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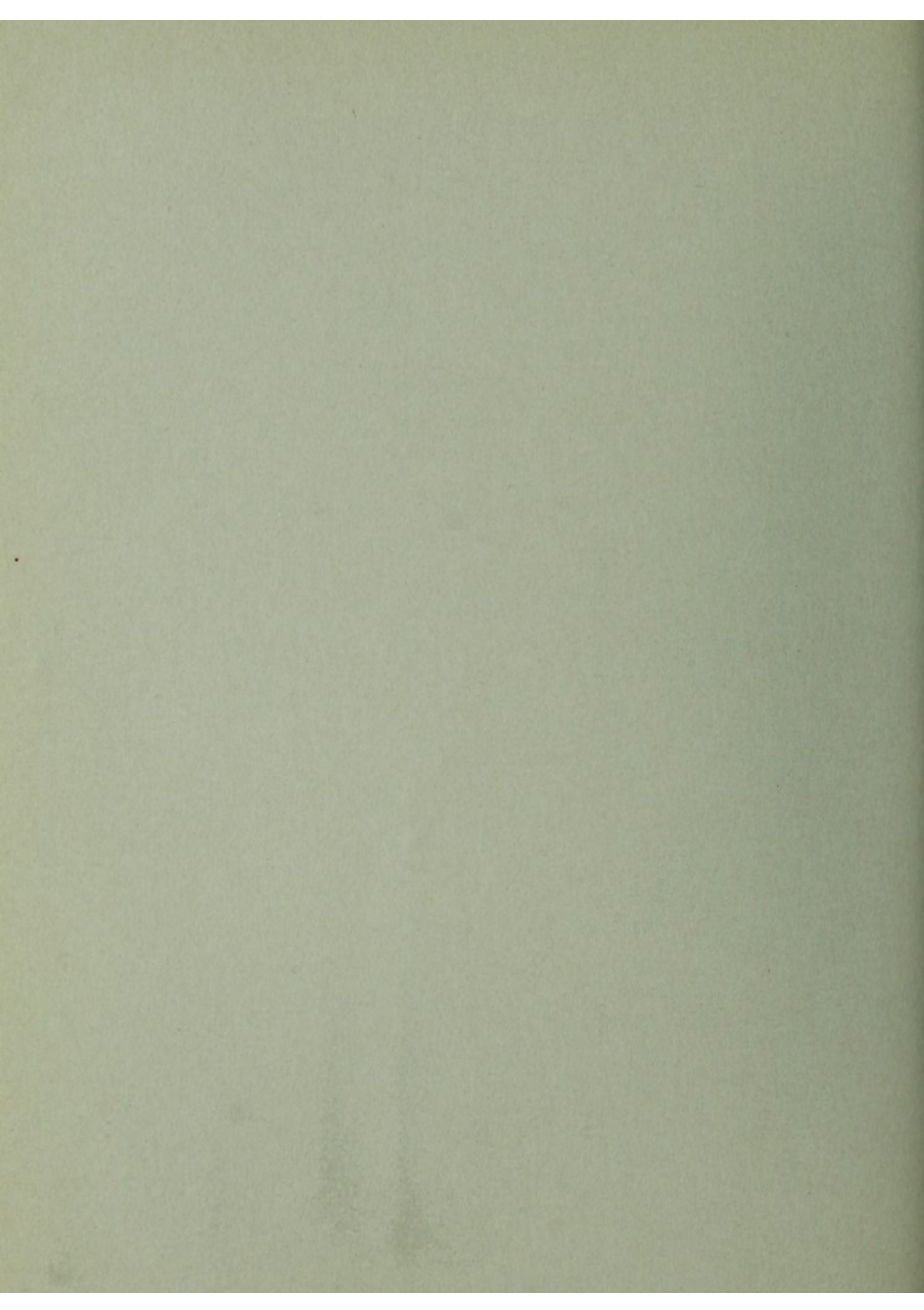


II



The Health of Andover

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1963**



THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

Councillor J. S. Gardner

ANNUAL REPORT

Councillor G. Stone


OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1963

His Worship The Mayor
Councillor W. A. Weston

Councillor W. Farrell
Councillor G. Lynn
Councillor W. Loveridge
Councillor W. A. Lyke



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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1963

Mayor

Councillor J. H. Gardner

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor C. Horne

Vice-Chairman

Councillor P. S. Batchelor

Members

His Worship The Mayor
Councillor Mrs. B.P.E. Machin
Councillor H. Randall
Councillor G. Lynn
Councillor M. Loveridge
Councillor W. A. Dyke

STAFF

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1963

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

K. D. Prichard, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman.

Clerk

Miss S. Mesney.

Student Public Health Inspector

R. L. Barry.

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser.

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1964.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Andover for the year 1963.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 18,300, an increase of 340 on the figure for 1962.

Although the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths was 153, it is obvious that the population of the Borough is still increasing.

The Vital Statistics show a marked increase in the birth rate, higher than the average for England and Wales though the still birth rate was considerably lower.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was slightly higher than that for England and Wales, though the Perinatal Mortality Rate was low.

The first three months of 1963 were the coldest for very many years, and this probably accounts for the increase in respiratory diseases, and this also interfered with house building in the Borough.

Nevertheless, the town development is proceeding, and work on the sewers in Junction Road started in 1963 and is now practically completed. The present sewage disposal plant is satisfactory.

Two blocks of 22 flats each and a three-storey block of 12 flats have been completed on the London Road Housing Site.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during 1963 was average for England and Wales. There were 162 cases of measles, 5 cases of food poisoning, 4 of which were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, 3 cases of whooping cough, and 13 new respiratory cases of tuberculosis (4 male and 9 female). Details can be seen in Appendix 'G'. The increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis is probably due to the visit of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in October, which may have found these extra cases of tuberculosis.

We suffered a great loss on the sudden death of Dr. D. MacCallum, the Chest Physician and Medical Officer of Enham Alamein, in the autumn of 1963. I understand he was only sixty years of age, and he was an extremely conscientious and able physician and he is sadly missed in the Borough of Andover.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the hygiene and sanitary circumstances of the Borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager for information on the activities of their Departments, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this Report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

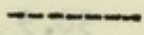
N. C. Howard
Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics
(1962 figures in brackets)

Area (in Acres)	6,386	(6,386)
Registrar-General's estimate of mid-year population	18,300	(17,960)
1961 Census figure	16,974	
Number of inhabited houses	5,547	(5,385)
Rateable Value	£760,663	(£299,934)
Sum represented by penny rate	£3222.11s.6.77d	(£1205.18s.10.56d)

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1955	15,680	1959	15,950
1956	15,940	1960	16,460
1957	16,150	1961	17,410
1958	16,070	1962	17,960
	1963	18,300	



(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population. The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births. The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births. The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	400	207	193
Legitimate Live Births	378	195	183
Illegitimate Live Births	22	12	10
Still Births	5	5	0

	<u>Birth Rates</u>	
	<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	21.86	18.2
Comparability Factor	0.97	
Corrected Birth Rate	21.2	
Still Birth Rate	12.3	17.2
Illegitimate Birth Rate	5.5 per cent.	

		<u>Deaths (All Causes)</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	247	133	114
Infant Deaths	9	4	5
Neonatal Deaths	6	3	3
Early Neonatal Deaths	4	2	2
Maternal Deaths	0		

	<u>Death Rates</u>	
	<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
All Causes	13.5	12.2
Comparability Factor	0.81	
Corrected Rate	10.9	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births	Nil	

	<u>Infant Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Total Infant Mortality Rate	22.5	21.1
Legitimate Mortality Rate	18.5	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate	90.9	

	<u>Neonatal Mortality</u>	
	<u>Andover Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Neonatal Mortality Rate	14.8	14.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	22.2	29.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	9.8	

(The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.
 The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live births.
 The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births,
 live and still.
 The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

(a) Live Births

A total of 400 live births occurred during the year, 207 males and 193 females. The live birth rate corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 21.2 per thousand population.

The rate for England and Wales in 1963 was 18.2.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 5, giving a still birth rate of 12.3 per thousand births (live and still). The figure for England and Wales was 17.2.

(c) Death Rate

The number of deaths registered during the year was 247, 133 male and 114 female. This gives a local death rate corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 10.9 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 12.2 per thousand population.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 22.5 compared with 21.1 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death were:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System

These conditions caused 94 deaths, 52 male and 42 female. Of these deaths, 35 were due to coronary artery disease, 23 males and 12 females.

2. Cancer

Cancers of various types accounted for 29 deaths, 16 male and 13 female. Of these 9 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, 8 male and 1 female.

Apoplexy or Vascular lesions of the Central Nervous System

These caused 35 deaths, 16 male and 19 female.

Respiratory Diseases

These accounted for 26 deaths. There were 10 cases of pneumonia, 12 of bronchitis and 2 of influenza.

In addition, there were 2 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 1 male and 1 female.

Accidental Deaths

There were 11 deaths from accidents, 7 male and 4 female - of which 5 were due to motor accidents.

In addition, there were 3 deaths from suicide, 2 male and 1 female.

Infantile, Neonatal, and Early Neonatal Mortality

Infant deaths totalled 9, and of these deaths, 6 occurred during the first month, and 4 during the first week of life. These figures give an infant mortality rate of 22.5, a Neonatal Rate of 14.8, and an Early Neonatal Rate of 9.8 per thousand live births.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is a combination of the early neonatal deaths (under one week) and the still births, is 22.2 per thousand total births (live and still.)

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was average during the year, and the sex and age groups are set out in Appendix 'G'.

The incidence of measles was high during the year.

The only serious cases which occurred were five cases of food poisoning, four of which were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, and thirteen new cases of respiratory tuberculosis. A large number of non-notifiable diseases such as mumps and chicken-pox were notified to me by the Head Teachers of the schools, but none of the cases were serious.

The thirteen cases of respiratory tuberculosis occurred in four males and nine females, and the age groups are set out also in Appendix 'G'.

National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 47

A Statutory Order was obtained to admit an elderly man to St. Paul's Hospital, Winchester, at the request of a general practitioner in Andover, and with the consent of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. Fortunately, at the last minute he agreed to be admitted, and no compulsory action was necessary, though his son objected very strongly when the ambulance arrived. I therefore obtained the necessary statutory order but fortunately the old man agreed to go to hospital when the ambulance returned the following day. He died a few days later.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During 1963, vaccination against poliomyelitis continued in all age groups up to 40 years of age, and in certain special groups of persons over that age, using the Sabin type oral vaccine, which is considerably easier to administer, and much more appreciated by infants and babies, and in addition, is considerably more potent and raises the immunity more quickly and is longer lasting.

All children who had had two injections of the Salk type vaccine then went on to a third dose of oral vaccine, and the Minister of Health also continued to encourage all children between the ages of five and twelve years to be given a fourth dose of oral vaccine, when they were at Primary Schools.

The number of poliomyelitis vaccinations given during the year in the Borough of Andover are given below:-

<u>Under 2 years</u>		<u>2 - 20 years</u>		<u>21 - 40 years</u>		<u>5 - 12 years</u>
<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>1st & 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>	<u>Doses</u>
-	260	-	27	-	52	225

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against these three infections was continued using the popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together.

During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred, but the incidence of whooping cough has decreased considerably over the years, and if diphtheria is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school.

The number of immunisations done in the Borough of Andover are set out in the Table in Appendix 'H'.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 65 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 16.25% of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 62.5% in 1962.

The number of vaccinations given during the year are set out in Appendix 'H'.

District Health Sub-Committee

The Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee is really a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the Hampshire County Council, and as each District Council appoints three Councillors and also appoints two co-opted members who usually represent a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., the British Red Cross Society, or St. John's Ambulance Brigade, the Sub-Committee has available a considerable amount of valuable information concerning the three districts of which I am Medical Officer of Health.

Meetings are held in Andover and Kingsclere in eight months of the year. Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, births and deaths, registration and inspection of nurseries under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, and poliomyelitis, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, district nurses' accommodation and 'Meals on Wheels', in which all three districts have a common interest.

In addition, the Sub-Committee makes decisions on such matters as decoration and repairs of nurses' houses, the appointment of district nurses and midwives, and the financial estimates for the Home Help Service; also such matters as the distribution of Welfare Foods and matters concerned with Child Welfare Centres.

The 'Meals on Wheels' service does not yet cover all three districts, but every year more of the area is covered, and the areas which at present are not covered are the Tadley and Baughurst areas in Kingsclere and Whitchurch Rural District, and Shipton Bellinger and South Tidworth in Andover Rural District. I hope before long the whole of the three districts will be served, as these meals are very valuable for elderly house-bound persons living on their own.

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

The Housing waiting list has been divided into two categories which indicate the relative urgency of applications.

The Current list includes families living with relations, in lodgings, rooms or caravans, and aged persons resident in Andover. The Housing Programme now commenced, will provide accommodation in 1964 for a large proportion of the 180 applicants on the current list at the end of 1963.

A reserve list of less urgent applications includes householders living in houses that are often lacking modern amenities but are not of such a standard as to require action by the Public Health Committee. Also on this list are applicants living in tied houses and those applicants who have been waiting less than a year.

Although about 100 new applications are made each year, many applicants eventually find their own accommodation, and in this respect the Council policy of granting up to 100% loans for house purchase has assisted many who would otherwise require rented accommodation.

The first nominations have been received for Town Development houses, and over 100 houses should be completed in 1964 for persons moving from London.

The present Tenants' Handbook is being revised and will be issued to existing Council tenants and to newcomers to the town as a Residents' Handbook, giving both advice to householders and details of services and organisations in Andover.

The Borough Surveyor has also kindly given me a report on housing progress, as follows:-

Council

Two blocks of 22 flats each and a three storey block of 12 flats have been completed on the London Road Housing Site. Five blocks of 12 flats each are in course of construction on the site. The Council are negotiating for an additional area of land adjoining this site on which it is proposed to erect approximately 100 dwelling units and two shops.

Town Development

The first contract for 82 houses has been let and construction started on Area 14 in Salisbury Road near Balksbury Road under the Town Development scheme.

Also negotiations are practically completed for the construction of approximately 100 houses and roads and sewers for the whole of Area 12 between Watery Lane and the railway. This work should commence early in 1964.

The layout for these estates are on the Radburn principle which provides for the segregation of pedestrians and vehicles. The houses are of new design to the standard recommended in the Parker Norris Report - "Homes for Today and Tomorrow". The dwelling units being constructed by the Council are also to this standard.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The Southampton Water Department have taken samples from time to time during the year, which have proved satisfactory. The new 1,000,000 gallon reservoir is now in full commission.

Private Supplies

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells 1

(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (12 houses)

Number with bores 3

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (127 houses)

Number with wells 1

Number with bores 3

(iv) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores 2

(v) Picket Piece - Ox-Drove (66 houses)

Number with wells 5

Number with bores 5

+ (4 caravans)

It will be seen from the above that 20 dwellings and 4 caravans take a supply of water from sources other than a public main. The main supply is readily available except in the case of 6 dwellings and one caravan.

Sampling

4 samples of water were taken from private wells, one of which proved satisfactory, and informal action is in progress to connect the house to the main supply which is available.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There are eleven such farms within the Borough, all taking a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and three samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved unsatisfactory. This dairy was informed that the supply must not be used unless properly chlorinated at source, being a process to be approved, with the result that the bore supply was sealed off and a supply from the mains substituted.

Main Supply

Sampling

6 samples taken by the Public Health Department from selected points, and submitted for bacteriological examination, proved satisfactory.

The report of the Public Analyst on a chemical examination of the water is as follows:-

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Total Solid Residue left on evaporation dried at 100°C.	330.0
Loss on incineration of residue	31.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	14
Equal to Sodium Chloride	23.1
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.7
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free Ammonia)	0.03
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.01
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from Potassium Permanganate solution at a temperature of 27°C.	
In 15 minutes	0.03
In 4 hours	0.10
Appearance	Clear
Total Hardness	240
Permanent Hardness	35

Metalllic Contamination	Satisfactorily free
H (Hydrogen Ion concentration)	7.6
Free Chlorine	0.03
Fluorine	0.08

It will be seen from the above results of analysis that the chemical composition of this water is similar to the sample analysed in October, 1962, with one exception.

The present sample contains a very much higher proportion of nitrogen present in the form of nitrate. The amount in this sample being approximately 10 times that found in the previous sample.

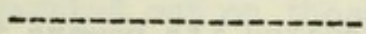
High figures for nitrate nitrogen frequently indicate that the source of the water is receiving nitrogenous polluting matter.

The other figures of analysis which are also indicators of pollution, namely the free and albuminoid ammonia, and the oxygen absorbed from potassium permanganate are quite normal, and would indicate that if at the present time the water is receiving polluting matter, then it is being well purified by passage through the soil.

In view of this new feature in the water, we feel it might well be advisable to examine a further sample early in the new year.

(Sgd) DR. J. H. HAMENGE.
Public Analyst.

1 December, 1963.



The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council.

Two milk pasteurising plants are in operation as follows:-

One Graham Road & 40 Gallons per hour high temperature short time plant, with a daily throughput of approximately 1,575 gallons.

One A.V. 800 Gallons per hour high temperature short time plant with a daily throughput of approximately 4,150 gallons.

The plant replaced a holder type plant in operation until October, 1957, and is capable of producing homogenised milk as required.

The Co-operative Society obtain their supply of bottled pasteurised milk, averaging 800 gallons per day, from the Wholesale Society's plant at Buntingford, being delivered daily by a refrigerated vehicle.

Milk Supplies

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63.

(a) Licences

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are as follows:-

Form B

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences 6

Form C

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences 2

Form E

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences

(a) Tuberculin Tested 9

(b) Pasteurised 13

(c) Sterilised 4

(b) Pasteurised Milk

The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council.

Two milk pasteurising plants are in operation as follows:-

One Graham Enoch 4 40 gallons per hour high temperature short time plant, with a daily throughput of approximately 1,875 gallons.

One A.P.V. 800 gallons per hour high temperature short time plant with a daily throughput of approximately 4,150 gallons. This plant replaced a bolder type plant in operation until October, 1963, and is capable of producing homogenised milk as required.

The Co-operative Society obtain their supply of bottled pasteurised milk, averaging 800 gallons per day, from the Wholesale Society's plant at Swindon, being delivered daily by a refrigerated vehicle.

(i) Samples from Dealers

A total of 184 samples were taken from pasteurising plants of which 7 failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test and 3 failed the Methylene Blue test. The Methylene Blue test was void in respect of 16 samples.

53 samples of milk were taken from a slot machine, 5 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test, 4 were void, and 1 failed the Phosphatase test.

(ii) Samples from Schools

132 samples of pasteurised milk were taken from schools, 109 of which satisfied the prescribed tests, 4 failed the Methylene Blue test, 17 were void, and 2 failed the Phosphatase test.

Untreated Milk

(i) Samples from Dealers

13 samples of bottled Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, one of which failed the prescribed test.

Biological examination is carried out on these samples as routine and all were reported upon as negative for Myco-tuberculosis and Brucella abortus. This milk is taken from two small producer-retailers whose premises and methods of production are under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

"Untreated Milk" will be the Special Designation used after the 1st October, 1964.

sterilised Milk

A small quantity processed outside the Borough is distributed, and a sample taken for the Turbidity Test proved satisfactory.

(e) Milk Bottle Cleansing

344 bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, 264 of which proved satisfactory (76.7%), 48 fairly satisfactory (14%), and 32 unsatisfactory (9.3%).

The following provisional bacteriological grading for cleansed milk bottles is used, as recommended by the Public Health Laboratory:-

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle

Not more than 600	-	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	-	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	-	Unsatisfactory

(f) Distribution of Milk

Pasteurised Milk	-	Average daily gallonage	-	6,825
Untreated Milk (T.T.)	-	Average daily gallonage	-	93

The above includes distribution to areas outside the Borough and it was not found possible to obtain separate figures for the Borough.

The very small quantity of raw milk is distributed by the producers with farms in the Borough.

A quantity of milk pasteurised and bottled in the Borough is sold wholesale to dealers in areas outside the Borough, and the fact that the Regulations do not require the name and address of the dealer who pasteurises and bottles the milk to be marked on the containers, may cause difficulties in these areas when prosecutions are contemplated resulting from complaints, particularly regarding dirty bottles and bottles containing foreign bodies, from consumers. Plain bottles with marked caps, or marked bottles with plain caps, simply bearing the words "Pasteurised Milk" or "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)" as the case may be, will no doubt cause difficulty in identifying and proving the source of supply.

After the 31st December, 1964, the words "Pasteurised Milk" will be the only words legally permitted to be marked on containers.

Cooling of Milk

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, provide that after pasteurisation, milk shall be cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., but there is no provision regarding the retention of milk at that temperature. It would appear that there is need for an amendment to provide for the retention of milk at 50°F. at least whilst it is on the premises of the licenced dealer. Bottled milk has been observed stored at atmospheric temperature on premises, and this has an adverse effect on the keeping quality and could account for the failure of samples to satisfy the Methylene Blue test.



226	(242)*
230	(282)
232	(422)

Year ended 31 December 1962

No. of complaints received and dealt with

No. of premises surveyed

No. of premises treated

* The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1962.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

(i) Disinfection

Articles requiring steam disinfection can be dealt with at St. John's Hospital, by arrangement. It was not found necessary to carry out the disinfection of any premises after infectious diseases during the year. Library books are disinfected before return.

(ii) Disinfestation

Work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Ants	72
Flies	4
Cockroaches	2
Beetles	3
Red Mites	4
Maggots	1
Silver Fish	2

A liquid, powder, or smoke insecticide is applied as found necessary.

Requests were received for assistance in respect of nuisance from wasps, and 231 nests were destroyed, Lindane smoke fumers being effectively used in most cases.

(iii) Rodent Control

(i) Statistics Year Ended 31st December, 1963.

No. of complaints received and dealt with	226	(245)*
No. of premises surveyed	250	(385)
No. of premises treated	335	(455)

* The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1962.

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1963, was 6,399. This included 67 agricultural properties.

(ii) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

Complaints of rabbits are referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(iii) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held two meetings at Andover during the year, the Council being represented on each occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

a) Borough Swimming Pool

The Swimming Pool has continued to serve the town although limited by its capacity and present accommodation.

The Pool is considerably overloaded at certain times, and consideration will have to be given in the near future to either the construction of an additional Pool or the erection of a covered Swimming Pool. This must also be considered in the light of the Town Development proposals which will make this requirement even a greater necessity.

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily by the attendant, and also by the Public Health Inspectors at the time of sampling. 42 samples were taken during the swimming season, all were satisfactory.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1963:-

Bathers

Adults	2,938
Children	14,821
Special Organisations (Adults and Children)	1,128

18,887

Groups School Children 6,424

Spectators

Adults	1,363
Children	1,321

2,684

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

(b) Grammar School Swimming Pool

This pool has an automatic chlorination plant and 22 samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, 21 of which were satisfactory. Chlorine residual tests are carried out by Public Health Inspectors at the time of sampling.

(c) Portway Primary School Swimming Pool

This pool came into use during last year, and has a modern filtration and chlorination plant. 26 samples were taken, 25 of which were satisfactory. Chlorine residual tests are carried out by Public Health Inspectors at the time of sampling.

Parks and Sports Grounds

All parks, open spaces and sports areas are being maintained to a reasonably high standard as finances will allow.

A new store, potting shed and mess room has been constructed at "Beechurst", also a new 60 ft. greenhouse together with a large extension of the nursery planting area has been completed and is proving to be a big asset to the Parks Department.

It is hoped to build a new store, entrance and parking area at the London Road Sports Centre during 1964, also to start the erection of two houses for Parks employees.

Town Planning and Town Development

The Borough Surveyor's Department continued to administer the Council's delegated powers of the Hampshire Planning Authority.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Public Enquiry into the Andover Town Map Amendment Map and approved the proposals with minor amendments in January, 1963. Work is proceeding on the detailed planning and layouts for the residential areas the redevelopment of the town centre and for new roads. It is hoped that the roads in the programme for the first year of the scheme will commence in 1964. Further properties have been purchased in the Town Centre and other development areas.

Detailed planning of the first phase of the Town Centre Redevelopment are nearing completion. It is anticipated that the roads and sewers for part of the Walworth Industrial site will commence in 1964, and a number of enquiries for factory sites have been made. Messrs. Collins and Wilson Ltd. of London have requested a site on the estate for a printing works.

Municipal Offices

Alterations and extensions at "Beech Hurst" Municipal Offices have been completed. The Offices of the Divisional Water Engineer of the Southampton Corporation Water Department are now at "Beech Hurst" and offices for the Development Manager have been provided.

Roads

The making up of Wellesley Road, Chestnut Avenue and Oak Bank under the Highways Act, 1959, is in progress, and when these are completed, only three private streets remain to be dealt with in the Borough. The widening and re-alignment of Smannell Road is practically completed, and action will be taken to close Smannell Arch as soon as an alternative route has been established. Approval has been given to the widening of Barlows Lane between Wellesley Road and Norman Court Lane, this work will commence in 1964.

Sanitation

306 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 5 houses in the town area have bucket or chemical closets with waste water drainage connected to the main sewer, but these will be eliminated in 1964, when the houses are demolished under a Clearance Order.

Informal action taken in respect of three houses in Charlton will result in their conversion from bucket closets to inside water closets and baths connected to the main drainage in 1964.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service, and 293 of these were cleared forthwith by the outdoor staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were affected at 7 premises, and 6 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

Sewerage

The scheme for the reconstruction of the sewers in Junction Road area is practically completed. There should now be no trouble of surcharging of sewers in Junction Road, causing flooding of some gardens.

Approval in principle has been given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the proposal for a new main trunk sewer from the Sewage Pumping Station through the town centre to Watery Lane to cater for the new development. The main foul sewer to the Walworth Industrial Site is practically completed.

Sewage Treatment

The Sewage Works are producing a reasonably satisfactory effluent and temporary works are to be undertaken to improve this, including changing the point of discharge into the River Anton from near Rooksbury Mill to Longbridge. The Council have appointed a Sewage Works Manager and Chemist and are establishing a laboratory so that strict control of the works can be maintained and frequent analyses undertaken of the various processes.

The Council have received a report from the Consulting Engineers, Balfour and Sons, for a new Sewage Works and have submitted this to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government recommending the site of the new works to be on Council owned land in Barlows Lane immediately adjoining the existing works. It is anticipated that a Public Enquiry will be held early in 1964 to consider this proposal.

Public Cleansing

The public cleansing facilities have been maintained, full weekly refuse collections being undertaken from all domestic properties and more frequent collections from trade premises. All refuse has been weighed for a week during each quarter of the year, it has been found that not only the weight collected has increased, but the bulk has increased disproportionately. Apart from the natural growth of the town the increase in bulk appears to be due to more houses being provided with central heating systems fired by other than solid fuel with consequent less use of open fires. This problem is likely to get worse as greater use is made of central heating. The Council have agreed that at least 50% of all houses built in connection with the Town Development Scheme should be provided with central heating and all dwelling units now being constructed by the Council this year are to be centrally heated.

The hours of burning at the incinerator have had to be increased and it is likely that controlled tipping to a limited extent or a second shift at the incinerator will have to be considered early in 1964. The possibility of mechanical handling of the refuse is being considered by the Council together with the enlargement of the incinerator by the addition of a further cell.

Public Conveniences

The existing conveniences at the Guildhall continue to give a limited service to the public. A new public convenience has been constructed and is now in use at Suffolk Road.

First Programme (Approved in 1955)

A total of 144 houses included in this programme have been dealt with
 and some action, mainly legal and rehousing, remains to be taken in respect
 of 26 of these houses before demolition can take place.

Second Programme (Approved 1962 - Amended 1963)

A total of 47 houses is included in this programme and action has been
 taken as follows:-

Clearance Areas

South Street, No. 2 Clearance Area

No. of Houses

No. 31 to 37, South Street
 Declaration 1st January, 1963.

4

Marlborough Street, No. 1 Clearance Area

Nos. 59 to 67, Marlborough Street
 Declaration 4th December, 1962.
 Clearance Order made 5th February, 1963.
 Ministry inquiry re: Objection by owner
 of No. 63. 5th November, 1963.

5

New Street, No. 2 Clearance Area

Nos. 70, 72 and 74, New Street. (and No. 76 already
 dealt with)
 Declaration 4th December, 1962.
 Clearance Order made 5th February, 1963.

3

South Street, No. 3 Clearance Area

Nos. 144, 146 and 148, South Street
 Declaration 1st October, 1963,
 Clearance Order made 5th November, 1963.

3

London Street, No. 1. Clearance Area

Nos. 51 to 63, London Street.
 Declaration 5th November, 1963.

7

2. Individual Houses

No. 24, London Street.

1

Time and Place Notice served
Operative Public Health Committee,
December 10th.

No. 4, London Road.

1

Time and Place Notice Operative
Public Health Committee October 15th
Action deferred two months.

No. 91, London Street.

1

Closing Order served 9th August, 1963.

"Douglas House", 17, London Street.

1

Closing Order served 11th November, 1963.

The following houses were inspected and reports submitted to the Public Health Committee in March, 1963. Clearance Area procedure was not recommended and Individual Action will be taken as found necessary (Ref. No. 91, London Street dealt with by Closing Order):-

Nos. 26 to 34, London Street.

5

Nos. 79, 81 and 93, London Street

3

The following houses were inspected in June, 1963, and reports prepared with a view to Clearance Area procedure, but action was deferred pending negotiations with the owner regarding improvements. A schedule of work and an application for Standard Grants in respect of all five houses was submitted to the October Public Health Committee and deferred for one month in order that a joint examination of this application could be made by the Borough Surveyor and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

No. of Houses

Nos. 124 to 132, South Street.

5

Planning Act 1957 - Section 160 -
Restructuring Execution of Act

It was found necessary to issue a summons covering three offences on the part of the owner/occupier of a dwellinghouse after failing to gain entry for the purpose of inspection following the service of three notices under Section 159.

The defendant did not appear to answer the summons, but the Justices postponed their sentence for fourteen days in order to see whether or not entry was obtained in the meantime. Entry was eventually made on the same day as the Court Hearing, with the result that the defendant was given an absolute discharge, the purpose of the proceedings being achieved. This was the first case of its kind to be taken in Andover, the house concerned being included in the Slum Clearance Programme.

Houses to be Dealt With

The remaining houses to be dealt with will be inspected and represented as follows:-

Proposed Clearance Areas

Adelaide Road/Rack Close, No. 2, Clearance Area

Nos. 11, 13 and 15, Adelaide Road

Nos. 2 and 4, Rack Close,
the block - 2 and 4, Rack Close,
back to back with 13 and 15, Adelaide Road)

5

Charlton No. 1, Clearance Area

Nos. 82 and 83, Charlton.

2

Individual Houses

No. 35, London Street.

1

This is the living accommodation at a newspaper office

8

TOTAL: 47

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- (1) Number of applications for certificates -
- (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates -
- (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates
 - (a) In respect of some but not all defects 1
 - (b) In respect of all defects -
- (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule 1
- (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule -
- (6) Number of certificates issued -

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates -
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates -
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenants' objection -
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority -

Part III - Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects

No. of Certificates issued -

Caravan Sites

The Council gave further consideration during the year to the problems arising from the occupation of residential caravans. It was not possible to implement the planning control action in respect of a number of small sites due to be closed in May under enforcement notice procedure, mainly because of the lack of alternative accommodation.

The Icknield Way Caravan Site was purchased by the Council and planning consent was obtained to enlarge the site to take an additional 40 caravans with limited consent to expire in 1970, but it appears that this will have little effect in dealing with displaced caravans due to restricting the site to owner/occupiers, also it is doubtful whether the Council will agree to the necessary expenditure involved in providing the additional facilities for the extra caravans.

The Council have agreed that a permanent caravan site shall be established at the location has yet to be fixed and agreed upon with the Local Planning Authority.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Licences are in force in respect of the following:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Planning Decision</u>
Law Close, Weyhill Road. <u>TE</u> : Licence amended to provide for an additional 25 caravans when additional facilities provided)	90	Permission until 31st January, 1966.
Springfield Filling Station, London Road.	6	Permission until 31st January, 1966.
"Ashley" Ox Drove, Picket Piece.	3	Permanent existing user rights.
, Picket Piece.	1	Permanent existing user rights.
Winkley Down Farm	2	Permanent permission.
, Mead Hedges,	1	Permission until 30th April, 1966.
Wrewood Garage, London Road. <u>TE</u> : Programme of works covering period of five years 1962-1967-accepted.	20	Permanent permission.
Wrewood Farm, Dover Down.	1	Permission until 1st July, 1966.

Meat and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering

The new Public Slaughterhouse, situated at Enham Arch, New Street, came into use on the 8th May, 1960. The main building is of precast concrete construction, and provides for a daily throughput of 40 cattle units.

The slaughtering is carried out by a contractor under agreement with the Council, including a Clause which provides that there shall be no slaughtering other than casualties or cases of genuine emergency on Sundays or on any weekday after 6 p.m.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, the main provisions being that meat inspection is now a statutory duty of the Local Authority, and the former advisory Memorandum 3/Meat on Methods of Inspection is now embodied in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Regulations with certain changes; also the Local Authority are empowered to make charges for inspection not exceeding those laid down under the Regulations.

The problem in relation to small slaughterhouses such as Andover, where the throughput has not reached the maximum, is to satisfy the Regulations without the full time attendance of a Meat Inspector. Experience of the working of the Regulations will have to be gained, but when the throughput of the Slaughterhouse reaches its maximum of 40 units per day, which will no doubt be achieved in 1964, the employment of a full time inspector will have to be provided for.

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details which are shown in Appendix 'D' (i).

17,241 animals were slaughtered and inspections entailed 669 visits to the slaughterhouse. The restriction on the hours of slaughter and the prohibition of Sunday slaughter as applied by agreement in the Public Slaughterhouse reflected in the considerably reduced overtime worked, and from this it appears possible to control the hours of slaughtering and prohibit Sunday slaughtering (other than casualty or emergency) in private slaughterhouses which the Ministry have failed to do in the new Regulations.

The effect of the tuberculosis eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is still reflected in the low figures for tuberculosis. (Reference Appendix 'D' (i)).

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat. Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained, and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal other than certain livers collected for pharmaceutical purposes, is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the Slaughterhouse to a separate fly-proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by arrangement with a reputable contractor who has entered into an agreement with the Council to the effect that the meat and offal is sterilised and processed as required by the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations,

As an additional safeguard all condemned meat and offal is severely discoloured and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room when a receipt is obtained from the contractor.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of cysts is carried out and details of carcasses dealt with are shown in Appendix 'D' (i).

Affected carcasses and offal are removed for cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with the Regulations, the carcass being labelled and notice given to the Public Health Inspectors of the Local Authority within whose district the cold store is situated. The carcasses are collected and returned to Andover for marking and no difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The above act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified in the licence. Twelve applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse. An Electroethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and a demonstration of the methods employed is given to anyone interested.

Knacker's Yards

These are situated in the adjoining rural districts, and meat from one is sold from premises within the Borough for animal food.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road. Samples of water were taken from bores - all satisfactory.

An inspection of watercress beds and packing premises was made during the year, and particular attention paid to the final washing.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

Informal action was taken in respect of complaints regarding noisy machinery at two small factories situated near dwellinghouses.

One nuisance was from noise created by the operation of a scrap plastic washer and the other from engineering machinery operating in the evenings and Sundays. In both cases an endeavour is being made to find alternative sites for these factories which are likely to expand and will require larger sites.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials prescribed in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Alamein, and these were inspected during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

(i) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	14	
Grocers	-	28	
Bakehouses	-	7	
Works Canteens	-	12	
Fish Friers	-	3	
School Kitchens and Canteens	-	12	
General Stores	-	30	
Greengrocers	-	13	
Cafes and Restaurants	-	26	
Dairies	-	8	
Wet Fishmongers	-	4	
Licensed Premises	-	39	
Slaughterhouses			
Private	-	Nil	
Public	-	1	
Ice-Cream Retailers	-	55	<u>Total - 252</u>

(ii) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Storage and sale of ice-cream	55
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Cooking of Hams	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

(iii) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises, and 8 samples of ice-cream from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that all samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1.

The sale of soft ice-cream from vehicles is increasing. This will call for further supervision and registration would assist in this respect.

iv) Market Stalls and Street Traders

(v) Borough Market

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling food-stuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	5
Fish	-	2
Canned and Pre-packed goods	-	1
Butcher	-	1
Sweets	-	1
Bread and cakes	-	1

A stand-pipe is fixed in the Market Place, so that stall-holders can obtain water.

The conveniences for men at the Guildhall still fall below present day standards expected by the public, but approval has been given to an improvement scheme which provides for the remodelling of the ladies and gentlemen's conveniences with the provision of adequate washing facilities at a cost of £5,500.

The number of mobile Street Traders, other than stall-holders, is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	2
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	1
Ice-Cream	-	5

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, etc., of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

(v) Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) rabbits and hares, and miscellaneous food-stuffs, take place on Fridays at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market. The storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages was found to be satisfactory.

(vi) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

The above Regulations come into operation on the 1st January, 1964.

These Regulations require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturer's premises which must be kept at a temperature of not more than 50°F. and used within 24 hours.

"Liquid egg" means any mixture of yolk and albumen, other than reconstituted dried egg, and includes any such mixture which is frozen, chilled or otherwise preserved.

A summary of the Regulations was circularised to the occupiers of all food premises who would be likely to use liquid egg in the preparation of food for human consumption.

(vii) The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

No special educational campaign has been carried out, but much work is still being done on an advisory basis, and the distribution of literature during the course of inspection. Dog exclusion notices are exhibited in a number of premises.

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and all contraventions were dealt with informally, having regard to the staff available.

There is a need for more educational work and more frequent inspection of premises, particularly cafes and restaurants.

(viii) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection". (Reference Pages 36 and 37).

(ix) Released Government Canned Meat Surplus

Inspection of canned corned beef from this source being sold at a cut price was found by selection sampling and the condition of the cans to have been stocked for a lengthy period, and therefore of doubtful quality. The firm concerned was advised to withdraw this particular canned meat from sale, and this was done immediately.

Miscellaneous

Pigeons

The nuisance experienced from pigeons lessened considerably, particularly on the Guildhall, but trapping was continued on the roof with the result that twelve were humanely destroyed during the year. Racing pigeons are returned to the owners through the recognised organisations.

Game Dealers Licences

Eleven licences were renewed, expiring on the 1st July, 1964.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence. The licence was granted in respect of a shop selling birds.

Special Investigations

Zermatt Typhoid Outbreak

All restaurants and premises where food is handled were visited in March on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, to check on persons who may have visited Zermatt in Switzerland from the middle of February onward, in order to discover any contacts who may be carriers.

This investigation was carried out as quickly as possible, over a period of two days, with a negative result.

Pink Disease

A circular from the County Medical Officer stated that an investigation following a recent case of Pink Disease in infants, indicated that baby powder dating back to 1948, were still on sale in some general shops. Powders containing mercury, which, it is suggested, were connected with the onset of Pink Disease were withdrawn from sale in 1953 - 1954.

All shops thought likely to have old stocks in their possession were visited, with the result that none were found.

Exhumation of German Service Men

A licence for the removal of the remains of seven members of the German Forces interred in the Andover Cemetery, was granted by the Home Office, for transfer to the central German War Cemetery at Cannock Chase.

Supervision of the exhumations was carried out on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

Shops Act

Shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

- a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- c) Facilities for taking meals;
- d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- e) Evening closing;
- f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

Act, 1952

Provisions are carried out covering the following matters:-

- Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- Provision of lighting and heating;
- Facilities for taking meals;
- Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- Closing of shops;
- Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays and non-intervals;

Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the statutory appointment as

and Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act

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INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957 and Rent Act, 1957)	352
Overcrowding	5
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	108
Water Supplies	40
Slaughterhouses	669
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	259
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	216
Sausage Manufacturers	25
Pie Manufacturers	9
Unsound Food	47
Shops (Section 38)	31
Bakehouses, Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers	41
Fish Friers	7
Market Stalls	55
Watercress Beds	10
Swimming Pools	71
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	444
Public Conveniences (including Inns)	27
Dustbins	5
Animal Food Premises	4
Animal Boarding Establishments	7
Nuisances from:-	
Smell	15
Smoke	8
Piggeries	2
Noise	14
Infested Premises:-	
Flies	4
Fleas	3
Rats and Mice	48
Infectious Diseases	81
Miscellaneous	126
Wasps	4
Rubbish	8
Exhumations	7

2,752

NOTICES SERVED

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections

carried out during the year:-

1. Informal Notices

Housing Defects	20
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	4
Defective water service fittings	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	1
Nuisance (Seepage from chicken manure)	1
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

2. Defects Remedied after Service of Informal Notices

Housing Defects	15
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	7
Defective water service fittings	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	1
Nuisance	1
	<hr/>
	24
	<hr/>

3. Statutory Notices

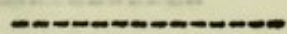
Housing defects	2
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4. Defects Remedied after Serving of Statutory Notice

	1
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5. Works carried out by the Council in Default

Nil.



COMPLAINTS

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked Drains	260
Blocked W.C.'s	15
Blocked sinks	18
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	4
Defective Water Service Fittings	8
Housing Defects (General)	29
Condition of Premises	4
Condition of Caravan	4
Dampness	7
Accumulation of Refuse	6
Refuse not collected	1
Dangerous well	1
Smoke	4
Smell	20
Noise Nuisance	7
Unsound Food	7
Fly in Loaf	1
Wasps Nests	221
Insect Pests	91
Grey squirrels and pigeons	1
Rabbits	1
Dead cats	4
Dead dogs	2
Total :	716

Tuberculosis		Other Diseases	
lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
13	75	76	25
26	147	88	
14	19	223	111
Total: 11 tons: 18 cwt: 18 lbs.		Total: 18 tons: 18 cwt: 18 lbs.	

Meat Inspection
Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	1,555	896	356	7,626	6,828	-
Number inspected	1,555	896	356	7,626	6,828	-
<u>All Diseases Except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	7	1	10	24	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	315	502	-	260	1,749	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.3%	56.8%	0.28%	3.5%	25.4%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	99	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.13%	.11%	-	-	1.4%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other Diseases</u>	
	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Carcases and parts of carcasses	13	75	76	25
Organs		56	147	86
Total:	14	19	223	111
Total Weight:	11 tons:		18 cwts: 18 lbs.	

Factories Act, 1961.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health by the Public Health Inspectors.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	10	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	33	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises.)	6	5	-	-
<u>Total</u>	116	48	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.^{1st}. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences (S7)</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the act, (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-

Sections 133 and 134

There are three outworkers on the list engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action necessary.

TuberculosisNew Cases and TransfersDeaths

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>			<u>Respiratory</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 -		1	1			
1 -		1	1			
5 -		3	3			
5 -	1		1			
5 -		3	3			
5 -		1	1	1		1
5 -	1		1			
5 & upwards	2	2	4			
<u>Total</u>	4	11	15	1		1

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1963
 (31st December, 1962 in brackets)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	107	(105)	59	(50)	166	(155)
Non-Respiratory	9	(9)	13	(14)	22	(23)
<u>Total</u>	116	(114)	72	(64)	188	(178)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 10, as shown in the second Table. There were 13 new respiratory cases - 4 male and 9 female, and 2 respiratory cases were transferred from other districts. 1 male respiratory case died during the year, 1 female respiratory case left the area, and 1 male and 2 female respiratory cases were notified as "cured" and were removed from the Register accordingly.

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1963:-

	<u>Measles</u>			<u>Scarlet Fever</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	3	2	5			
1 year	5	4	9		1	1
2 years	10	4	14	1	1	2
3 years	15	13	28			
4 years	16	8	24			
5 - 9 years	39	34	73	3	5	8
10 - 14 years	3	4	7	1	2	3
15 - 24 years					1	1
25 & over		2	2			
Age Unknown						
<u>Total</u>	91	71	162	5	10	15

Pneumonia

1 Female Aged 45-64 years

Erysipelas

1 Male Aged 15-44 years

Whooping Cough

1 Female Aged 1 year
1 Female Aged 3 years
1 Female Aged 15 - 24 years

Food Poisoning

1 Male Aged 5 - 14 years
1 Female Aged 15- 44 years
1 Male Aged 45- 64 years
1 Female Aged 45- 64 years
1 Female Aged 65 and over

Tuberculosis (New Cases)Respiratory

2 Female	Under 5 years
3 Female	Aged 5 - 14 years
1 Male	Aged 15 - 24 years
3 Female	Aged 25 - 44 years
1 Male	Aged 45 - 64 years
2 Male 1 Female	Aged 65 and over

Table of Deaths

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(1)	1	(0)	2	(1)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal Infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	(7)	1	(2)	9	(9)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	(0)	1	(5)	1	(5)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	(8)	8	(11)	16	(19)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	0	(0)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	(12)	19	(22)	35	(34)
Coronary disease, angina	23	(25)	12	(16)	35	(41)
Hypertension with heart disease	1	(5)	4	(3)	5	(8)
Other heart disease	28	(27)	26	(23)	54	(50)
Other circulatory disease	3	(1)	0	(3)	3	(4)
Influenza	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Pneumonia	7	(7)	3	(3)	10	(10)
Bronchitis	7	(5)	5	(2)	12	(7)
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(0)	2	(3)	2	(3)
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	(0)	0	(2)	1	(2)
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Congenital malformations	1	(3)	1	(1)	2	(4)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	(10)	18	(16)	30	(26)
Motor vehicle accidents	3	(1)	2	(1)	5	(2)
All other accidents	4	(4)	2	(1)	6	(5)
Suicide	2	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(1)	0	(0)	0	(1)
All Causes	133	(121)	114	(116)	247	(237)

County Health Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss D. D. Woodcock

Miss N. White

Miss D. I. Hayes

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. P. Goudie

Miss E. M. Ford

Miss N. Rutter

Miss N. A. Milburn

District Nurse

Mrs. M. Harbottle

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.

Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic

2nd & 4th Mondays

Child Guidance Clinic

By Appointment only

Child Welfare Clinic

Thursdays

Dental Clinic

By Appointment only

Eye Clinic

By Appointment only

Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic

4th Tuesdays

School Clinic

Wednesdays

Speech Clinic

By Appointment only

Toddlers Clinic

4th Fridays

Tuberculosis Clinic

Wednesdays

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic

2nd Wednesdays

Andover (Eastern Part) Child Welfare Centre

Baptist Church Hall,
East Street, Andover.

Every Monday

County Health Services

Service	Class	Rate	Class	Rate
Polio Vaccination Clinic				
Tuberculosis Clinic				
Tobacco Clinic				
Spoon Clinic				
Local Clinic (1)				
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Every Monday

East Street, Andover