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RAUNDS URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

TABLES of Separate Buildings, Population, Notable Places and

	Buildings	Population	Notable Value	Notable Value
1958	1,047	1,047	10,577	104. 5. 0.8
1959	1,015	1,015	10,593	139. 12. 3.7
1960	1,007	1,007	10,303	157. 3. 5.77
1961	1,000	1,000	10,303	161. 1. 5.42

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RAUNDS URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman, 1961: W. White, Esq.

Clerk: B.M. Killick

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor: G. Whitten, F.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.

Area of District: 6,483 acres

Population: 4,570

PARTICULARS of Separate Dwellings, Population, Rateable Value and Product of 1d Rate.

		Dwellings	Population	Rateable Value £	Penny Rate £. s. d.
1958	...	1,621	4,650	35,572	136. 6. 0.2
1959	...	1,615	4,680	39,693	139. 12. 3.9
1960	...	1,637	4,670	40,305	157. 8. 3.77
1961	...	1,650	4,570	40,886	161. 1. 6.42
<hr/>					
					TOTAL

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
17.6	16.3	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6
17.6	16.3	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6

Mr. Chairman,

The Annual Public Health report is given herewith. Raunds is a small and very static Sanitary Authority since its inception in April, 1935. Then Stanwick was taken from the old Thrapston Rural District and added to the then existing Raunds Urban District. Numbers are too small in quantity to generalise from year to year but a table of vital statistics from 1935 to 1961 is given at the end of the report and these show that Raunds is following the national trend of better health and better living.

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 and afterwards a comparability factor has been issued so that standard Birth Rate = crude Birth Rate x comparability factor. For Raunds the comparability factor for 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 was 1.16.

Live Births

TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS in Raunds Urban District:-

					1958		1959		1960		1961	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	33	24	30	28	21	35	35	30
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	35	25	31	29	21	35	35	32

Illegitimate rate per 1,000 Live Births 50.0 33.3 0.0 29.87

BIRTH RATES per 1,000 of population:-

Raunds U.D.C. - Crude	...	...	12.93	12.82	12.0	14.66
Standard	...	...	14.19	14.87	13.92	17.0
England and Wales	...	...	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4
Administrative County	...	...	16.95	16.6	17.7	18.04

Still Births

A still birth is defined as the issue of a dead child after twenty-eight weeks of pregnancy. I have no other evidence of a still birth in 1961 but the Registrar General allocates one to the district.

					1958		1959		1960		1961	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0

Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births:-					1958	1959	1960	1961
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	...	0.0	32.0	0.0	15.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	21.6	20.7	19.7	21.4
Administrative County	...	...	...	...	22.16	19.2	16.32	17.6

Deaths of Children under 1 year

					1958		1959		1960		1961	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3

The number of deaths, at all ages, allocated to Raunds agrees with my own records of Registrations plus Inward Transfers. In these records the only infantile death was of a baby, one day old in hospital. The Registrar General gives 3.

					1958	1959	1960	1961
Rate per 1,000 of Live Births								
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	...	0.0	16.6	17.86	46.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4
Administrative County	...	...	...	...	19.75	20.2	22.57	17.61

Deaths of Children under 4 weeks

					1960		1961	
					M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	2

Deaths of Children under 1 week

					1960		1961	
					M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	2

This division of Infantile Mortality into under a week, under a month and under a year is an attempt to separate statistically inherent causes of death from social causes.

Maternal Mortality

					1958	1959	1960	1961
					0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births:-								
Raunds Urban District	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.38	0.39	0.33
Administrative County	...	...	...	...	0.61	0.20	0.37	0.55

There has been no maternal death since 1935, the date of the inclusion of Stanwick in the district.

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1960. There have only been 6 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia in 27 years. None were notified in 1957, 1958, 1959 or 1961.

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.

Number of Deaths

		1958	1959	1960	1961
Males					
January - September	} ...	31	30	35	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 21 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ 23
October - December					
Females					
January - September	} ...	21	32	21	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} 25 \\ 10 \end{matrix} \right\}$ 35
October - December					

In 1958 there were 20, in 1959, 17, in 1960, 18 and in 1961, 23 inward transfers of persons normally resident in Raunds who died in hospital or while temporarily resident away from home.

Analysis of ages at death were:-

			1958	1959	1960	1961
Over 90	...	...	1	0	2	1
80 - 90	...	...	13	18	14	19
70 - 80	...	...	20	16	14	19
60 - 70	...	...	12	14	17	12
50 - 60	...	...	5	8	4	3
40 - 50	...	...	1	1	2	1
30 - 40	...	...	0	1	2	1
20 - 30	...	...	0	1	0	1
10 - 20	...	...	0	0	0	0
*Under 1	...	...	0	1	1	1
*See Infantile Mortality Rate			52	60	58	58
Percentage of deaths over 70			66%	57%	53.57%	67.2%

Of the 30 deaths over 70 in 1960 19 were males and 11 females.

" " 39 " " 70 " 1961 13 " " " 26 "

" " 20 " " 80 " 1961 9 " " " 11 "

DEATH RATE:-

Raunds Urban District - Crude	11.1	13.24	12.0	12.7
Standard	9.5	11.12	10.3	10.53
Administrative County	11.17	10.77	10.88	11.18
Comparability Factor 1958	=	0.85		
" " 1959	=	0.84		
" " 1960	=	0.86		
" " 1961	=	0.83		

Immunisation 1961

Smallpox Vaccination

	Under 1.	1.	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Primary	7	1	0	0	4	12
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	2	2

Polioyelitis Vaccination

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 - 9.	10 - 14.	Total.	15 and over.	3rd Inj's All ages.	4th Inj's All ages.
7	28	6	2	0	8	8	59	37	264	327

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 - 9.	10 - 14.	Total.	Booster.
Diphtheria Immunisation only	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6
Combined Dip/Whoop. Triple (Dip/Whoop and Tetanus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	36	3	3	2	-	2	2	48	16
Total Diphtheria Immunisations	36	3	3	2	-	3	2	49	44
Whooping Cough only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.61 i.e. Born in year	Under 1. 1961	1. 1960	2. 1959	3. 1958	4. 1957	5 - 9. 1952 - 1956	10 - 14. 1947 - 1951	Total under 15
Number Immunised	17	35	46	52	52	242	244	688

Scarlet Fever

3 cases were notified of a very mild type. This disease is now generally so mild that a diagnosis can be difficult.

Erysipelas

There was one notification from Stanwick.

Pneumonia

No cases were notified although two were supposed to have died of this disease.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid

There were no notifications.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

There was one notification but after intensive investigation at the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford this notification was deleted.

Measles

There were eight notifications.

Whooping Cough

Three cases were notified.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis

There were no notifications.

Food Poisoning

There were no notifications.

Influenza

There were no notifications.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No case was notified.

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)

NOTIFICATIONS	-	1953	...	...	5
		1954	...	...	5
		1955	...	...	Nil
		1956	...	...	2
		1957	...	...	3
		1958	...	...	1
		1959	...	...	Nil
		1960	...	...	1 of lungs and 1 of glands
		1961	...	...	1

DEATHS	-	1953	...	...	Nil
		1954	...	...	Nil
		1955	...	...	1
		1956	...	...	1
		1957	...	...	Nil
		1958	...	...	1
		1959	...	...	Nil
		1960	...	...	Nil
		1961	...	...	Nil

Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)

There were no notifications from this cause in 1953, 1954, 1955 or 1956; one of glands in 1957, none in 1958 and 1959 and one of lungs and one of glands in 1960. There were no deaths from this cause 1953 to 1960.

In 1961 two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified from Stanwick, one male and one female but the female case proved to be of carcinoma of the bronchus and is included as such in the death returns for 1961.

Tuberculosis - Number on Register

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register during the past nine years was as follows:-

				<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-respiratory</u>
31st December, 1953	...	...	...	24	5
31st December, 1954	...	...	...	29	7
31st December, 1955	...	...	...	22	5
31st December, 1956	...	...	...	22	5
31st December, 1957	...	...	...	24	6
31st December, 1958	...	...	...	18	4
31st December, 1959	...	...	...	15	4
31st December, 1960	...	...	...	11	5
31st December, 1961	...	...	...	10	4

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.

These are typical analyses:-

Sample of Water labelled "Tap Water, Cartrill Street, Raunds" received on the 1st February, 1961 from Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical Characters	...	...	Good
Reaction	...	...	pH 7.2

The Sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	...	...	...	10.2
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	0.0044
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	0.0060
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C	...	...	...	0.0645
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	0.60
Nitrites	...	...	...	absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	absent
Total Hardness	...	...	...	39.7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 1

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

None

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH

Public Analyst.

7th February, 1961.

Sample of Water labelled "Tap Water, Cartrill Street, Raunds received on the 29th November, 1961 from Dr. A. McInnes, Raunds Urban District Council.

Physical Characters	...	...	Slight deposit, otherwise good.
Reaction	...	...	pH 7.3

The Sample contained:-

Parts per 100,000

Chloride	...	...	...	...	7.1
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	0.0006
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	0.0068
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs at 37°C	...	...	...	...	0.0659
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	0.25
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	absent
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	absent
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	44.8

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C = nil

Number of microorganisms per ml developing at 21°C = 1

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DEPOSIT

Mineral matter and organic debris.

I N F E R E N C E

The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidences of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking.

S. GREENBURGH

Public Analyst.

7th December, 1961.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Detailed investigations in the United States for the last twenty years and in this country for the last seven years have suggested that tooth decay is caused by a deficiency of Fluorine intake through food and drink. Fluorine is present as a trace in most food, but fish and tea contain ~~just over one part per million.~~ *more.*

The amount of Fluorine naturally in water varies from a trace to about 18 parts per million. West Moreca is the district in England with water of the highest Fluorine content at 5.8 parts per million. In Raunds district Fluorine is present in .12 parts per million. The proposal is to add Fluorine to a content of 1 part per million to deficient waters. The tests showed that there was no difference in the effects on the body of natural sufficiency of Fluorine and added sufficiency. Nor was there any change in the qualitative nature of the water. Also investigations in the United States did not show any difference in the nature of the usual mortality returns of districts with 8 parts per million of Fluorine and others with only .4 parts per million. In other words the addition of Fluorine to water does not pre-dispose to any particular disease.

Fluoridation of water supplies can only help if children are given such water during teeth development. English investigations showed an improvement in the number of teeth without caries in Fluorine sufficient districts over non-sufficient Fluorine districts of 66% in children of three, 57% at four, 50% at five, 27% at six and 14% at seven. This means that the child of three

years had Fluorine addition since birth, the child of seven only since the age of four.

The mechanical addition of Fluorine to water supplies must depend on engineering methods and on the physical and chemical properties and even on the cost of Fluoride used.

The chief Fluorides used are the Sodium and Calcium salts of Fluorine and sometimes a Fluor-Silicate of Soda. All three are partly soluble in water. As all Fluorides are ionised in solution and as Fluorine is the essential part, the choice is immaterial except for the physical properties of the salt selected.

Faddists may believe that nothing should be added to nature's bounty. This is nonsense. Chlorine, a substance allied chemically to Fluorine, is added to water supplies to make these supplies safe for drinking. Without chlorine intestinal diseases would be prevalent and mortality high. Typhoid is a rare disease in these days - largely due to the addition of chlorine to public water supplies.

Public Swimming Pools

There are none in the district.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47.

A. McINNES

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL TABLES 1958-61

Table No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of Death	1958			1959			1960			1961		
	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F	Ttl	M	F
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Syphilitic diseases ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Meningeal Infections ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ...	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	2	1	1
11 " " Bronchus	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
12 " " Breast	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
13 " " Uterus	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	5	1	4	6	3	3	1	1	0	8	3	5
15 Leukaemia, aloukaemia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Diabetes ...	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Vascular lesions, nervous system	4	1	3	6	2	4	12	8	4	6	1	5
18 Coronary disease, angina	10	9	1	15	7	8	7	4	3	17	8	9
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
20 Other Heart Disease ...	5	1	4	7	2	5	9	5	4	3	1	2
21 Other Circulatory Disease ...	5	5	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	2	0
22 Influenza ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
23 Pneumonia ...	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	2
24 Bronchitis ...	4	2	2	2	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory system ...	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Congenital malformations ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Other defined and ill defined disease ...	6	3	3	8	3	5	10	6	4	6	1	5
33 Motor Vehicle accidents ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
34 All other accidents ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
35 Suicide ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
36 Homicide and Operations of War	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	52	31	21	62	30	32	56	35	21	58	23	35

	<u>Raunds</u>		<u>Administrative County</u>
	<u>% of Total Deaths</u>		<u>% of Total Deaths</u>
	1960	1961	1961
Circulatory Disease	51.78	50	50.8
Respiratory "	12.5	8.5	9.9
Cancer	17.8	20.7	17.6

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

TABLE No. 2

Estimated Population	Births		DEATHS				Non-Pulm. Tubercu.		Cancer	
	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	All ages		Under 1		No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
			No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 Births				
1935	45	10.6	40	8.5	1	22.0	1	0.22	6	1.4
1936	62	14.0	65	13.37	3	48.0	4	0.90	12	2.7
1937	65	14.7	67	13.7	1	15.0	4	0.90	12	2.7
1938	63	14.2	49	10.07	1	16.0	4	0.90	5	1.1
1939	55	12.3	45	9.2	3	59.0	0	0.00	7	1.6
1940	65	14.21	55	10.3	2	30.0	1	0.22	2	0.4
1941	58	10.7	62	11.5	3	51.0	2	0.37	7	1.3
1942	73	14.1	48	9.8	0	0.0	4	0.77	9	1.7
1943	71	14.7	56	11.6	6	84.0	2	0.41	9	1.8
1944	85	20.7	61	14.3	3	36.0	1	0.23	12	2.8
1945	80	18.9	71	16.8	4	50.0	2	0.47	9	2.1
1946	89	20.4	53	12.16	5	56.0	1	0.23	7	1.6
1947	98	22.2	58	13.14	6	61.0	1	0.22	10	2.6
1948	77	17.18	65	14.5	5	65.0	1	0.22	8	1.8
1949	65	14.3	65	11.8	3	46.0	0	0.00	6	1.3
1950	53	12.8	64	11.6	3	57.0	0	0.00	10	2.2
1951	67	16.0	62	11.1	1	15.0	2	0.43	10	2.2
1952	55	13.1	75	13.6	2	36.0	1	0.22	6	1.3
1953	66	16.5	41	7.2	2	30.0	0	0.00	3	0.6
1954	73	18.13	44	7.41	2	27.3	0	0.00	17	3.6
1955	62	15.46	81	13.6	2	27.3	1	0.21	11	2.35
1956	74	18.5	56	10.05	1	13.5	1	0.21	10	2.14
1957	82	20.41	52	9.48	2	24.4	0	0.00	8	1.72
1958	60	14.19	52	9.5	0	0.0	1	0.21	9	1.92
1959	60	14.87	62	11.12	1	16.6	0	0.00	10	2.14
1960	56	13.92	56	10.3	1	17.86	0	0.00	12	2.62
1961	67	17.0	58	10.53	3	46.0	0	0.00		
TOTAL FOR 27 YEARS :- 1935-61	1826		1563		66		34		2	
Raunds Urban District									235	

Birth Rate is Standard Rate from 1951 onwards.
Death Rate is Standard Rate except for 1942-1948, both inclusive.

A comparative analysis of these tables, by taking the first ten years of the Urban District as at present constituted, that is from 1936 to 1945 both inclusive, and the last ten years 1952 to 1961, show very definite differences. Infantile mortality rate under one year of age and the mortality rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are good social welfare indices. Death rate from Cancer is not a social welfare index.

Raunds is a well-knit community and its population almost static since the formation of the district in April, 1935. Nor has there been any material change in the industries by which Raunds lives, so that the comparison is of like with like. Time alone and all that passage of time means is the factor producing variation.

	Mortality Under 1 Year		Mortality Pulm. Tubercu.		Mortality Cancer	
	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Births	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Total No.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Raunds Urban District						
1936-45	26	38.9	24	0.517	84	1.82
1952-61	16	24.43	4	0.085	96	2.06
Administrative County						
1936-45	1560	42.15	1028	0.44	Not available	
1952-61	993	21.63	253	0.09		

The improvement in the social welfare indices is largely due to better housing, better wages and probably better control of disease in milk cows and methods of milk production.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

A summary of action taken by the Council under Slum Clearance procedure up to the end of 1960 showed that 345 houses had been dealt with, 184 in Clearance Areas and 161 as individually unfit.

During the year of report further action was taken in respect of another twenty-two houses, all of them dealt with as individually unfit properties. Fourteen are in the terrace known as Red Row, a block of stone built cottages, reasonably sound structurally and with plenty of air space all round, but completely devoid of ordinary amenities. They could be rescued, I believe, by a willing owner prepared to take advantage of the improvement grants available and to spend a not unreasonable amount in addition to provide these amenities and to do the necessary repairs. Properly reconditioned these houses could provide good homes for fourteen families for many years to come. It was because of this that the Council chose to deal with the houses as individually unfit instead of as a group for which the normal procedure would have been a scheduled Clearance Area requiring the demolition of the houses. Dealing with them as individually unfit houses and closing them as they become vacant leaves the way open for some later thinking from which a rescue operation may stem and if this does not come from the owner is it not a case where the Local Authority might step in and do what is necessary? One of the houses was vacant at the end of the year.

Four of the unfit houses were farm cottages. One at Napleton Farm was reconditioned, with the aid of an improvement grant, on an owner's undertaking provoked by a statutory 'Time and Place' Notice. A similar undertaking to make the house fit was given by the owner of Red Lodge cottage, but the house became vacant - is still vacant - and the undertaking was not discharged by the end of the year. The same owner gave an undertaking to make two other houses, known as Red House Cottages, fit to the Council's satisfaction, but this undertaking was also undischarged at the end of the year although a scheme for adding bathrooms and providing other amenities was being prepared.

Two vacant cottages, 86a and 86d High Street, Raunds were dealt with and straightaway demolished by the new owner who intends to use the site for building again.

One of the remaining two houses dealt with as unfit is a wartime conversion of a chapel schoolroom in Rotton Row which has not proved successful; it has been vacated and closed on an undertaking by the Chapel authorities not to re-let. The other house dealt with provides the living quarters at the shop No. 11 Brook Street. It was closed on an undertaking by the new owners when it became vacant.

Apart from action detailed above two houses dealt with as unfit in previous years, 86c High Street, Raunds and the old Stanwick Mill house, were demolished and two houses, 30 Grove Street, Raunds and 37 Church Street, Stanwick became vacant and were closed on previous undertakings. One house, 29 Harcourt Street, Raunds closed on an undertaking, was completely reconditioned and was returned to use as a housing unit.

The net result is that at the end of 1961 the position with regard to action taken to deal with unfit houses could be summarised as follows:-

Action completed:-

- 229 houses had been demolished.
- 18 houses had been closed.
- 68 houses had been made fit.

Action not completed:-

- 15 houses were vacant pending demolition.
- 18 houses were occupied, but scheduled for demolition.
- 16 houses were occupied, but scheduled for closing.
- 3 houses were to be made fit, one vacant, two occupied.

Of these 367 houses, 184 had been dealt with in Clearance Areas and 183 as individual unfit houses.

310 day to day inspections of houses were made in addition to those reported upon above. Notices were served in respect of general structural repairs at three houses in Grove Street and in respect of five houses in Brooks Road requiring the replacement of old tippler closets with flushing systems. Informal representations were made in respect of defects at 80 other houses, mainly concerned with structural repairs, but 21 were concerned with sanitary accommodation, 6 with drainage defects and 2 with the provision of new indoor water supplies and sinks.

New Housing

Twenty-five houses were erected in the district by private enterprise, two houses were converted into one and an addition to form a separate dwelling was made to another house.

The Council did not build any houses themselves during the year, but they entered into negotiations for the acquisition of about four acres of land off Midland Road and High Street at Raunds for housing purposes, particularly for old people.

Enquiries were also made, but not completed in the year, about frontage land at Spencer Parade in Stanwick with a view to its use as a site for old people's dwellings. Negotiations for an alternative site at The Avenue in Stanwick broke down on the question of price required for the land and on the high cost of site works before building could be contemplated.

Improvement Grants

Seven Standard improvement grants were made during the year for the installation of housing amenities and three Discretionary grants were approved for amenity installations and structural improvements, the grants amounting to £476.

Modernisation of Council Houses

The scheme for modernisation of pre-war Council houses was continued during the year. The work is being done by direct labour and generally consists of the installation of hot water systems, wash basins and indoor water closets, the replacement of old-fashioned tapered baths by modern ones with panelled fronts and the replacement of old shallow sinks by deep ones with fitted cupboards below. Old bricked coppers for heating laundry water in kitchens are being removed and gas heated wash-boilers fitted instead. The work involved varies almost from house to house according to the drainage system and according to the position of the bathroom in relation to the kitchen. Sometimes the work is resolved by a simple installation of sanitary fittings and the water heater with the minimum of plumbing; sometimes the plumbing is extensive, sometimes structural alterations have to be made to increase the size of the bathroom to accommodate the new fittings and in some types an indoor coal store is used to house the water heater in which cases new coal bunkers are provided outside. Some alteration of the gas service is invariably required and an extension of the drainage system is always necessary. The making good of the ground disturbed by these alterations provides a reason, and an opportunity, for taking up the old worn out tarmac paths and replacing them with concrete slabs.

Fifty-five houses had been modernised in this way by the end of 1961.

Water Supply

This was not a good year for local water supplies. There was a long period of dry weather as a result of which the yield of the wells declined more quickly than usual and fell to the minimum reliable output very early in the year. Probably also because of the dry weather and the consequent use of the public supply for watering grass and gardens the consumption rocketed to heights we have never before recorded. We were able to augment our wells by taking water from the old Air Ministry pumping trench, but this addition to our supplies was nowhere near enough and there is no doubt whatever that had we not been able to draw water into our distribution system from the Ringstead pumping main to Chelveston we would have been in very serious difficulty and the supply would have had to be cut off for several hours a day. As it was we couldn't get all the water we needed from Ringstead and we did have to shut down during the night on several occasions to maintain a safe pumping level in the service reservoir. Leakage detection work was intensified both by day and during the night and some small economies in consumption were achieved in this way. The demand for water slackened in the autumn of course, and we were able to dispense with the pumping trench, but we continued to the end of the year to take a relatively large quantity of water from the Ringstead source. By that time it was known that the new Water Board, in which the Raunds Undertaking is to be merged, would come into operation in 1962 and one of the Board's problems will be the provision of an adequate water supply in dry weather over the area served by the Raunds Undertaking.

Water consumption in the urban district rose in 1961 to 69,641,700 gallons, an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions over 1960. Trade consumption accounted for 13,574,000 gallons, which was rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions above the 1960 figure - a relatively large increase arising from some new and high consumptions at a large turkey and poultry farm, a general increase in farm consumptions and a new and large demand from a local tannery. The difference of 56,067,700 gallons can be attributed to domestic consumption and what wastage there was. These figures give an average daily consumption of approximately 190,800 gallons a day made up of 153,600 gallons for domestic use and 37,200 gallons, approximately, for industrial consumption. Expressed in gallons per head of population supplied the figures give 41.21 gallons for all purposes made up of 33.16 domestic and 8.05 trade consumptions. These figures compare with 29.15 gallons, 23.4 gallons and 5.75 gallons in 1954; 30.22 gallons, 23 gallons and 7.22 gallons in 1955; 31 gallons, 25.6 gallons and 5.4 gallons in 1956; 32.87 gallons, 27.25 gallons and 5.62 gallons in 1957; 34.84 gallons, 29.26 gallons and 5.58 gallons in 1958; 37.22 gallons, 31.16 gallons and 6.06 gallons in 1959 and 38.23 gallons, 32.43 gallons and 5.80 gallons per head per day respectively in 1960. From which statistics can readily be seen how water consumptions are growing and how generous one needs to be in estimating water demands for the future. The progressive increases in water consumptions are to some extent an indication of the advances in standards of Public Health and as we get better housing conditions with more of the so called 'amenities', now rapidly and rightly becoming necessities, and as our standards of hygiene and cleanliness improve - all of these things calling for a greater use of water, so must water consumptions for domestic purposes increase. Similarly as more use is made of water by agricultural interests, for irrigation and for liquifying of manure, by industry for cooling, washing and cleansing, etc., so must water consumption for trade purposes increase. It seems but reasonable to suppose that Water Supplies, always a major factor in Public Health, will assume an even greater importance as time goes on and will be the cause of much heartburning and the subject of much legislation in the not too distant future.

In addition to the consumption in the Raunds Urban District 26,168,400 gallons of water were supplied during the year through the bulk supply scheme to the St. Neots Rural District Council for their parishes of Covington, Tilbrook, Stonely, Catworth and Stow Longa and for the parish of Hargrave in the area of the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District. This quantity gave an average daily supply of 71,700 gallons against the maximum of 40,000 gallons a day provided for in the agreement under which the bulk supply is given. In 1960 the average daily supply under this agreement was 64,900 gallons.

Out of the 95,810,000 gallons supplied during the year, 83,606,000 gallons came from our own wells and 12,204,000 gallons were purchased from the Oundle and Thrapston Rural District Council from their Ringstead source through the cross connection between their service main to Chelveston and our distribution main at the Red Lion crossroads.

There were no developments during the year in connexion with water supply either at the source or in the distribution system, except for short extensions of water mains on private housing estates.

The mains were tapped twenty times for new domestic services, six times for agricultural or business purposes and there were three extensions of existing agricultural services.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

There were short extensions of the foul and storm water sewers on private housing estates, but no other developments in the sewerage systems. A blockage occurred in the main sewer in the Red Row gardens and proved rather difficult to release. A very large amount of silt was removed amongst which was a remarkable collection of domestic cutlery, knives, forks and spoons. It would be interesting to know how they got in. The sewer in this area is in rather poor shape. The pipes are encrusted, heavily in some places, with a deposit, possibly of some kind of chemical waste from the nearby doll factory, which is very difficult to dislodge. This sewer also has to accept a lot of silt from road and factory yard drains and small findings and dust from a coal yard. The time has arrived when this sewer, together with the Grove Street and Titty Ho branch, should be thoroughly scraped.

We experienced the usual trouble from the Tannery effluent especially with regard to matter in suspension. Owing to the way the factory processes are carried out, proper settling of their effluent is rather difficult. The Company appear to be willing to co-operate with us in this matter and agreed to extend their settling tank capacity.

There were no actual developments at the Sewage Disposal Works either at Raunds or at Stanwick, but a scheme was received during the year from the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson of Leicester for a new Works at Stanwick. This scheme, which was to deal with sewage from the Stanwick Ward only, as the existing inadequate Works do, was designed to deal with a daily flow of 36,000 gallons and included new detritus and settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and sludge beds and the probable cost was estimated at £14,000. The scheme was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government with an application to borrow the £14,000. This resulted in a local investigation carried out by an Inspector of the Ministry who visited the town on July 27th. Evidence was given by the Council's officers of course, by the Consulting Engineers and by representatives from the Nene River Board. The investigation did not prove successful from the Council's point of view mainly because of two difficulties raised by the River Board. One concerns the possibility of the site being waterlogged in times of extreme flooding. This is no great obstacle really and has to be accepted in many places. The proximity of our Raunds Works, however, offers an alternative site free from flooding and practicable, and it also emphasised the other point raised by the River Board - the multiplicity of sewage outlets from Irthlingborough, Stanwick, Raunds, Addington, Ringstead, Thrapston and other places, all within a relatively short stretch of the river. The possibility of reducing this number by eliminating the Stanwick outlet obviously appealed to the River Board and the investigation resulted in a recommendation that whilst the need for new Disposal Works for Stanwick sewage is recognised, the Council should consider treating it at Raunds. To do this will involve the construction of receiving chambers and other ancillary works at Stanwick, the provision of pumping machinery and a rising main to the Raunds Works; and an extension of the Raunds Works to receive and deal with the additional flow. The Council did consider the recommendation and referred it to their Consulting Engineers for a report.

House Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of house refuse is made throughout the district by means of a closed low-loading type of motor vehicle. Refuse collected in this way is disposed of by a modified form of controlled tipping in a disused limestone quarry belonging to the Council and situated on the outskirts of the district some distance from the built-up area. Refuse from factories and business premises, and various types of waste material are also tipped there by arrangement. The quarry is fairly shallow, but has a considerable area and will provide tipping space for many years to come. No complaints about the house refuse collection service were registered during the year.

Rodent Control

The Council have an arrangement with the Wellingborough Urban District Council under which we use the services of their full-time Rodent Operator regularly, or as we require them, up to the equivalent of three days a month. He carries out the surveys required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 and treats any infestation he finds or is assigned to him. When he is not available infestations are treated by the Council's own permanent staff who also carry out routine treatments at the Sewage Disposal Works, at the refuse tip and at other Local Authority properties.

196 properties were inspected during the year, 128 in the course of survey under the Act, 17 as a result of notifications and 51 incidental to other inspections. Of these properties 182 were domestic premises, 11 Local Authority properties, 1 agricultural and 1 business premises.

Two infestations of rather more than minor proportions at the refuse tip were dealt with and there were 24 minor infestations by rats and one by mice on domestic premises; one by rats at a factory and one by rats on a group of allotments. In all cases treatment was by poisoning using Warfarin 5: 36 visits, including those for re-treatments, being necessary. The infestation at the factory was dealt with by the occupier after notification.

The foul sewers throughout the two Wards of the district were treated for rat infestations. Initially 33 baiting points were set up in manholes, the bait being pinhead oatmeal in trays placed on benchings. There was a partial take of bait in two of the manholes in the Raunds Ward and a complete take from one manhole at Stanwick whereupon another two manholes, one on each side, were baited. The clean baits in the two manholes at Raunds were replaced by a mixture of oatmeal and Warfarin 5 and there had been a partial take in each when they were inspected again, but subsequent inspections showed them to have been free from visits by rats. There was a partial take of the bait in one of the two additional manholes at Stanwick, but none of the new bait was taken from the original infested manhole, nor was any poisoned bait taken from any of the three. Subsequent visits to all 35 manholes showed them all to be clean.

Factories

There were 33 registered factories operating in the district during the year of report, mechanical power being used in 25, and there were nine separate building sites to which the sanitary provisions of the Factories Act applied. Inspections of all these premises were made, but no serious defections from the provisions of the Acts were found. Some additional light and ventilation for the lavatory at a small factory was secured, the attention of two occupiers had to be called to the cleanliness provisions and a new lavatory was built at a builder's yard to replace one which had been the subject of many previous complaints.

Lists returned under section 110 of the Factories Act showed that ten local factories had employed outworkers during the year. The doll factory employed about 75% of the total of 205. 56 outworkers had local

addresses, the remainder living in neighbouring towns and villages. Reciprocal lists received from Public Health Inspectors in adjacent areas showed that 10 local people were doing outwork for factories in other districts.

Meat and Food

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district and all were reconstructed and brought up to date so as to comply with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations which became fully effective in the district as from January 1st, 1962, the appointed day fixed by the Minister.

Slaughtering was being done in 1961 regularly on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, very often on Thursdays and occasionally, at Christmas and other holiday times, on Saturdays and Sundays. 214 visits to slaughterhouses and butchers' shops were made during the year and carcasses and viscera of 197 beasts, 3 calves, 394 pigs and 960 sheep and lambs were seen. One flank of beef and livers of four beasts and two pigs were condemned and destroyed as unfit for human food.

Seven licences for slaughtermen were issued.

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

50 lbs. Pressed Beef
6 lbs. Margarine
20 lbs. Luncheon Meat (5 tins)
4 lbs. Boiled Ham (1 tin)
30 lbs. Corned Beef (5 tins)
13 lbs. Mandarin Oranges (19 tins)
3 lbs. Peaches (3 tins)
8 lbs. Peeled Tomatoes (8 tins)
8½ lbs. Apricots (11 tins)

Twenty-seven licences, one more than last year, are in force in the district authorising premises to be used for the sale of ice cream, all pre-packed products from refrigerated containers. There are no manufacturers in the district.

General

Licences for nineteen registered petroleum or petroleum mixtures stores were renewed and one new licence was granted.

Two licences were issued under Part I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 authorising the use of sites for individual caravans.

One Pet Shop Licence and one Game Licence were issued.

The following licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1963:-

Dealers' Licences:	Pasteurised	3
	Sterilised	4
Supplementary Licences:	Pasteurised	3

The district was again relatively free from infectious disease, no fumigations were necessary nor were any disinfestations for house vermin required, but at the request of a householder a quantity of bed linen and a mattress were removed from the premises and burnt at the refuse tip.

G. WHITTAM

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

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