12.1

The following comments may be made:

Taking the period 1950-69 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 1972 being 1.24. The average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales. The average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales. The number of pregnancies is too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the one death which occurred in 1950-69 produced an average rate corresponding to 59.1% of that for England and Wales. 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 1972 being 0.88.

It should be noted that only twice in the period 1950-72 has the death rate for England and Wales been higher than in 1972, and one of these years was 1963, the year of the Great Freeze. This illustrates how little improved health is connected with improved treatment services, it being corrected rather with improved environmental and health education services. Improved treatment services are no substitute for a healthy environment for mind and body, nor for adherence to the simple rules of natural diet, moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of tobacco, and regular exercise.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9
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
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6
1972	507	14.0		10	19.3		10	19.7		0	0.00		533	14.7	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W	Sth	Hfds	E&W
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7
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
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6
1972	507	14.0		10	19.3		10	19.7		0	0.00		533	14.7	

The following comments may be made

Taking the period 1950-69 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 1972 for all the districts being above unity. The average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales. The average infant mortality rate was the same as that for England and Wales. The number of pregnancies is too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred in 1950-69 produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales. 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 1972 for all the four districts being below unity.

It should be noted that only twice in the period 1950-72 has the death rate for England and Wales been higher than in 1972, and one of these years was 1963, the year of the Great Freeze. This illustrates how little improved health is connected with improved treatment services, it being connected rather with improved environmental and health education services. Improved treatment services are no substitute for a healthy environment for mind and body, nor for adherence to the simple rules of natural diet, moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of tobacco and regular exercise.

Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	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
1971	5	0.44	0.63	26	2.28	1.76	24	2.11	1.64	23	2.02	2.93	14	1.23	0.73
1972	3	0.26	0.65	28	2.47	1.78	23	2.03	1.67	54	4.76	3.09	9	0.79	0.74

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Tot- al No.	RD Ann Rate	E&W Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	RD Ann Rate	E&W Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	RD Ann Rate	E&W Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	RD Ann Rate	E&W Ann Rate	Tot- al No.	RD Ann Rate	E&W Ann Rate
50-59	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
60-69	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
50-69	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	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
1971	5	0.44	0.63	26	2.28	1.76	24	2.11	1.64	23	2.02	2.93	14	1.23	0.73
1972	3	0.26	0.65	28	2.47	1.78	23	2.03	1.67	54	4.76	3.09	9	0.79	0.74

The following comments may be made.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 65.7% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1972, are shown, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer. 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, in which the rise was much less. Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales. Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales. Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales. Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales. These two rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change in the fashion of diagnosis.

Between 1950 and 1972 the death rate for England and Wales from lung cancer increased from 0.28 to 0.65, that is by 132.1%, from other cancer from 1.67 to 1.78, that is by 6.6%, from cerebrovascular disease from 1.48 to 1.67, that is by 12.8%, and from all cardiac disease from 3.46 to 3.83, that is by 10.7%. As already stated improved health is not connected with improved treatment services, but with improved environmental and health education services, a healthy environment for mind and body, natural diet, moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of tobacco, and regular exercise.

South Herefordshire

Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74	72	1.92	1.63	112	2.98	2.86	48	1.28	0.78
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
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76	81	2.23	1.64	89	2.45	2.93	46	1.27	0.73
1972	16	0.44	0.65	87	2.40	1.78	68	1.87	1.67	139	3.83	3.09	42	1.16	0.74

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW	Sth	Hfds	EW
	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av	Tot-	Av	Av
	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann	al	Ann	Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
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	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
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76	81	2.23	1.64	89	2.45	2.93	46	1.27	0.73
1972	16	0.44	0.65	87	2.40	1.78	68	1.87	1.67	139	3.83	3.09	42	1.16	0.74

The following comments may be made.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 65.7% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1972, are shown, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer. 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, in which the rise was much less. Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales. Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales. Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales. Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales. These two rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly if not entirely due to a change in the pattern of diagnosis.

It should be noted that between 1950 and 1972 the death rate for England and Wales from lung cancer increased from 0.28 to 0.65, that is by 132.1%, from other cancer from 1.67 to 1.78, that is by 6.6%, from cerebrovascular disease from 1.48 to 1.67, that is by 12.8%, and from all cardiac disease from 3.46 to 3.83, that is by 10.7%. As already stated, improved health is not connected with improved treatment services, but with improved environmental and health education services, a healthy environment for mind and body, natural diet, moderation in eating and drinking, avoidance of tobacco, and regular exercise.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3 Hospital and Specialist Services

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

Part IIILocal 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

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

Part IVGeneral 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. Telephone Hereford 5606

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4696
 Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported during the year as follows:-

Water	587
Milk	70
Faeces	59
Ice Cream	27
	<hr/>
	743

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Ross R.D.

Infectious Diseases

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

	Food Poisoning			Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-
5-	-	-	1-	-	-
15-	1	2	2-	-	-
45-	-	-	5-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	10-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	15-	-	-
Total	1	2	20-	-	-
			25-	-	-
			35-	-	-
			45-	-	-
			55-	-	-
			65-	1	-
			75 and over	-	-
			Age unknown	-	-
			Total	1	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth Herefordshire
Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever		Dysentery	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	2	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	2	-	-	-	1
2-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3-	1	-	-	-	1	-
4-	2	1	-	1	1	-
5-	10	6	-	2	-	-
10	2	-	-	-	1	1
15-	-	1	-	-	-	1
25 and over	-	-	-	-	3	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17	10	-	3	6	5

	Whooping Cough			Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis			
	M	F		M	F	Respiratory		Other	
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-	-	-	2-	2	-	-	-	-	-
9-	-	-	5-	6	5	-	-	-	-
1- year	-	-	10-	2	5	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	15-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	2	-	20-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	25-	1	3	-	2	-	-
15-	-	-	35-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	45-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	3	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	Total	12	14	3	2	1	-
75 and over	-	-							
Age unknown	-	-							
Total	2	-							

Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death = 1 male

Food Poisoning

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

Ross R.D.

Tuberculosis

Year	Notifications						Deaths							
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	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	1
1966		1	1				1							
1967		1	1				1							
1968	1		1				1							
1969		1	1				1							
1970														
1971	1		1				1							
1972	1		1				1	2		2		1	1	3

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

Year	Notifications						Deaths							
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total		Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	
50-59	4.5	2.8	7.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	8.9	1.3	0.4	1.7				1.7
60-69	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.1		0.4
50-69	2.6	1.7	4.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.3	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1		0.1
1970														
1971	1		1				1							
1972	1		1				1	2		2		1	1	3

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 HerefordshireTuberculosis

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>							
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				
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	3	11	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
1971	2		2				2							
1972	3	2	5	1		1	6	3		3		1	1	4

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	<u>Notifications</u>						<u>Deaths</u>							
	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>			<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fe-</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>			<u>male</u>				
50-59	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
60-69	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
50-69	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
1971	2		2				2							
1972	3	2	5	1		1	6	3		3		1	1	4

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 conclusion 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 generally satisfactory in quality and quantity during the middle part of the year. Until the beginning of February and from July onwards the underground water level in the Castlebrook boreholes was very low and in order to maintain the supply it was necessary to introduce 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. From the middle of January the Castlebrook supply has also been augmented by water from the river at Hereford received via the new Aconbury reservoir.

Deterioration in colour occurred while water was being pumped from the Castle Brook and this was particularly bad at the end of the year when numerous complaints were received. These complaints were entirely justified as at that time there was not only discolouration but an enormous amount of sediment actually present in the water and the Council took the matter up formally with the Water Board as the supply was not considered to be pure and wholesome on account of this sediment.

The Council were also concerned regarding the frequent lack of chlorine in the system but following representations by them the chlorine dose was increased in the latter part of the year.

During the year 160 bacteriological samples were taken from the Castlebrook supply of which 138 were sterile. Of the 22 non-sterile samples three were unsatisfactory as follows:

		<u>Probable numbers Coliform group</u>	<u>per 100 ml Escherichia coli</u>
8th August	Foy	3	1
13th Sept.	Bishopswood	11	
11th Oct.	Wilton	5	1

Five bacteriological samples were taken from the Goldmine supply during the year, two of which were unsatisfactory. The Water Board were therefore requested to accelerate their programme for supplying the area from the Castlebrook supply and the necessary connections were complete at the end of the year.

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 conditions, a check on the chlorination at the sources, and flushing out of dead-end mains, followed by resampling.

Three samples were taken for chemical analysis from the mains of the Herefordshire Water Board 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:-

5th Jan.	6.2 parts per million
25th Jan.	8.0 parts per million
21st Nov.	6.0 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 the investigation will be continued.

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

22 samples were taken from private water supplies of which 12 proved unsatisfactory. In all instances where unsatisfactory results occurred appropriate advice was given with a view to remedial action being undertaken. In one such case the water supply to a hotel which was taken from a shallow well was remedied by the installation of a porcelain filtration plant.

2991 houses (8,200 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 the provision of sewerage at Brampton Abbots and Greytree and on the extension to the existing sewer at Hildersley. These sewers have been connected to the Urban District Council's sewage disposal works and the unsatisfactory sewage disposal works at Hildersley has been closed.

Work has progressed well on the provision of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Whitchurch, Goodrich, and Llangrove since it was commenced during the year. This scheme will eliminate the unsatisfactory sewage disposal works at Ridgeway Crescent, Whitchurch, Goodrich Village, Dean Swift Close, Goodrich, and Herberts Hill, Llangerron.

During the year the Council approved sewerage and sewage disposal schemes to include Walford, Weston-under-Penyard, and Lea, and a scheme for the Gorsley area. These schemes are much needed and will eliminate small sewage disposal works at Walford, Weston-under-Penyard, Aston Ingham, and Gorsley.

The small sewage disposal works serving the council houses at Monkton Place, Llanwarne, is to have its effluent taken to land irrigation rather than to the stream and work on it should commence early in the new year.

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 watercourses. 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 them 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 corresponding summaries for the three previous years, also drawn up as objectively as possible and utilising the same five categories.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Satisfactory	6	17	18	8
Slightly unsatisfactory	4	6	3	
Unsatisfactory	35	23	21	10
Very unsatisfactory	11	4	7	7
Grossly unsatisfactory	7	4	3	1
	<u>63</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>26</u>

It will be seen that the welcome decrease in the category very unsatisfactory and the welcome increase in the category satisfactory which followed the measures instituted by the Council following the report on the 1969 results, have been maintained but the figures are not yet satisfactory. The further improvement which may be expected following the progressive elimination of the Council's smaller and less satisfactory sewage disposal works and which incidentally is responsible for the smaller number of samples, has not yet made itself apparent. 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 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 watercourse 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

24 pail closets or privies were converted, sixteen with the assistance of grants and eight without grant aid.

Public Cleansing

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

Two continuous loading refuse vehicles are used for refuse collection by the Council and the refuse from the areas which are inaccessible to these is collected by a Contractor using a 4 cu yd side loading refuse vehicle.

The tractor loader which was purchased last year has secured a vast improvement in the standard of the tips and controlled tipping is practised.

At the end of the year the Council agreed to the replacement of dustbin lids after the emptying of the dustbins.

In June a scheme was instituted for cesspool emptying by which owner occupiers could have their tanks emptied by a specialist firm and at a price negotiated by the Council. The price was fixed for a period of twelve months and many have taken advantage of this scheme.

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	64	Noise	12
Animal Boarding Establishments	5	Nuisances	136
Animals	16	Offensive Smells	35
Bakehouses	5	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	23
Camping Sites	7	Overcrowding	5
Caravans	74	Petroleum Stores	144
Civic Amenities Act	158	Poultry	1
Dangerous Buildings	12	Refuse	81
Drainage	58	Refuse Tips	122
Factories	51	Rodent Control	12
Fire Escapes	4	Salmonellosis	2
Food Hygiene Regulations	213	Sanitary Conveniences	27
Food Premises	204	Schools	25
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	120	Scrap Metal	12
Housing	200	Sewage Disposal Plants	8
Ice Cream	65	Sewage Disposal Plants	
Infectious Disease	53	Effluent Sampling	24
Infestation	15	Swimming Baths and Pools	6
Licensed Premises	33	Unsound Food	19
Milk Supplies	26	Water Courses	1
		Water Supply	263
		Total	2341

General Notes

58 sites in the area were used for dumping purposes during the year. A licence for one site has been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936. The estimated maximum number of persons resident in the area at any one time during the summer season was 400.

Shops and OfficesThe Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963Table A

Class of Premises	Number of newly registered premises 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	-	6	-
Retail Shops	-	9	-
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	12	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Total	3	27	3

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises	...	23
--	-----	----

Table CAnalysis by Workplace of persons employed in registered premises at the end of the year

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	22
Retail Shops	38
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	-
Catering Establishments open to the public	91
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	151
Total Males	41
Total Females	110

One accident was reported during the year and there were no applications for exemption.

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 for 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 any one time during the summer season was 400.

Caravan Sites

Licences for 11 sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

Nuisance from Noise

As the extent of the work being carried on at the Ross Rifle Range by the War Department, details of which work had never been given to the public, became visible at a distance, concern began to be expressed by ratepayers living in the bowl containing the Range, who had suffered very severely from nuisance from noise from the Range before it was closed, about the likely increase in nuisance from noise from the Range when it was reopened.

The War Department at first stated that the use of the Range in the year before it was closed had been exceptional, and gave assurances that it would not be used so much when it was reopened, but later their position altered without notice, and the assurance became one that it would not be used more than in 1970, the year of very heavy usage before it was closed. What gives even more cause for concern is that this assurance was always given in terms of days of use, and never in terms of numbers of rounds fired. The number of days of use stated, 185, is itself very heavy, being the equivalent of use every day during four summer months and every Saturday and Sunday during the remaining eight, and this refusal to give an assurance in terms of rounds fired is particularly disturbing in view of the rumours, finally confirmed by the War Department, that the operation of the targets is to be made automatic, which will enable a vastly greater number of persons to use the Range in a given time, in view of the bringing of persons to use the Range from vastly greater distances than in the past, and in view of the closing down of many other Ranges, which is bound to put greater pressure on those Ranges remaining.

Continual vigilance will be required to ensure that the War Department's assurance that the Range will not be used more than in 1970 means that more rounds will not be fired than in 1970, which is what any sensible person would take it to mean, as there is a very real danger, particularly in view of the increase in the use of automatic weapons, of the Range becoming, for those living in the bowl containing the Range, a very severe noise nuisance.

Nuisance from Smoke and Smell

Complaints were received regarding nuisance from smoke and smell caused by the burning of poultry carcasses at two intensive poultry units in the District.

Informal action by the Council's officers secured an improvement.

There is a 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 and egg production units situated anywhere within 200 metres of dwelling houses will be refused in the future. It is a matter for astonishment that even where severe nuisance exists, and is known to exist, the owners and operators have had no hesitation in applying for planning permission to build more units on the sites in question.

Nuisances Generally

Nuisances dealt with during the year were of a general nature but a complaint was received from a school in the District whose playing fields were adjacent to the dual carriageway that these were being used as a public lavatory by motorists.

The complaint was justified but it highlights the need for the provision of public lavatories along the A40 dual carriageway and at the end of the year the Council were asking the Department of Environment and the Herefordshire County Council for help in the provision of public lavatories. This issue of the lack of public lavatories along busy main roads is a national one which will not be dealt with by the central authority overlooking its existence.

Civic Amenities Act 1967

Numerous accumulations of refuse illegally dumped have been cleared during the year. It is essential that where the Council's officers are successful in tracing the culprits they should be prosecuted and given a punitive fine. The illegal dumping of refuse is something which is likely to grow rapidly if it is not clear to all that it will be severely dealt with.

The recognised laybys are cleansed weekly but there are numerous unofficial laybys in the District which have had to receive similar attention and due to the temporary nature of some of these, the surfaces are poor and are even more difficult to cleanse than the official laybys. These unofficial laybys seem to encourage illegal dumping. It is considered that in view of the District being in a tourist area many more laybys of a recognised standard, together with facilities for the deposit of litter, should be provided.

Public Swimming Baths

The swimming pool at Glewstone Court Country Club, Merstow, 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 one sample of water was taken for bacteriological examination and this 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 one sample of water was taken for bacteriological examination and this proved satisfactory.

Both these baths are now used by Club members only and their use has therefore decreased.

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 no samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination as the fabric of the pool was damaged and it was out of use for most of the season.

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 one sample of water was taken for bacteriological examination and this proved satisfactory.

All swimming baths in the District are of the open air type.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

(a) by private enterprise	...	21
(b) by the local authority	...	6

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

(a) by private enterprise	...	67
(b) by the local authority	...	2

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	3
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	5
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	24
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	Nil
(d)	Particulars of any case 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 the year	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal clearance procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	No. of houses ... 3
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 3

Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Reported as closed up to 31.12.72 ... 3
	Reported as closed since 31.12.72 ... Nil

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 ... 12
		No. of separate dwellings contained therein ... 12

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority	by owner ... 55
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Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

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

Agricultural Premises	7
Bakers	2
Bed and Breakfast	20
Butchers	2
Food Manufacturers	3
Guest Houses	8
Holiday Centres	2
Hotels	20
Licensed Premises	31
Poultry Production Units	1
Restaurants and Cafes	11
Schools	16
Shops and Kiosks	46
Village Halls	11
	<hr/>
Total	180

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
	<hr/>
Total	51
	<hr/>
Dairies	14

The number of inspections of registered food premises

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

65 of these were registered Ice Cream purveyors and the remaining six were routine visits to registered dairies and food preserving manufacturers. No serious contraventions were found on any of these visits.

27 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. All these samples proved satisfactory, 25 samples being placed in Provisional Grade I, and two in Grade 2.

Bacteriological sampling of school milk supplies in the District is carried out on behalf of the Herefordshire County Council and 28 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, all of which proved satisfactory.

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 being found by animals.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

Approximately two cwts of various foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Most of this food came from four deep freezers which broke down owing to electrical failures.

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 1970, 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 18
 (c) the number of premises to which Regulation 21 applies
 (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 21

	Number of Premises	Fitted to comply with Regulation 18	Regulation 21 applies	Fitted to comply with Regulation 21
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Bed and Breakfast	20	20	20	20
Butchers	2	2	2	2
Food Manufacturers	3	3	3	3
Guest Houses	8	8	8	8
Holiday Centres	2	2	2	2
Hotels	20	20	20	20
Licensed Premises	31	16	31	28
Poultry Production Units	1	1	1	1
Restaurant and Cafes	11	11	11	11
Schools	15	15	15	14
Shops and Kiosks	45	45	28	28
Village Halls	11			
Total	171	145	143	139

213 visits were made under the provision of these Regulations during the year.

Informal action secured remedial works at 31 premises. This included work at six schools with the provision of two new school meals kitchens and major improvement works at another kitchen. Two new kitchens were provided at hotels in the area and major works were carried out at two other hotels. The remedial work at the other premises involved mainly repairs, cleaning, and redecoration, but at one hotel a bacteriologically unsatisfactory water supply was remedied by installation of a porcelain filtration plant.

At the end of the year major work was in progress at a school kitchen, two hotels, and a restaurant.

A major brewery company in the area closed one more Inn which did not comply with the Regulations during the year, leaving two further such Inns to be closed.

The brewery company has not honoured its undertaking to complete all remedial works at its premises by 1972 and 15 of its premises, in addition to the two mentioned above, were found not to comply with the Regulations. At the end of the year the Council were taking the matter up formally with the brewery and with the licensing justices.

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 of the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(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	32	51	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	32	51	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	4	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	4	-	1	-

