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Contributors

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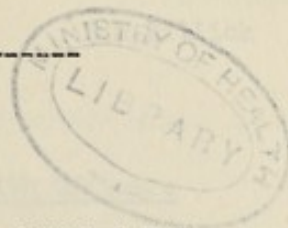
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RAUNDS URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. McINNES, M.B., D.P.H.

1951 and 1952

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Mr. Chairman,

A report on the health of the District for the years 1951 and 1952 is given herewith. In a previous report there was a description of Raunds Urban District, its natural environment and its social make-up. The Urban District is on the fringe of the boot and shoe manufacturing area, represented typically by Rushden, and spills into the agricultural part of the county, represented by Thrapston, and its boundary runs with the agricultural county of Huntingdon. Although preponderantly industrial Raunds has many agricultural interests.

Birth Rate.

The number of births and a series of rates are given below. Up to 1950 only crude Birth Rates could be given, but for 1950, 1951 and 1952 a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1951 and 1952 is 1.08. The crude birth rate for 1951 was 14.6 and for 1952 12.2 per 1,000 of population.

Live Births.

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District :-

	1951		1952	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	35	28	23	28
Illegitimate	3	1	3	1
TOTAL	38	29	26	29

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births 59.7 73.0

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population :-

Raunds U.D.C.	16.0	13.1
England and Wales	15.5	15.3
Administrative County	15.57	15.5

Still Births.

	1951		1952	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	0	0	3	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	3	2

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births :-

Raunds U.D.C.	0.0	83.3
England and Wales	23.6	22.6

Rate per 1,000 of population :-

Raunds Urban District	0.0	1.1
England and Wales	0.36	0.34

Death Rate.

Below are given the number of deaths and a table of death rates per 1,000 of population. A Comparability Factor has been given so that Crude Death Rate x Comparability Factor = Standard Death Rate. The necessity of this factor for the purposes of comparison is due to an unequal distribution of age groups and also to a lesser degree of the sexes. For example: Bournemouth and Cheltenham are more likely to have a greater number in the older age groups than say Coventry or Wigan, where most are of the earning ages. Females have a greater expectation of life than males.

A classification of the causes of death is given in tables at the end of the report.

DEATH RATE :-

	1951	1952
Raunds Urban District -		
Crude	13.5	16.6
Standard	11.1	13.6
England and Wales	12.5	11.3
Administrative County	12.13	11.6
Comparability Factor 1951	= 0.82	
" " 1952	= 0.82	

Maternal Mortality.

The yearly number of births is too small to give a reliable figure of comparison with a populous area or of the trend when compared with figures for the whole of England and Wales. There has been no death associated with childbirth since 1935, the year of the formation of the District.

During 17 years only 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been notified.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

A special table at the end of this report gives Rates since 1935, the year of the inclusion of Starwick in the District.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE -

	1951		1952	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	1	0	0	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	2
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS :-				
Raunds Urban District	15.0		36.0	
England and Wales	29.6		27.6	
Administrative County	25.26		24.92	
Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births	16.0		40.0	
Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	0.0		0.0	

Cancer.

The number of deaths for the years of the report are given in the Table of causes of death to be found at the end of the report.

Infectious Diseases are now treated at Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, where an ambulance is stationed.

Diphtheria.

It is now 12 years since the National Campaign for Immunisation was begun. Immunisation was practised in Canada and the U.S.A. long before its value was appreciated in this country. In 1936 the death rate of children during the ages of 1 - 15 from Diphtheria was 2.1 per 100,000 in New York and 31.8 per 100,000 in England and Wales. In 1937 there were 61,339 cases notified in England and Wales with 2,963 deaths. By immunisation New York reduced the figures of 8,548 cases with 463 deaths in 1929 to 1,143 cases with 35 deaths in 1936. Since immunisation, as part of a National Plan, was started in this country the results have been spectacular. In 1941, 50,797 cases were notified with 2,641 deaths and for the 10 years before this the average number of cases a year were round

about 60,000 with an average death roll of 3,115. In 1950 the number of cases had fallen to 980 with 49 deaths. The table below shows the decline during a period.

Year	Diphtheria Deaths	Cases	Percentage Deaths : Cases
1940	2,480	46,281	5
1941	2,641	50,797	5
1942	1,827	41,404	4.4
1943	1,371	34,662	4
1944	934	29,949	3.1
1945	722	25,246	2.8
1946	472	18,283	2.6
1947	244	10,465	2.3
1948	150	8,034	1.9
1949	84	1,890	4.4
1950	49	980	5
1951	33	664	5
1952	31	340 (app)	9

The table also shows that the number of deaths expressed as a fraction of the total number of cases notified has shown a decline until 1949 and 1950 when the percentage was about the same as 1940 and 1941, and 1952 shows a definite increase.

Another table below shows that the outlook is better in the immunised than in the non-immunised.

Year	Number of cases in children under 15 years	Number of these patients who had had full courses of immunisation	Number of deaths under 15 from diphtheria	Number of deaths in children who had had full courses of immunisation	Case fatality rate per 1,000	
					Non-immunised	Immunised
1945	12,514	4,431	593	36	68.9	8.1
1946	7,719	2,723	325	15	62.0	5.5
1947	3,941	1,287	198	16	68.6	12.4
1948	2,431	788	126	6	73.0	7.6
1949	1,322	435	63	4	66.5	9.2

To give adequate protection against Diphtheria epidemics it is reckoned that 75% of the children should be immunised by the end of the first year of life. This very rarely happens and the figure pitches the percentage too high for that age. A Table of Statistics for the District is appended.

Year	Estimated Population		No. of Births	Immunised		Notifications	Deaths
	Under 5	5 - 15		Under 5	5 - 15		
1941	305	765	58	139	565	0	0
1942	280	650	73	61	13	0	0
1943	280	650	71	72	68	0	0
1944	328	651	88	36	24	1	0
1945	341	598	80	47	24	0	0
1946	328	565	89	43	10	0	0
1947	340	540	98	39	7	0	0
1948	355	550	77	69	14	0	0
1949	360	563	65	54	6	0	0
1950	360	593	53	36	8	0	0
1951	380	635	67	50	3	0	0
1952	N.K.	N.K.	55	48	4	0	0

Since 1935 only 9 cases of Diphtheria have been notified and there was one death in the year 1935.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Age -	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
at 31/12/45	0	25	28	41	42	270	402	808
at 31/12/46	2	18	34	32	49	240	392	767
at 31/12/47	2	28	24	35	34	238	370	731
at 31/12/48	6	42	37	29	39	231	335	719
at 31/12/49	1	38	54	41	34	222	314	704
at 31/12/50	1	31	41	55	45	218	296	687
at 31/12/51	0	35	44	40	58	212	263	652
at 31/12/52	4	21	37	44	44	218	257	625

Scarlet Fever.

	1951	1952
Number notified	2	6
Number died	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.43	1.3
England and Wales	1.11	1.53
Death rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	N.K.	N.K.

Erysipelas.

There were no notifications.

Pneumonia.

	1951	1952
Number notified	10	3
DIED	3	1
Notification rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	2.18	0.66
England and Wales	0.99	0.72
Death rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.65	0.21
England and Wales	0.46	0.47

Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

There were no notifications.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

There were no notifications.

Measles.

	1951	1952
Number notified	23	11
DIED	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	5.0	2.4
England and Wales	14.097	8.86
Death rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	N.K.	N.K.

Whooping Cough.

	1951	1952
Number notified	5	7
DIED	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	1.09	1.5
England and Wales	3.87	2.61
Death rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.0	0.0

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Number notified	1	0
DIED	0	0
Notification rate per 1,000 -		
<u>Paralytic -</u>		
Raunds Urban District	0.22	0.0
England and Wales		0.06
<u>Non-paralytic -</u>		
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0
England and Wales		0.03
Death rate per 1,000 -		
Raunds Urban District	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	N.K.	0.01

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

There was no death in 1951 or 1952.

Influenza.

	1951	1952
Number of Deaths	3	0
Rate per 1,000 population -		
Raunds Urban District	0.66	0.0
England and Wales	N.K.	0.04

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).

NOTIFICATIONS - 1951	Three males, aged 66, 48 and 30.
1952	Three males, aged 20, 35 and 41 and three females aged 14, 20 and 32.
DEATHS - 1951	One male aged 48 and one female aged 33.
1952	One male aged 67.

Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory).

There were no notifications and no deaths from this cause.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register.

At the end of 1952 there were on the Register 20 respiratory cases and 5 non-respiratory cases.

Report of Raunds - Second Survey

OXFORD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD
No.1 (NORTHANTS) MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Held at the Ideal Clothiers Ltd,
Marshalls Road, Raunds, Northants.

8th - 18th January, 1952

A. Type of Survey - Firms, General Public.
(Schools included in General Public)

B. Percentage Response - Firms 79%.

C.1. SUMMARY OF WORK.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken ...	793	835	1,628
No. of large films taken ...	27	33	60
No. recalled for clinical examination	8	13	21
No. referred to dispensary ...	4	9	13

2. RESULTS OF CASES REFERRED TO DISPENSARY.

Tuberculosis

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring
sanatorium treatment ... 3 4 7
All these cases were newly discovered and four had a positive sputum.

Presumably Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis
requiring Clinic Observation ... - 2 2

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis not
requiring Clinic Observation ... - 1 1

Non-Tuberculous Conditions

Chronic bronchitis and emphysema 1 - 1
Consolidation of unknown cause ... - 1 1
Broncho-pneumonia ... - 1 1

1 2 3

3. RESULTS OF CASES CLINICALLY EXAMINED BY THE
MEDICAL DIRECTOR BUT NOT REFERRED TO DISPENSARY.

Tuberculosis

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 2 - 2

Non-Tuberculous Conditions

Abnormality of bony thorax ... - 1 1
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema 1 - 1
Bronchiectasis ... - 1 1
Cardio vascular lesions - acquired 1 2 3

2 4 6

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES
OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS IN THE RAUNDS SURVEY.

Group	No. X-Rayed	No. of Newly discovered cases of significant Tuberculosis			
		Active	Rate per Thousand	Inactive	Rate per Thousand
Firms	918	5		2	
General Public	656	1		-	
Schools	54	1		-	
Boot and Shoe (included above)	780	4		1	
TOTAL	1,628	7	4.3	2	1.23

Analysis of age, occupation and sex of newly discovered cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring to stay off work for either sanatorium or domiciliary treatment.

Occupation		Age 14 - 34		Age 35 plus	
		No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases	No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases
<u>Boot and Shoe :-</u>					
Clicking	M	39		58	
	F	2		8	
	P	41		66	
Closing	M	5		2	
	F	81	1	135	
	P	86	1	137	
Finishing	M	24		75	3
	F	-		1	
	P	24		76	3
Making	M	40		153	
	F	7		31	
	P	47		184	
Rough stuff	M	16		40	
	F	5		2	
	P	21		42	
Shoe Room	M	4		5	
	F	3		16	
	P	7		21	
Other occupations (boot and shoe)	M	1		14	
	F	5		8	
	P	6		22	
<u>Non Boot and Shoe :-</u>					
Code 2	M	12		13	
	F	1		-	
	P	13		13	
Code 5	M	6		6	
	F	-		-	
	P	6		6	
Code 7	M	7		4	
	F	-		-	
	P	7		4	
Code 10	M	-		1	
	F	-		-	
	P	-		1	
Code 11	M	10		21	
	F	-		2	
	P	10		23	
Code 13	M	2		4	
	F	63	1	51	
	P	65	1	55	
Code 14	M	3		3	
	F	2		-	
	P	5		3	
Code 15	M	5		3	
	F	-		-	
	P	5		3	
Code 16	M	5		2	
	F	10		5	
	P	15		7	
Code 17	M	2		-	
	F	-		-	
	P	2		-	

Occupation		Age 14 - 34		Age 35 plus	
		No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases	No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases
Code 18	M	8		18	
	F	-		-	
	P	8		18	
Code 19	M	1		1	
	F	1		-	
	P	2		1	
Code 20	M	14		10	
	F	32		7	
	P	46		17	
Code 21	M	-		1	
	F	-		3	
	P	-		4	
Code 22	M	6		8	
	F	3		1	
	P	9		9	
Code 23	M	17		18	
	F	11		4	
	P	28		22	
Code 24	M	3		2	
	F	-		-	
	P	3		2	
Code 25	M	2		2	
	F	4	1	2	
	P	6	1	4	
Code 26	M	1		-	
	F	-		-	
	P	1		-	
Code 27	M	1		7	
	F	7		7	
	P	8		14	
Code 28	M	7		5	
	F	33		7	
	P	40		12	
Code 29	M	11		19	
	F	7		9	
	P	18		28	
Code 30	M	2		8	
	F	-		-	
	P	2		8	
Code 31	M	-		9	
	F	93		139	
	P	93		148	
Code 32	M	27		-	
	F	27	1	-	
	P	54	1	-	

Water Supply.

Raunds gets its water from wells sunk in the gravel of the Nene Valley. The position of the wells is a compromise between the two considerations of sufficiency of supply and prevention of contamination by flooding of the valley in winter. Before 1941 Raunds supply was not treated in any way, now the water is both filtered and chlorinated. It should be understood that treatment makes the water safer under varying conditions. Chlorine can be used in a range of 0.1 to 5.0 parts per million without unduly tasting the water provided the larger doses are necessary by reason of flooding. Over many years chemical and bacteriological analyses have been remarkably uniform and indicate a water of high purity.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47.

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1951-52.

Table No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1951			1952		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	0	2	1	1	0
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic diseases ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
4 Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Whooping cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Meningeal Infections ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Acute Polio-myelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	5	0	5	2	1	1
11 " " Bronchus ...	0	0	0	1	1	0
12 " " Breast ...	1	0	1	0	0	0
13 " " Uterus ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	4	0	4	6	5	1
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Diabetes ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Vascular lesions, nervous system	9	8	1	12	5	7
18 Coronary disease, angina ...	5	3	2	9	3	6
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	2	0	0	0
20 Other Heart Disease ...	7	2	5	10	5	5
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	0	0	0	3	1	2
22 Influenza ...	3	3	0	0	0	0
23 Pneumonia ...	3	2	1	1	0	1
24 Bronchitis ...	3	3	0	4	4	0
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory system ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1	1	1	0
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	0	1	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	1	1	0	0	0
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	2	0	4	4	0
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
32 Other defined and ill defined disease ...	10	4	6	16	5	11
33 Motor Vehicle accidents ...	1	1	0	1	1	0
34 All other accidents ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
35 Suicide ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	62	30	32	75	37	38

A TABLE C.3 BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES FROM SPECIAL CAUSES SINCE THE
FORMATION OF THE DISTRICT ON 1st APRIL, 1935.

Estimated Population	DEATHS											
	Births		All Ages		Under 1		Pulm. Tubercu.		Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer	
	No.	Rate per 1000	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
1935	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	6	1.4
1936	62	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1937	65	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	12	2.7
1938	63	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	0	0.00	5	1.1
1939	55	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	65	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	2	0.4
1941	58	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	1	0.18	7	1.3
1942	73	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	0	0.00	9	1.7
1943	71	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	0	0.00	9	1.8
1944	85	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	80	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	0	0.00	9	2.1
1946	89	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	0	0.00	7	1.6
1947	98	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.6
1948	77	17.18	65	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	8	1.8
1949	65	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	1.8
1950	53	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.3
1951	67	16.0	62	13.5	1	15.0	2	0.43	0	0.00	10	2.2
1952	55	13.1	75	16.6	2	36.0	1	0.22	0	0.00	10	2.2
AVERAGE FOR 18 YEARS:												
1935-52												
Reunds Urban District												
England and Wales												
1226	15.0	1061	13.0	52	42.0	31	0.37	2	0.024	149	1.8	
	17.3		12.0		38.7		N.K.		N.K.		N.K.	

Birth Rate, Reunds 1951 and 1952, is Standard Rate.

Death Rate is Standard Death Rate except for years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate England and Wales - 1948 = 0.51, 1949 = 0.45, 1950 = 0.36, 1951 = , 1952 = 0.24.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table No. 3

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	1951	0	2	1	2	1	7	8	1	0	1	0	0	23
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	11
Whooping Cough	1951	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
	1952	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Diphtheria	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	1952	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Enteric fever	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1951	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
	1952	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Erysipelas	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal fever	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anterior poliomyelitis	1951	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report for the four years, 1947-50, contained a detailed list of unfit houses which had been dealt with by the Council under the provisions of the so called 'Slum Clearance' Acts. The list included 218 houses, 143 of which had been dealt with in 31 Clearance Orders and 75 which had been treated as individually unfit. At the end of 1950, 137 of these condemned houses had been pulled down and 6 were vacant awaiting demolition. 29 houses had been closed against human habitation, 34 had been made fit and two were in the process of conversion into one. 7 houses which by the terms of the Clearance Orders have to be demolished, were still occupied at the end of 1950 and 3 occupied individual unfit houses were awaiting reconstruction under the terms of undischarged undertakings given by their owners.

During the two years since 1950 one of the seven occupied condemned houses became vacant and was demolished, two were closed and are awaiting demolition, but four were still occupied at the end of 1952.

From the list of individual unfit houses two, No.45 Park Road at Raunds and a house in High Street, Starwick, were demolished; two houses, Nos.37 and 39 Midland Road, Raunds, were reconstructed and converted into one and three closed houses, The Beeches in Grove Street, Raunds, No.4 Grove Place, Raunds, and a house in Spencer Parade at Starwick were reconditioned to the Council's satisfaction and came into use again.

At the end of 1952 the position with regard to slum clearance action taken prior to December, 1950, could be summarised as follows :-

Action completed:

- 140 houses had been demolished.
- 10 houses had been closed on undertakings not to re-let.
- 23 houses had been made fit.
- 16 houses had been converted into eight and made fit.

Action not completed:

- 4 houses to be demolished still occupied.
- 22 houses vacant pending demolition.
- 3 houses awaiting reconditioning.

Details of the outstanding cases from which this summary of incomplete action is taken are :-

Clearance Areas:

- Area No.11. Eighteen houses, Swincroft Place, Raunds.
 - 15 houses demolished.
 - 3 houses vacant pending demolition.
- Area No.21. Three houses, Nos.33, 35 and 37 Grove Street, Raunds.
 - 2 houses vacant pending demolition.
 - 1 house occupied at end of 1952.
- Area No.22. Five houses, Streather's Yard, Raunds.
 - 5 houses vacant pending demolition.
- Area No.26. Four houses, Rooksby's Yard, Raunds.
 - 3 houses vacant pending demolition.
 - 1 house still occupied at end of 1952.
- Area No.27. Three houses, Nos.9, 11 and 13 Midland Road, Raunds.
 - 3 houses vacant pending demolition.
- Area No.28. Three houses Nos.34, 36 and 38 Midland Road, Raunds.
 - 1 house still occupied at end of 1952.
 - 2 houses vacant pending demolition.

Individual Unfit Houses:

Four houses, Nos.18, 20, 22 and 24 East Street, Starwick.

1 house vacant pending demolition.

3 houses awaiting reconditioning.

Three houses, Nos.36, 38 and 40 Grove Street, Raunds.

All vacant pending demolition.

Two houses, Nos.1 and 3 Church Street, Raunds.

1 house still occupied at end of 1952.

1 house vacant pending demolition.

Further action.

The Council dealt with a number of houses as individually unfit in 1951 and 1952 and took statutory action under the Housing Act in the following cases :-

No.33 Rotton Row, Raunds.

House closed on owner's undertaking not to re-let it until it has been made fit.

Nos.39, 41 and 43 Grove Street, Raunds.

1 house closed.

2 houses to be closed, but occupied at end of 1952.

Nos.24, 26, 28 and 30 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

4 houses to be closed, but all occupied at end of 1952.

No. 31 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

House closed.

No. 34 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

House closed.

No. 2 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

House closed.

No. 8 Thorpe Street, Raunds.

House closed.

In addition to the above informal action secured the complete reconstruction of the house No.2 Grove Place, Raunds, and the reconditioning and conversion of two houses into one at Friendly Lodge, Raunds, so that by the end of the period 233 unfit houses had been dealt with by statutory action or by informal action which might have been the preliminary to statutory decisions.

Post War Housing.

In 1945 the Council estimated that they would have to build 230 houses, 198 in Raunds and 32 in the Starwick Ward, to meet the housing needs of the urban District. Building work commenced in 1946 when ten of the Uni-Seco type of prefabricated houses were erected in Raunds. Since then 158 permanent houses have been built, 34 at Starwick and 124 at Raunds.

The 'pre-fabs' are two-bedroom type bungalows and of the 158 new permanent houses, 122 have three bedrooms, 32 have two bedrooms and 4 are one bedroom bungalows for old people.

These four bungalows with ten of a very similar type built before the war bring the number of old people's houses owned by the Council up to 14. These bungalows are very popular. Every vacancy produces an eager demand for the tenancy from elderly couples or from old people living alone. The bungalows would be even more popular if nearer the centre of the town and it may well be that if suitable sites could be found near the main shopping street or the bus stops this type of accommodation might attract old people from larger houses much more suitable for younger people with growing families.

Sixteen houses were under construction at the end of the year on the London Road Housing Site at Raunds and plans were in hand for another 28 and a pair of old people's bungalows on the same site.

The London Road site will be fully developed when these 46 houses are built and the Council are now considering the acquisition of more land for their further building.

Plans were also in hand for another twelve houses to be started in 1953 on the Starwick site.

In December 1952 there were 82 'live' applications on our waiting list for Council houses and in a report to the Housing Committee in connexion with future housing policy these applications were analysed and gave the following details :-

54 applications were from the Raunds Ward,
12 applications were from the Starwick Ward and
16 were from addresses outside the Urban District.

Of the 54 Raunds applicants, 16 were living in rooms, two with 3 children, two with 2 children and five with 1 child; six had no children and there was one application specifically for an old person's bungalow. The remaining 38 applications from Raunds addresses were from people who already had possession of tenancies, but who want a Council house because of overcrowding, for health reasons or just to obtain better housing conditions and amenities. Fifteen of these applicants had no children, twelve had 1 child, six had 2 children, three had 3 children and there were two applications for old people's bungalows.

Four of the Starwick applications were from people living in rooms. Two had no children, one had one child and one had 2 children. The other eight applications were from householders one of whom asks for an old person's bungalow, three had no children, three had one child and one had 3 children.

Three of the 'outside' applicants were living in rooms, one with one child, one with 2 children and one with 5 children. Of the thirteen householders who applied from outside the area, three had no children, three had one child, one had 2 children, four had 3 children and two had more than 3 children each.

This report also listed 34 houses in Raunds and 11 in Starwick which were regarded as being so much below a reasonable standard of fitness that statutory action to condemn them is likely to be taken in the next two years. After considering this list and taking into account the composition of the waiting list for new houses, in particular the number of applications from the sub-standard houses scheduled in the report and the number of houses which might become available for others on the waiting list if certain householder applicants were allotted Council houses, it was decided that their housing requirements would be satisfied if the Council built another 85 houses, 70 in Raunds and 15 in Starwick and a two-year's programme on these lines has been planned.

In addition to the Council's programme, eleven private enterprise houses were built in the two years since 1950 and six were under construction at the end of the period.

Water Supply.

There have been no developments in connexion with the town's water supply since the last report either at the source of supply or in the distribution system.

Our water is extracted from four wells sunk into the valley gravels alongside the river Nene. The water bearing gravels which lie between bands of clay vary in thickness from 9 to 11 feet and occur at depths of from 8 to 11 feet below the surface. The middle lias clay containing the Marlstone rock bed occurs at about 120 feet deep and a well sunk into it in 1906 yielded salt water and was refilled to its present depth of eighteen feet.

This well, which we regard as the main pumping well, is near the Meadow Lane pumping station. It has a diameter of 10 feet and is lined with iron cylinders. Some years later another well was sunk a few yards away and to the same depth, but its diameter is 16 feet. The two wells are connected by a gravity pipe leaving the second well at 3 feet above the floor level. The lining of the second well is also iron cylinders. These two wells with the very doubtful assistance of a third within the pumping station curtilage, and which for many years yielded little if any water at all, provided the town's supply until with the increase in consumption and decline in yield it was found necessary in 1929 to dig a new well at another site some 1,400 feet away in a field off the Cotton Lane. This well is 22 feet deep, 16 feet in diameter and has an iron lining. Water used to be raised from this well to ground level by a little centrifugal pump driven by a 7 h.p. paraffin engine. From ground level the water gravitated to the main pumping well at Meadow Lane through a falling pumping main. During the war the paraffin engine and pump it drove were displaced by electric pumping plant which also draws water through a common suction from a fourth well about 80 yards away and first brought into use in July 1943. The Air Ministry had this well sunk to augment the supply to Kimbolton Aerodrome which was done through our bulk supply arrangements with the St. Neots R.D.C. We took it over three years ago when the Air Ministry's interest in it ceased on the evacuation of the airfield. The well is 10 feet in diameter, 22 feet deep and like the other three wells we use, is lined with iron cylinders.

The decline in yield at the Meadow Lane wells has been accelerated in recent years, probably because of the lowering of the water table by improved land drainage and improved river flow, and increased use of the Cotton Lane wells has had to be made. There is a midwinter period, which seems to get shorter each year, when the old wells at Meadow Lane can meet our present demand, but for most of the year we draw between 70% and 80% of our water from the newer wells off Cotton Lane.

No alterations or additions were made to the Waterworks plant which includes the following :-

Duplicated pumping plant consisting of centrifugal pumps driven by 5 h.p. electric motors lift water from the two Cotton Lane wells into the main pumping well at Meadow Lane. From here the water is raised to a Service Reservoir at Hargrave Road by a Mather 3-throw ram pump driven by a Ruston Horizontal diesel oil engine of 26 h.p. This plant works in series with a Pearn multistage centrifugal pump driven by a 30 h.p. Brook electric motor or alternatively by a 28 h.p. Blackstone horizontal diesel oil engine.

The water is treated by filtration through three pressure sand filters and afterwards by sterilisation employing the chloramine process. Sodium hypochlorite with an added stabilising agent and sulphate of ammonia are injected into the filtered water automatically by shunt feed pumps operated by differential pressures created by an orifice plate. A similar pump shunts alumino ferric into the raw water to act as a coagulant in the pressure filters.

The Service Reservoir at Hargrave Road is a brick lined concrete surface tank with a flat concrete roof. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons.

At the reservoir there are duplicated centrifugal pumps driven by 5 h.p. electric motors which lift water direct from the reservoir to an elevated steel tank of 23,000 gallons capacity and with a top water line 63 feet above ground level. This tank gives the necessary head for water supplied in bulk to the St. Neots Rural District Council for the parish of Hargrave in Northamptonshire and the parishes of Covington, Tilbrook, Kimbolton, Stoneley, Catworth and Stow in the County of Huntingdon.

No breakdown occurred during the period in any part of the plant, but a major 'wear-and-tear' repair was done to the Ruston engine which had its piston and cylinder lining replaced. Towards the end of 1950 some vibration of the bed of this engine was noticed and in order to obviate any

serious movement which might cause a breakdown with damage to the engine or pump or both it was decided to strip the engine down completely and rebuild it on a new bed in place of the old. This work was done in 1953.

The dosage rate of chlorination is maintained round about 0.5 parts per million, which rate has never failed to yield a residual chlorine value seen in the four routine comparator tests taken each day of 0.1 or more parts per million.

A report by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the General Hospital, Northampton, on a sample of the town's water taken from a tap in the town on 16th February, 1951, when the valley of the Nene was widely flooded after heavy rains was :-

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey, 2 days, 37 degrees C	0. per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli	0. per 100 ml.

Remarks: Very satisfactory.

An exactly similar negative report was given by the Laboratory Service on a sample of the treated water taken from the town's mains in April.

There were no developments during the two years in the distribution system except for the replacement of a number of ball type hydrants with the valve type fitted with round thread outlets to suit the Fire Service standard.

The district is well served by water mains and at the end of 1952 there were only seven houses, these at isolated farms, not within reasonable distance of the supply.

The water mains were tapped seventeen times for new domestic supplies and seven times for agricultural purposes. There were also a number of extensions of services to individual or common standpipes to provide separate water supplies indoors in accordance with the requirements of the Water Act of 1945. In this way, and with one or two of the new tappings, 21 existing houses were given indoor supplies in place of outside standpipes.

A survey of domestic water supplies and sanitary accommodation within the terms of sections 39 and 90 of the Public Health Act, 1936, gave the following results :-

Ward	WATER SUPPLY			SANITARY ACCOMMODATION			Number of houses in the Ward.
	Number of Houses :-			Number of Houses :-			
	Direct to the house	External stand-pipes.	Wells	Water-closets shared.	Non-Water closets	Insuff-icient sink	
Raunds	981	223	10	94	69	123	1,214
Starwick	285	24	10	-	56	9	319
Total	1,266	247	20	94	125	132	1,533

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No extensions were made in the period to the foul or storm water sewerage systems. A blockage in the main sewer from the Crow Spinney Housing site caused by a collapsed pipe had to be cleared and the damaged pipe replaced otherwise neither system gave any trouble.

The only development at the Sewage Disposal Works was the construction of nine new sludge lagoons at Raunds.

The works at Raunds and at Starwick are very much overworked and not a little out of date. The filters at Raunds particularly are exhibiting obvious signs of their inadequacy. The pressure of the accumulating sludge

in the media is now pushing the walls outward so that they have to be strutted to prevent their collapse. There is also a marked need for more settling tank and humus tank area and it becomes increasingly difficult to produce a satisfactory effluent.

House Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made by means of a low-loading vehicle designed and used exclusively for this purpose. The collections are disposed of by tipping in a disused quarry at Starwick which the Council have now purchased and can completely control. Prior to this purchase the tip was used as a dump for all kinds of waste and unwanted materials from many other districts as well as our own. There was no kind of control and nuisances from fires, vermin and tarring were very frequent. Since the Council acquired it the tip has been closed to all tipping except of the domestic refuse taken there by our own vehicles and to trade refuse collected in our own district by carters authorised to use the tip. Trade refuse is accepted only on a specified day of the week when a workman is there to direct the tipping and spread the material for consolidation by rolling. A modified form of controlled tipping is in use under which all the refuse is spread in thin layers and afterwards rolled with a 50-cwts roller to crush tins and cartons and to flatten out combustion pockets. The system has been in use now for over a year and appears to be working satisfactorily. The only complaint there has been was from a farmer about a quantity of loose paper blown across an adjoining field in a high wind and caught up on a hedge.

Food.

Routine inspections of food premises were made and the following quantities of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:

139 lbs Fresh beef
37 lbs Cooked shoulder ham
15 lbs Pork
112 lbs Fish
16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs Butter
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Cheese
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Oranges
54 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs (65 tins) Luncheon Meat
3 lbs (3 tins) Stewed Steak
7 lbs (9 tins) Beef Loaf
1 lb (1 tin) Evaporated Milk
1 lb (1 tin) Baked Beans
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs (2 tins) Mixed Vegetables
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs Tomatoes
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb (1 tin) Peaches
1 lb (1 tin) Pineapples
48 fl.ozs. Salad Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district and all sales are of pre-packed products from refrigerated containers. 17 retailer's licences had been issued up to the end of 1952.

Factories and Workshops.

Action taken as a result of routine inspections of factories and workshops may be summarised as follows:

Three cases of sanitary accommodation not being kept in a cleanly condition were noticed and dealt with.

One case of defective sanitary accommodation outstanding from the last report was cleared and two new cases, one of defective drainage and one of broken fittings were also cleared.

We secured the installation of washing and cloakroom facilities to which a canteen was added, at a tannery.

A new petroleum mixtures store was required and provided at one of the shoe factories.

One certificate of satisfactory means of escape in case of fire was issued where a new external escape staircase had been provided and other structural work had been done. Plans were approved for a new fire escape staircase at another factory, but the work hadn't been started by the end of the year.

General.

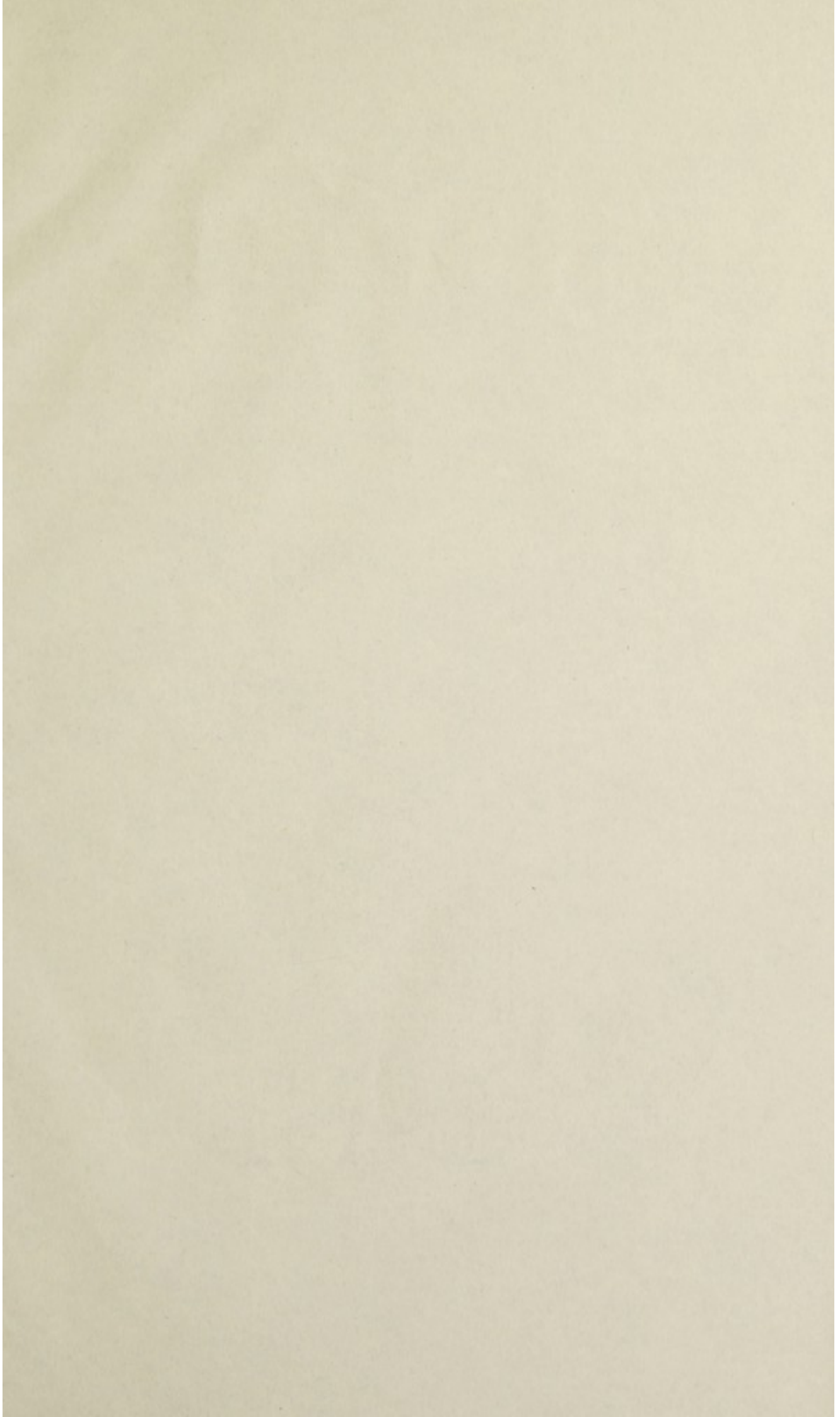
One addition to the register of Petroleum Licences was made bringing the total number of registrations up to 19.

Three fumigations of houses were done in the period and there were two disinfestations for house vermin.

The district was again fortunate in being relatively free from infectious disease.

G. WHITTAM

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.



The Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 and has approved them for issue to the shareholders.

A true and correct copy of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 are set out in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 and have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, and the Companies (Financial Statements) Regulations, 1935.

Yours faithfully,

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, who has signed the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 are set out in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935 are set out in the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1935.

J. BROWN

Secretary of the Company