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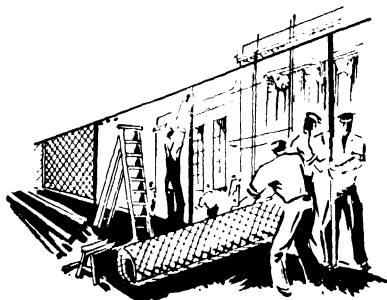
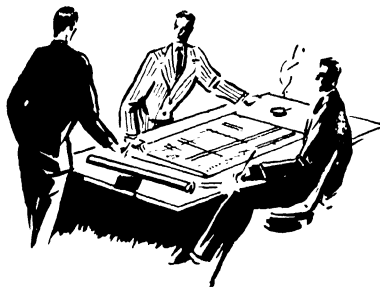
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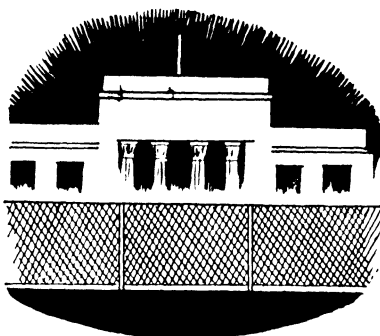


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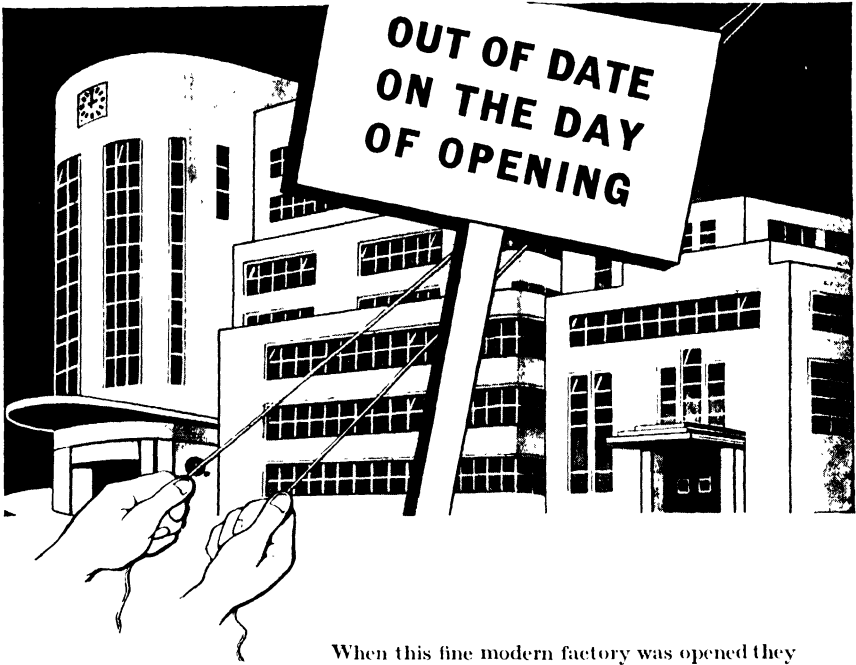


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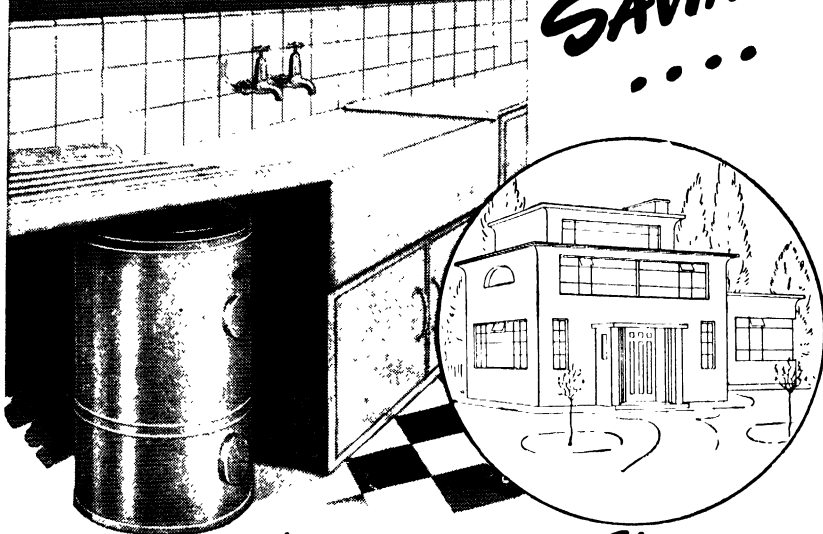
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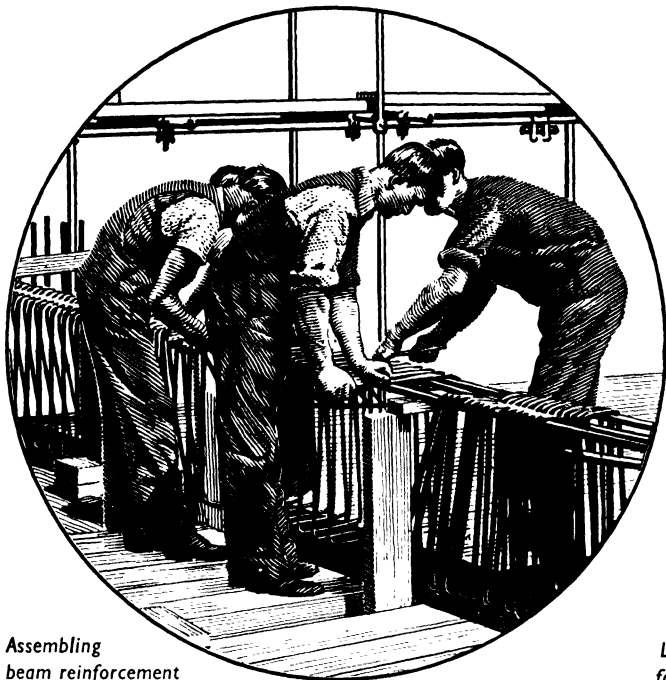
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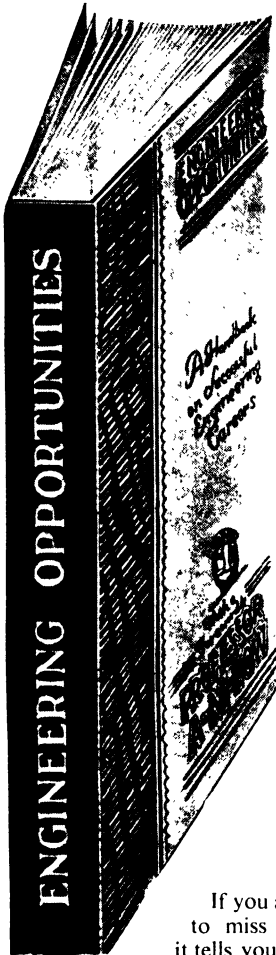
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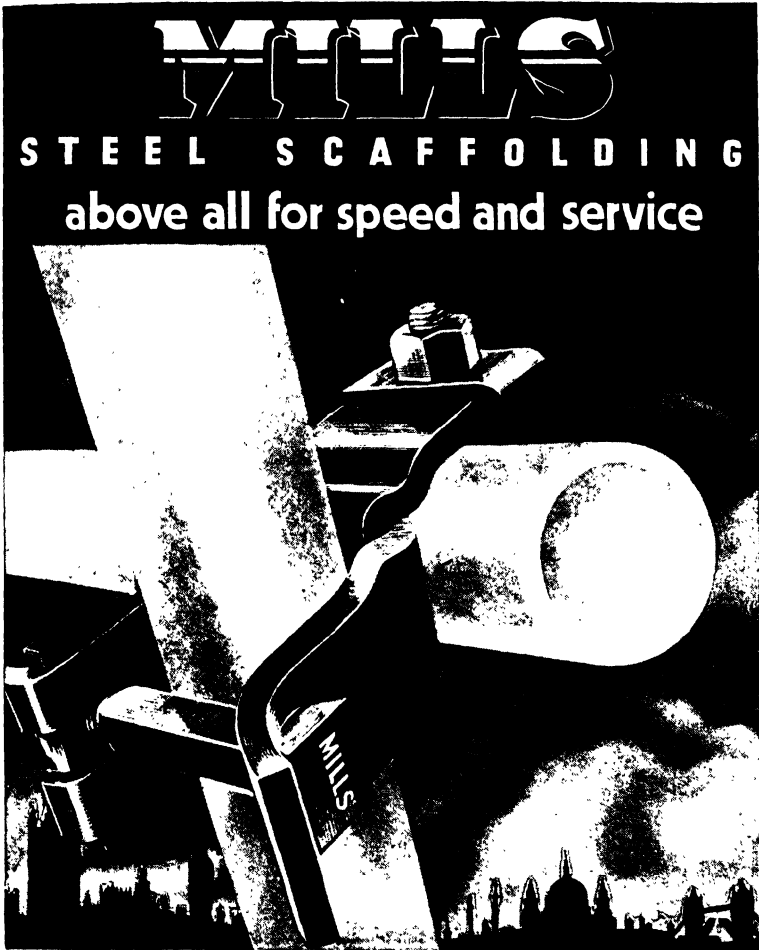
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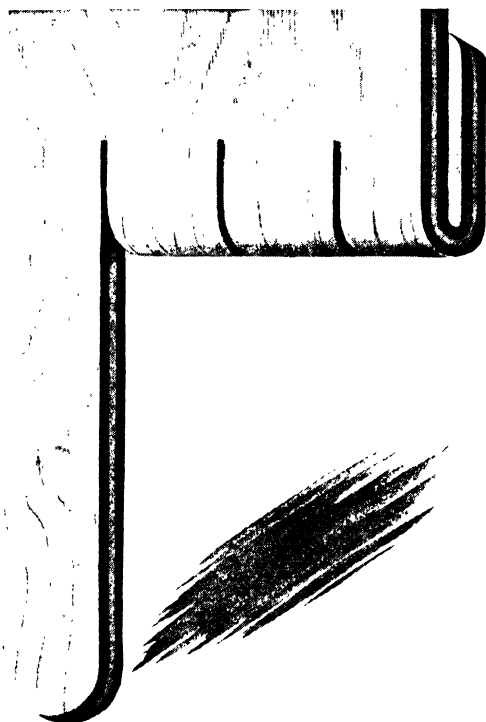
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CONTENTS

PAGE

	Publishers' Foreword	37
	Introduction by F. J. Osborn	39
SECTION	1 Concentration and Dispersal— <i>Professor W. G. Holford, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.</i>	41
SECTION	2 Legislation and Policy	57
SECTION	3 Careers in Professions Associated with Planning— <i>Isabella Williams, M.A.</i>	101
SECTION	4 Directories of Government and Public Bodies	117
	MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	117
	MINISTRY OF WORKS	118
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	120
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	121
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	121
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE	121
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY	121
	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT	122
	BOARD OF TRADE	122
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (D.S.I.R.)	123
	BUILDING RESEARCH STATION	123
	FIRE RESEARCH ORGANISATION	123
	FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH LABORATORY	123
	FUEL RESEARCH STATION	124
	ROAD RESEARCH LABORATORY	124
	WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH	124
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY	124
	SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND	125
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND	125

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CONTENTS

PAGE

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	126
CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD	126
CENTRAL VALUATION COMMITTEE	126
COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS	126
CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND	127
COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN	127
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	127
ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS	127
ELECTRICITY COMMISSION	128
FORESTRY COMMISSION	128
FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD	128
H.M. LAND REGISTRY	128
LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD	128
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (L.C.C.)	129
LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD	129
METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD	129
NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD	129
SCOTTISH COUNCIL	130
NATIONAL COAL BOARD	130
NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD	130
NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST	130
ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT	131
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY	131
ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION	131
ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND	131
SCOTTISH COUNCIL (DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRY)	131
SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD	132
SOCIAL SURVEY	132
THAMES CONSERVANCY	132
WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION	133

OVERSEAS SECTION

AUSTRALIA	133
CANADA	136
INDIA	137
NEW ZEALAND	137
SOUTH AFRICA	137
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	138
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	138



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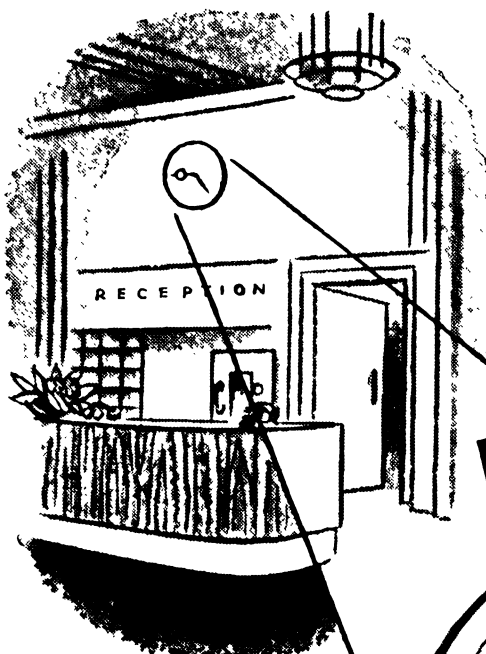
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CONTENTS

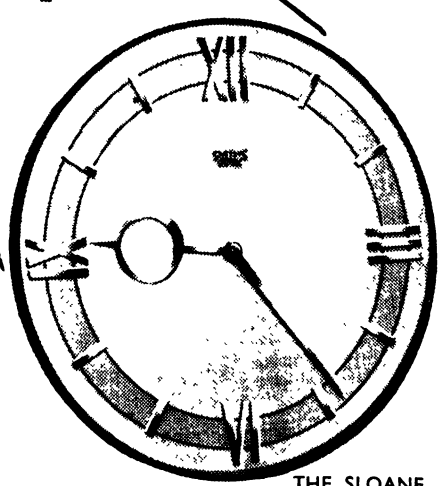
PAGE

SECTION 5	Statements of Government and Public Bodies	139
	MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	139
	MINISTRY OF WORKS	140
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	141
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES	143
	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	144
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE	145
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY	146
	MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT	146
	BOARD OF TRADE	147
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	147
	BUILDING RESEARCH STATION	150
	FIRE RESEARCH ORGANISATION	153
	FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH LABORATORY	154
	FUEL RESEARCH STATION	156
	ROAD RESEARCH LABORATORY	158
	WATER POLLUTION RESEARCH LABORATORY	159
	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY	161
	SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND	163
	GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND	
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	164
	CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD	165
	CENTRAL VALUATION COMMITTEE	166
	COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS	166
	CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND	167
	COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN	167
	DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION	168
	ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS	170
	ELECTRICITY COMMISSION	171
	FORESTRY COMMISSION	171
	FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD	172
	H.M. LAND REGISTRY	173
	LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD	174
	LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL	174
	LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD	177
	METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD	178
	NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD	179



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CONTENTS

PAGE

NATIONAL COAL BOARD	181
NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD	181
NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST	183
ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT	183
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY	184
ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION	185
ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND	186
SCOTTISH COUNCIL (DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRY)	187
SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD	188
SOCIAL SURVEY	189
THAMES CONSERVANCY	190
WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION	191
SECTION 6 Statements from Private Organisations	193
ALUMINIUM DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	193
ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS	194
ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION	194
ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC LIGHTING ENGINEERS	195
BOURNVILLE VILLAGE TRUST	195
BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION	196
BRITISH COUNCIL	197
BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	198
BRITISH GAS COUNCIL	199
BRITISH ROAD FEDERATION	200
BRITISH ROAD TAR ASSOCIATION	201
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION	202
BUILDING CENTRE	204
BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL	204
BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION	205
BUILDING SOCIETIES INSTITUTE	205
CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CHURCHES	206
CENTRAL COUNCIL OF CIVIL SOCIETIES	207
COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY	208
COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	209
COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND	209
COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL WALES	210
COUNCIL FOR VISUAL EDUCATION	211
DOCKS AND HARBOUR AUTHORITIES ASSOCIATION	211
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION	212
HOUSING CENTRE	213
ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY	214
INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS	214
INSTITUTE OF FUEL	215

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CONTENTS

PAGE

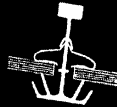
INSTITUTE OF HOUSING	216
INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS	216
INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS	217
INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS	218
INSTITUTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERS	220
INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	221
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING	221
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS	223
LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION	223
LAND UTILISATION SURVEY OF BRITAIN	224
LEAD INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL	225
MARS GROUP	225
METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION	226
NATIONAL ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS SOCIETY	227
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BUILDING MATERIAL PRODUCERS	228
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE	229
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN	230
NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION	230
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS	231
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES	232
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSING SOCIETIES	233
NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL	235
NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION	235
NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY	236
NATIONAL TRUST	237
PEP (POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING)	239
REINFORCED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION	239
RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS	240
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS	241
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS	242
ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS	242
ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE	244
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS	245
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION	246
SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICES	247
SCOTTISH INDUSTRIAL ESTATES	248
SCOTTISH NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL	248
SCOTTISH SPECIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION	249
SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS	249
SOCIETY OF WOMEN HOUSING MANAGERS	250
TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	250
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION	251
TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE	252
TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (SCOTTISH BRANCH)	254
WEST MIDLAND GROUP ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING	255
ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	256

SECTION **7** Organisations Interested in Planning and Construction

257

ALUMINEX

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CONTENTS

PAGE

SECTION 8. Officially Appointed Committees and Reports	271
MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LONDON REGIONAL PLANNING	271
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST	272
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE SAND AND GRAVEL INDUSTRY	272
CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN WAR DAMAGED AREAS	273
LONDON PLANNING ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE	274
NATIONAL PARKS COMMITTEE	274
SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOTPATHS AND ACCESS TO MOUNTAINS	275
WATERS REPORT ON THE RESTORATION PROBLEM IN THE IRONSTONE INDUSTRY IN THE MIDLANDS	276
MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND	
NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE	276
MINISTRY OF WORKS	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF SPECIALISTS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	278
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTORS' PLANT	278
BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE ROYAL PARKS (ENGLAND AND WALES)	278
BUILDING APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL	278
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING JOINT COMMITTEE	280
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING REGIONAL JOINT COMMITTEES	281
BUILDING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION SUB-COMMITTEE	281
BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE	281
BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND)	281
CODES OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE	282
COMMITTEE ON AMENITIES IN THE BRICK INDUSTRY	282
COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE INDUSTRY	282
COMMITTEE ON THE WELSH SLATE INDUSTRY	283
JOINT ADVISORY PANEL FOR SCOTLAND ON THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	283
NATIONAL BRICK ADVISORY COUNCIL	284
NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	284
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE	284
STANDARDS COMMITTEE	284
POST-WAR BUILDING STUDIES	
NO. 17 FARM BUILDINGS	286
NO. 18 ARCHITECTURAL USE OF BUILDING MATERIALS	286
NO. 19 HEATING AND VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS	287
NO. 20 FIRE GRADING OF BUILDINGS	288
NO. 21 SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR SCOTLAND	280
NO. 22 FARM BUILDINGS FOR SCOTLAND	290
NO. 23 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION	290

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CONTENTS

PAGE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH	
CENTRAL ADVISORY WATER COMMITTEE	291
CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	291
DESIGN OF DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE	292
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUB-COMMITTEE	292
RURAL HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE	293
SUB-COMMITTEE ON APPEARANCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING ESTATES	294
SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE CONVERSION OF EXISTING HOUSES	294
SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF FITNESS FOR HABITATION	295
SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNI- CIPAL HOUSING ESTATES	295
SUB-COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE DESIGN OF DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT	296
HOUSE BUILDING COSTS COMMITTEE	296
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION	296
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOT- LAND	
BRITISH MISSION TO U.S.A. AND CANADA TO STUDY FARM BUILDINGS	297
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	
COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SITES AND BUILDING PROCEDURE	298
UNITED KINGDOM COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO	298
MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER	
COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE GAS INDUSTRY	299
FUEL AND POWER ADVISORY COUNCIL	300
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC HEATING	301
MINING SUBSIDENCE COMMITTEE	302
SOUTH WALES COALFIELD REGIONAL SURVEY REPORT	302
MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER AND DEPART- MENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	
BRITISH MISSION TO U.S.A. AND CANADA TO STUDY DOMESTIC HEATING	303
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT	
CLYDE ESTUARY COMMITTEE	304
COMMITTEE ON DESIGN AND LAYOUT OF ROADS IN BUILT-UP AREAS	304
COMMITTEE ON ROAD SAFETY	305
COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FERRY SERVICES LINKING TRUNK AND CLASSIFIED ROADS	306
PETROL STATIONS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	306
RAILWAY (LONDON PLAN) COMMITTEE, 1944	306
BOARD OF TRADE	
COMMITTEE ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY IN DEVELOP- MENT AREAS	307
THE CABINET	
COMMITTEE ON REGENT'S PARK TERRACES	308
THE TREASURY	
DEVELOPMENT AREAS TREASURE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	309



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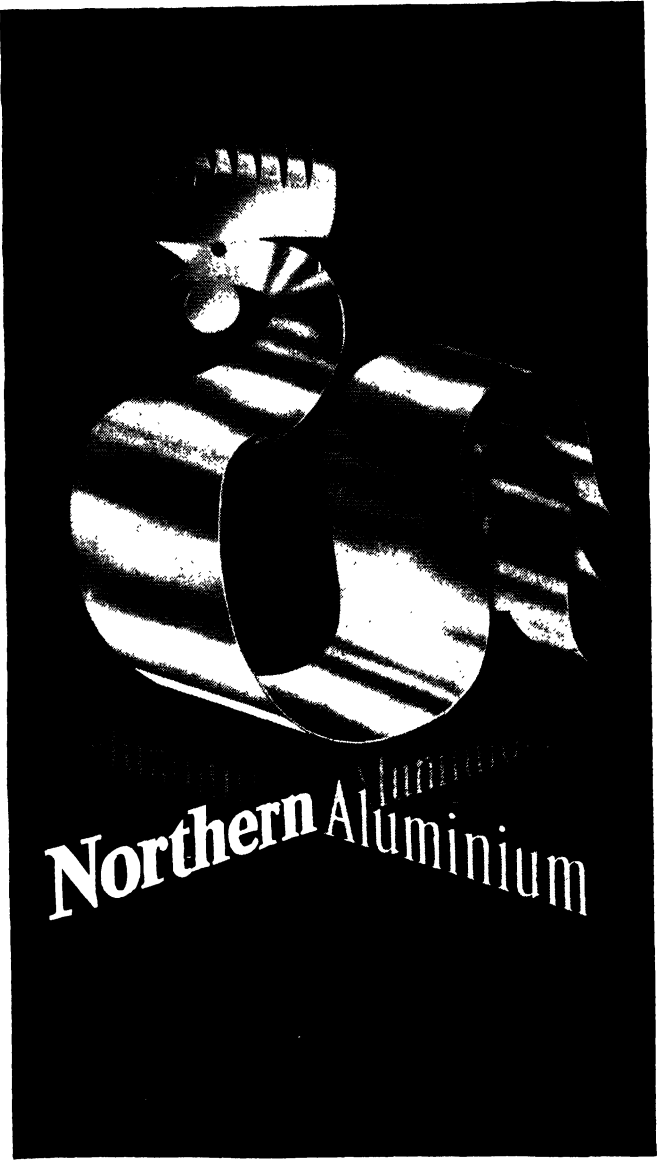
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CONTENTS

PAGE

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT PORT- FOLIO	
WELSH RECONSTRUCTION ADVISORY COUNCIL	309
ELECTRICITY COMMISSION	
ELECTRICITY TARIFFS COMMITTEE	310
FORESTRY COMMISSION	
NATIONAL COMMITTEES	310
NEW FOREST ADVISORY PLANNING COMMITTEE	310
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND	
CENTRAL AND SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	311
CLYDE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	312
EAST CENTRAL SCOTLAND REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	312
HOUSE BUILDING COSTS COMMITTEE	313
SCOTTISH WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE	313
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOT- LAND	
SCOTTISH LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE	313
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND	
COMMITTEE ON WATER RATING IN SCOTLAND	314
SCOTTISH HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	314
SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HOUSES IN SCOTLAND	315
SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOUSING MANAGEMENT	315
SUB-COMMITTEE ON MODERNISATION OF HOUSES	316
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARKS SURVEY COMMITTEE	317
SCOTTISH COUNCIL (DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRY)	
COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR BUILDING	318
COMMITTEE ON NEW INDUSTRIES	318
COMMITTEE ON THE SCOTTISH FURNITURE INDUSTRY	318
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT	318
NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD	
AMENITY COMMITTEE	319
FISHFRIFS COMMITTEE	319
NORTHERN IRELAND	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD	
SUB-COMMITTEE ON AMENITIES	319
SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOUSING	321
SUB-COMMITTEE ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY	321
SUB-COMMITTEE ON RURAL PLANNING	322
SUB-COMMITTEE ON TOURIST DEVELOPMENT	322
SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT	324
SUB-COMMITTEE ON WATER AND SEWERAGE	324
PLANNING COMMISSION : PROPOSAL FOR THE BELFAST AREA ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND	325



CONTENTS

PAGE

SECTION 9	Area and City Replanning	327																																																																											
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ABERDEEN</td> <td>HUDDERSFIELD</td> <td>SHEFFIELD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BELFAST</td> <td>KENT</td> <td>STAFFORDSHIRE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIRKENHEAD</td> <td>KINGSTON-UPON-HULL</td> <td>(NORTH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIRMINGHAM</td> <td>LANCASHIRE (NORTH</td> <td>SUFFOLK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLACK COUNTRY</td> <td>AND MID)</td> <td>SWANSEA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BRADFORD</td> <td>LEEDS</td> <td>WALES (SOUTH)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BRISTOL</td> <td>LEICESTER</td> <td>WARWICK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CANTERBURY</td> <td>LIVERPOOL</td> <td>WARWICKSHIRE,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CENTRAL AND SOUTH</td> <td>LONDON (CITY)</td> <td>WORCESTERSHIRE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EAST SCOTLAND</td> <td>LONDON (COUNTY)</td> <td>AND SOUTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHESHIRE</td> <td>LONDON (RAILWAYS)</td> <td>STAFFORDSHIRE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHESTER</td> <td>LONDON (REGIONAL)</td> <td>WOLVERHAMPTON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLYDE VALLEY</td> <td>MANCHESTER</td> <td>WORCESTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COVENTRY</td> <td>MERSFYSIDE</td> <td>YORKSHIRE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUMBERLAND, WEST</td> <td>MIDDLESBROUGH</td> <td>(WEST RIDING)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOVER</td> <td>NEWPORT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURHAM</td> <td>NORTH-EASTERN AREA</td> <td>NEW TOWNS :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EDINBURGH</td> <td>NORWICH</td> <td>AYCLIFFE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXETER</td> <td>NOTTINGHAM</td> <td>CRAWLEY-THREE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FIFE</td> <td>OXFORD</td> <td>BRIDGES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLASGOW</td> <td>PLYMOUTH</td> <td>HARLOW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GLOUCESTERSHIRE</td> <td>PORTSMOUTH</td> <td>HEMEL HEMPSTEAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GREAT YARMOUTH</td> <td>PRESTON</td> <td>MANCHESTER AREA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GUILDFORD</td> <td>ROSS AND CROMARTY</td> <td>STEVENAGE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HASTINGS</td> <td>RUGBY</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	ABERDEEN	HUDDERSFIELD	SHEFFIELD	BELFAST	KENT	STAFFORDSHIRE	BIRKENHEAD	KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	(NORTH)	BIRMINGHAM	LANCASHIRE (NORTH	SUFFOLK	BLACK COUNTRY	AND MID)	SWANSEA	BRADFORD	LEEDS	WALES (SOUTH)	BRISTOL	LEICESTER	WARWICK	CANTERBURY	LIVERPOOL	WARWICKSHIRE,	CENTRAL AND SOUTH	LONDON (CITY)	WORCESTERSHIRE	EAST SCOTLAND	LONDON (COUNTY)	AND SOUTH	CHESHIRE	LONDON (RAILWAYS)	STAFFORDSHIRE	CHESTER	LONDON (REGIONAL)	WOLVERHAMPTON	GLYDE VALLEY	MANCHESTER	WORCESTER	COVENTRY	MERSFYSIDE	YORKSHIRE	CUMBERLAND, WEST	MIDDLESBROUGH	(WEST RIDING)	DOVER	NEWPORT		DURHAM	NORTH-EASTERN AREA	NEW TOWNS :	EDINBURGH	NORWICH	AYCLIFFE	EXETER	NOTTINGHAM	CRAWLEY-THREE	FIFE	OXFORD	BRIDGES	GLASGOW	PLYMOUTH	HARLOW	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	PORTSMOUTH	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	GREAT YARMOUTH	PRESTON	MANCHESTER AREA	GUILDFORD	ROSS AND CROMARTY	STEVENAGE	HASTINGS	RUGBY		
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DURHAM	NORTH-EASTERN AREA	NEW TOWNS :																																																																											
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GUILDFORD	ROSS AND CROMARTY	STEVENAGE																																																																											
HASTINGS	RUGBY																																																																												
SECTION 10	Regional Planning Authorities	357																																																																											
	JOINT TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COM- MITTEES	357																																																																											
	JOINT TOWN PLANNING EXECUTIVE COM- MITTEES	358																																																																											
SECTION 11	Statistics and Tables	363																																																																											
SECTION 12	Books, Periodicals and Films, Libraries and Informa- tion Services																																																																												
	BOOKS	399																																																																											
	PERIODICALS	436																																																																											
	FILMS	444																																																																											
	LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES	450																																																																											
SECTION 13	Who's Who in Planning and Construction	453																																																																											
	Index	467																																																																											
	Classified Index to Advertisers	472																																																																											

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PUBLISHERS' FOREWORD

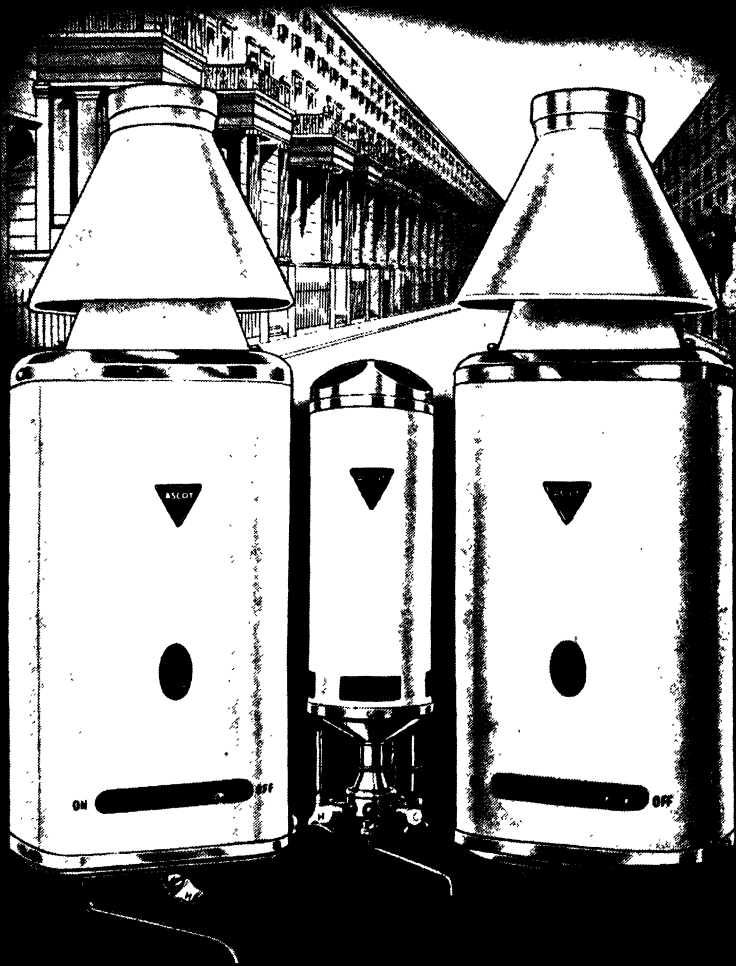
WE have pleasure in presenting the Fifth Edition of our annual reference book, *Planning and Construction*. It covers the widest possible scope in the field of planning as did earlier editions and has been brought up to date—no light task in these swiftly changing times.

Taking the long-term view, surely there never was a greater need for the planned utilisation of all our available national resources than at the present day. Not only do we need Planning, but we also need a nicely weighed system of 'priorities in Planning' to enable us to do what is essential, and do it in the right way—with the least possible waste in labour, material and effort. Many aspects of Planning indeed have acquired added importance in these critical times: the growing and distribution of food—especially in the international field; the development of empire resources; housing (in particular of those engaged upon vital industries); all organisations concerned, directly or indirectly, with attracting foreign currency to this country (Tourism, Transport, Culture). These are a few of the many activities which we cannot afford to shelve in our preoccupation with immediately and apparently more pressing day-to-day problems. If lack of Planning at a peak period of national prosperity (such as the Industrial Revolution) can have disastrous effects for ensuing generations, how much more disastrous in its consequences would be a lack of Planning at a time of national depression?

We trust that this book, therefore, will be of assistance to those whose faith in the future refuses to be daunted by present difficulties, and who realise that though their task may have become less easy of achievement, it has not become any the less important.

In compiling this new edition, our thanks are again due to our Advisory Editor, Mr. F. J. Osborn, for his expert guidance and assistance. We should also like to thank the various Ministries, and in particular the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, for their valuable co-operation, together with all those bodies, official and unofficial, who have placed information at our disposal.

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INTRODUCTION

BY THE ADVISORY EDITOR

DRAMATIC events are shaking the scene of planning and construction in 1947. While a Town and Country Planning Bill so comprehensive as to be almost revolutionary has been passing through Parliament, with general consent as to its principles and much controversy as to its complex details, Great Britain's economic difficulties have been coming to a head. The Royal Assent to the Planning Act coincides with the culmination of the crisis. To those who do not appreciate the economic importance of land-use planning the coincidence may seem ironic. In reality the provisions of the new Act are necessary for national efficiency, and though the major results can only appear over a long period, even in the short run much waste and inefficiency can be prevented by the new powers now available.

What the effect of the crisis on the total quantity of building construction and development will be it is impossible to forecast. A check to the expansion of its manpower is certain; a marginal reduction is probable. More important than either of these, however, will be the redistribution of the industry's activities, by acceleration in some places and abandonment or slowing down elsewhere. Housing for agriculture and mining is to receive high priority; factories for export industries will be ranked ahead of factories for goods for Britishers. Put in any case the constructional industries must remain among the largest and most important. And the intelligent guidance of the location and character of new building is all the more necessary now that maximum efficiency in the use of our land and resources is seen to be vital. A strong and skilled town-planning administration is as necessary in national development under the present world conditions, as design and planning sections are in a highly competitive industry. The more stringent the competition, the greater the need for planning and design. The overhead cost, whether reckoned in money or manpower, is a tiny percentage of the capital expenditure involved. Its justification is that it pays for itself very quickly in economy in working costs or better output, even if we disregard the greater long-term returns in health, amenity and happiness.

Difficult times face the constructional industries and the planners, by reason of the drastic changes likely in the direction of their efforts, and the painful dislocation that such changes always cause. Given reasonable encouragement they can, as often before, adapt themselves to the situation.

F. J. OSBORN.



The Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Town and Country Planning

Concentration and Dispersal*

Professor W. G. HOLFORD, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

THE subject of this article is "Decentralisation"—an unsympathetic and mechanical word which entered the planning jargon of the 1930's, and received official recognition in this country in the recommendations of the Barlow Commission. By itself the word can mean only the moving out of people from existing centres. It may therefore be a good thing or a bad thing, depending on circumstances. And of course it is the circumstances that matter.

Such interest as one can give the subject in a brief space will depend very largely on one's attitude to the bigger problems of policy that lie behind it. I cannot describe my attitude as original, but it is at least different from the general approach to such questions in the years before the war. In short, it seems to me that the close of the war has brought most of us to a new way of thinking about the distribution and settlement of population. And this is a convenient time to reconsider our courses and perhaps set them anew.

For a long period people have been divided into a diminishing group that yearned for the metropolitan life because they did not know it at first hand, and into an increasing group that sought a way of escape from that life because it was fast becoming intolerable. Among the managers as well as the managed—and in the complexity of modern life the same individual may be both one and the other simultaneously—a similar uncertainty and dissatisfaction was becoming apparent. So many activities, so many social services even, were shown to require a large concentration of human beings within a more or less restricted space, before the operation could be economically justified, that policies and methods that could only result in congestion were adopted by employers of labour and by social reformers alike. On the other hand, a greater and greater number of people every year were discovering urban congestion to be quite unbearable as a permanent state of living, and were seeking an escape rather than a remedy. Behind them, or more truthfully in advance of them, the philosophers were shaking warning fingers; Geddes from the Outlook Tower in Edinburgh, Mumford from America, Rasmussen from Denmark. The practical pioneers, Ebenezer Howard and his follower, F. J. Osborn, developed the Garden City movement. Economists and others in this country, working in the non-party organisation known as P.E.P.,† explored the idea of regionalism and tried to calculate the financial and the social costs of concentration *versus* dispersal. And the Barlow Commission, reporting at the outset of the war, gave a considered and official view on the strategic, economic and social disadvantages of congregating homes and factories in large cities.

* Notes on Decentralisation, contributed to the International Congress for Housing and Town Planning; Hastings, October, 1946.

† Political and Economic Planning, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

Since then a good deal has happened. And although it is open to the historian to trace the gradual and consistent evolution of what one might call the "whole town and country planning idea," from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution to the passing of the New Towns Act, yet for those of us who are actively engaged in putting planning into practice, the period of the war can hardly fail to mark a definite stage, after which the tempo is bound to quicken and another variation on the old theme will be played through.

In Britain many changes have occurred ; and it is probable that, with the exception of Sweden and Switzerland, our changes have been less drastic than those of other countries. Many of us, during six years of war, have been moved about like chessmen. We have seen evacuations and the return of evacuees, air-raid shelters constructed and demolished, and every able-bodied citizen—whether man or woman or child over school-leaving age—recruited for national service. We have become familiar with rationing and requisitioning, with shortage of fuel and shortage of houses, and most significant of all as a measure of our advance from animal behaviour, we have learnt to queue with a degree of patience and resignation which has alarmed some social observers. Perhaps our group-memory is more retentive than it used to be ; at any rate the recollection of mass unemployment and of life in the "distressed areas" is very much alive in spite of the interval of over-employment which was caused by the war. Recently we have seen a sketch—but not yet the full dimensions—of the annual national upheaval called "Holidays with Pay." Is it to be wondered at that we have become docile and thoughtful ? And is it not likely also that both planners and the planned have a clearer and more practical idea of what organisation for living really means, and what effort it entails ?

My thesis is that a society in this state of experience and awareness will not look either to centralisation or to decentralisation as a solution to its demographic problems. It will not admire a trunk with undeveloped limbs any more than a well-developed frame with heart disease. It will aim at creating a healthy organism, with the parts proportionate, and head, heart and hands functioning to the best advantage.

May I assume, then, for the purposes of this argument, that what we are heading for is not decentralisation *per se*, but the establishment of a rational pattern for a country as a whole, in which we can trace the clearest possible relationships between the constituent parts. If that is the objective it may very well happen that a few activities which depend on even greater centralisation should be developed in that direction, while the basic and universal elements of our life, the homes and the simple social organisms in which they are grouped, together with a reasonable range of employments, should be not so much decentralised as brought up to a common standard in all parts of the country.

As soon as one brings in a *qualitative* measure, the estimating of the *quantity* of movement in and out of the great cities becomes at once more useful. Although it can only be an approximation, one can consider each activity separately, weigh up the influences acting for and against centralisation in each case, and arrive at some kind of picture of what is likely to happen as a result of the various trends acting upon one another.

The standard in each instance is represented by a "plan" of some sort : it may be a plan which has become part of the law and custom of a particular country, such as the plan for education in Britain which is contained in the Education Act of 1944 ; or it may be a plan adopted in principle by the responsible parties to it but not yet applied in ordinary administrative practice, such as the density standards for housing proposed for the County of London.

The first thing is to establish the present position, and compare it with the figures that existed before the war. Then one must consider the plans, and judge to what extent they may alter the present position. The next stage is more difficult still : one has to attempt a review of the effect of one plan on another (which it may, of course, amend or even contradict), and thus arrive at a general conception of the national economic plan as a whole, in terms of the settlement and distribution of population.

You may say that this is a noble speculation, but hopelessly unpractical. The answer is that unless we are to end all arguments by a system of planned extermination, this is precisely the effort that every planning authority, every region and every country must make. It is the condition of survival. A nation can hardly hope to face the dangers or to realise the opportunities of the modern world unless—to use a planning idiom—it is laid out to do the job properly. This layout is the territorial expression of its social and economic life. An efficient distribution of its people, as producers and as consumers, in farms and open country, in villages, small towns, large towns and great cities ; together with clear and rapid means of communication between them, in all the different media, is not only the essential aim of town and country planning, but an essential element of world peace.

Moreover, to show that this is not a theoretical exercise, I should like to apply it in very broad terms to the case of Great Britain, in order to show how closely it is linked with our everyday problems of industry, housing, social welfare and the use of national resources. England, with nearly a quarter of its population living in Greater London, and having within that vast urban mass the commercial centre of an empire concentrated within a single square mile, is, I suppose, an extreme example of centralisation. London is the busiest port, the wealthiest local authority, the greatest industrial complex in the British Isles ; it is also the seat of power, the centre of administration, the throne of fashion, the source and channel of news, the principal market, the head office : in a word—the Metropolis.

So we have an acute problem here. But we have also, in the economic policy pursued by a socialist government, some interesting remedies. Although we must never speak of national planning as of something conceived in Whitehall and imposed upon the country at large, yet we are in fact embarking on a series of national controls and national administrations which are making us—whether we admit it or not—one of the most centrally planned countries in Europe. Even apart from political considerations, the fact of our geographical situation, our small physical extent, the natural variety within that compass, and our position which has been likened variously to that of the hub of a wheel, the platform of a spring-board, and a bulwark, would be enough to make us care-

ful as to how we use the 58,000 square miles of England and Wales. So we are a good example to take when considering the question of decentralisation.

But before doing so it is best to dispose of the tiresome detail of definitions. "Decentralisation," as Lewis Mumford remarked, "is a qualitatively empty term : it is simply a direction of movement." The Barlow Commission used the word in connection with the spread of population over a limited suburban area ; and for redistribution over a wider area they used the word "dispersal." Dispersal is also the title of an inquiry made by the National Council of Social Service in 1944* into the movement of office staffs out of London ; and I would like to refer to this a little later.

It seems, therefore, that the suburban exodus, the pre-war growth of the week-end cottage habit, and the setting up of branch factories and mineral workings in different parts of the country, are all aspects of "decentralisation." On the other hand, "dispersal" conveys a rather desperate idea of running to safety as the result of an emergency, and by itself is not a really satisfactory term (the town of Peacehaven on the Sussex coast illustrates dispersal in an unfortunate form). What is really required is a word for the concept implied by Regionalism, and I can find no better term for the moment than Reorganisation. In considering the present and future position of Great Britain in this respect, I shall try to discover how far our life and work is shaping towards a more organic pattern and to what extent this involves a less centralised distribution of people and their activities.

Employment is obviously the most important factor in the situation. While it is true that in a time of critical scarcity a man may look for a roof over his head first, and for work after that, yet in general the opposite is the case ; although it is remarkable how, once a man has settled his place of employment, he will put up with all sorts of inconveniences of travel in order to secure the kind of house that he and his family want—at least this is true of England and Wales.

Now the civilian population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have been 47,761,000 in June 1939. It was over 45,000,000 in December 1945, and may be taken as roughly 46,000,000 at June 1946.† Of this 46,000,000 the total employed in industry at the end of May 1946 was 16,800,000.† This figure includes a number whose employment is distributed in a manner which might be described as fixed—for example, those engaged in agriculture ; it also includes a number whose place of employment is directly determined by the location of houses and neighbourhoods, such as those in domestic or local government service or in local retail businesses. The remainder are employed in some form of industry or commerce or in national government service, and these are the employments which are most easily susceptible to movement.

To calculate what proportion of the total is to be found in this last category is not easy ; but one can make a very approximate guess by

* *Dispersal*: An Inquiry into the Advantages and Feasibility of the Permanent Settlement out of London and other great cities of offices and clerical and administrative staff. Right Hon. Walter Elliot, Chairman ; the late Dr. Henry Mess, Secretary. Oxford University Press. 1944.

† "Monthly Digest of Statistics," No. 7. H.M.S.O. July 1946.

selecting first certain forms of employment which are already widely distributed and percentages of certain others which come partly under the same heading, and then deducting these figures from the total number employed, *viz.* :

TABLE I

Estimated Manpower in Great Britain, May 1946, whose place of Employment is determined by Residential Groupings

	(Thousands)
Retail Trade	2,000
Local Government Service	870
Catering	400
Building and Civil Engineering (say 20 per cent. of total)	223
Nurses	200
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply (say 80 per cent. of total)	195
Laundry and Cleaning Services	160
Total Employed	4,048
Housewives (not otherwise occupied)	9,500*
Domestic Servants (outside scope of Unemployment Insurance)	575
Total Employed and Housewives, etc.	14,123

TABLE 2†

Estimated Employment subject to Concentration or Dispersal: Great Britain May 1946

	(Thousands)
Total Employed	16,800
Less Employments determined by Residential Groupings	4,048
Less those employed in Agriculture and Horticulture	1,015
	<hr/> 5,063
Total Employed	11,737
Of these whose jobs are in some degree directly subject to the influence of dispersal or centralisation, the distribution is roughly as follows :	
Manufacturing Industry	6,637
Transport Shipping and Fishing	1,403
National Government Service	945
Building and Civil Engineering (other than locally employed)	892
Distributive Trades and Utilities (other than locally employed)	821
Mining and Quarrying	791
Commerce and Finance	248
	<hr/> 11,737

The categories which are most important for our purpose are clearly those of manufacturing industry, national government service, and

* P.E.P. Broadcast Sheet, No. 253, "Manpower Stocktaking," August 1946.

† "Monthly Digest of Statistics," No. 7. H.M.S.O. July 1946.

commerce, *comprising a total of 7,830,000 jobs between them.* This is the malleable core on which the new pattern may be beaten out; and the significance of the figure is at least trebled when wives and children and a proportion of the domestic and social services that homes entail are added to this total. It is probably no exaggeration to say that *the lives of 23,500,000 people, almost exactly half the total population of the United Kingdom, are directly affected—as regards location—by the distribution of factories and offices.*

So it is well worth while to examine the position, both as regards factories and offices, to note their present distribution, the disadvantages attendant on it, and the places where new factories and offices are being built.

I need not repeat in detail the history of industrial congestion in Great Britain since the middle of last century, the decay of once thriving towns and districts, the rise of unemployment to 16 per cent. in 1921 and after a temporary fall to 22 per cent. in 1932, the emergence of the distressed areas, and the first serious attempts of the Government of the day to influence the location of industry by inducements to firms to open up factories in the worst-hit regions—the North-East Coast, South Wales, West Cumberland and Lanarkshire. It is recorded in the P.E.P. Report on the Location of Industry (1938) and in the Report and Minutes of Evidence of the Barlow Commission.

What is more important to record is the fact that towards the end of the present war the Coalition Government showed its concern with the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war, by issuing a White Paper on Employment Policy.* So far as distribution is concerned, they proposed to attack the problems of local unemployment in three ways :

- (a) By so influencing the location of new enterprises as to diversify the industrial composition of areas which are particularly vulnerable to unemployment ;
- (b) By removing obstacles to the transfer of workers from one area to another, and from one occupation to another ;
- (c) By providing training facilities to fit workers from declining industries for jobs in expanding industries.†

This preliminary statement on Full Employment was followed by the Distribution of Industry Act of 1945. This set up machinery for regulating the distribution of new factories by the device of recommending or withholding a building licence during the period of shortage in building materials and labour ; also for consulting local and departmental interests in the placing of a particular factory ; and for improving the basic services on which industry depends, in what were now termed the "development areas." The Board of Trade (of which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, was then President) was given general powers to finance and otherwise assist new enterprises in these "development areas," and to declare other areas if the need arose. (In fact two smaller areas, at Wigan in Lancashire and Wrexham in North Wales, have since been scheduled under this Act). It is therefore pretty clear that even before the Labour Government came into

* "Employment Policy," Cmd. 6527. Presented by the Minister of Reconstruction to Parliament, May 1944.

† "The New Planning : Redevelopment and Relocation," a report of the Conference of 8th and 9th December, 1944. Edited by Barbara Bliss. Faber & Faber. 1945.

more serious than had been hoped, although much of it is frictional. And a tendency which was beginning to be marked before the war, namely, the influence on the worker's choice of the *type* of work rather than its wages, is now seriously affecting distribution. The physical and social conditions of employment are swiftly becoming of dominant concern. As taxation has mounted, and while goods and houses remain scarce, it is not to be wondered at that men and women turn away from the unpleasant jobs. These jobs may be unpleasant in themselves—such as mining—or they may be unattractive to the worker or his family by reason of the lack of good housing or social facilities. In the latter case a man may refuse a job in another town because it means leaving a good house for a poor one, or for none at all.

This proves conclusively the value of mobility of industry and services as a condition of mobility of labour, but it also shows that there is a temporary premium on the big centres of population, where the chances of finding or retaining accommodation are greater. Thus, as far as decentralisation is concerned, present measures for the maintenance of employment in this country by the provision of new industry in the Development Areas, can only be regarded as a partial and temporary remedy. And there are recognisable dangers ahead which may lead to increased concentration, unless a long-term planning policy, with decentralisation as its aim, supplements the short-term redistribution of factories.

Turning now to the black-coated—or white-collared—workers, as they are sometimes called, one finds the present position in Great Britain much less favourable to decentralisation than it was two or three years ago. I have already referred to an excellent inquiry on this subject made in that productive year 1944, by the National Council of Social Service.* The dimensions of the problem in England are broadly stated by this Committee, as follows :

“ . . . It is curious how few town planners have realised the scale of these (clerical and administrative) staffs ; yet they amount to well over half a million persons in Greater London, and to nearly two and a half million persons in England and Wales. One tenth of all occupied men, one fifteenth of all occupied women in Greater London are clerks or typists, and they constitute the second biggest occupational group.”

Now, a high and increasing proportion of these staffs are in Government Departments, so it is convenient to look at the problem in two parts : that facing the Government and the Government-sponsored corporations, and that facing other organisations—which include banks and insurance companies, railway companies, building societies, industrial and commercial firms and combines, and other large private businesses.

As we are dealing with occupations and not with Ministry of Labour employment figures, it is difficult to give statistics. Table 2 above gives a figure under the heading of commerce or finance (roughly a quarter of a million), and there must be high proportion of those listed under National Government Service who are clerical and administrative workers. The nearest estimate of the number in these categories

* *Dispersal*. Oxford University Press. 1944.

evacuated from London during the war is 200,000* ; but this is highly speculative, and is almost certainly on the low side.

Examples of the scale of evacuation actually carried out include :

- Ministry of Food, 4,500 employees, to Colwyn Bay (North Wales) ;
- Ministry of Health, 8,000 employees, to Blackpool (Lancashire) ;
- Post Office, 3,000 employees, to Harrogate (Yorkshire) ;
- Board of Inland Revenue, 3,000 employees, to Llandudno (North Wales) ;

Prudential Assurance Co., 4,000 employees, to Torquay (Devonshire).

It will be noticed that all these destinations are holiday resorts, and this is due not only to the presence there of available accommodation in excess of that required for the normal residents, but also to the fact that these resorts had shopping and recreational facilities which made transfer from London less of a hardship—even in the emergency conditions of the war.

Now that the war is over, and in spite of the fact that restrictions and scarcity remain, the pressure to return to London is enormous ; and in most cases has proved irresistible.

The Government is contemplating more permanent measures. The new Ministry of National Insurance is to be located largely in Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a small head office in London ; the Post Office is seeking a site in the Midlands for the employees (mainly female) of their Savings Bank ; the Minister of Town and Country Planning even suggested at one time the possibility of locating a section of his department in the new town of Stevenage.

Moreover, there is to be a building-up and a building-together of the regional staffs of Government Departments. Recently, in Manchester, an arrangement has been outlined for the housing of the regional staffs of quite a number of departments in one building. If these regional offices grow in importance, and if there is real devolution of responsibility in Whitehall, one can envisage a gradual decentralisation from London in this way, a greater proportion of the total staffs of each department being accommodated in the provinces. This would fit the Government policy of providing in time, within easy walking distance of the Houses of Parliament, permanent offices for a definite proportion of all departments—say 25 per cent. as a maximum. The County of London Plan proposed a compact enlargement of the "Government and Commonwealth Centre" on both the North and South Banks of the Thames at Westminster, and commented that recent developments were "an outstanding example of failure on the part of the Government to anticipate the growth of central departments, and illustrate the need for a . . . comprehensive development plan."

This is an excellent case for the kind of reorganisation which I suggested earlier should be the aim of national planning. As so many activities have to be centralised to some degree in order to be effectively administered, it stands to reason that there must be a greater concentration of some categories of Government, Commonwealth and International staffs in London. At the same time, decentralisation of the remainder may be furthered in two ways : first, by creating sub-centres in the larger provincial towns, according to a pattern which must eventually be recognised as regional ; and secondly by the location of staff not requiring immediate

* *ibid.*

and personal access to the centre or sub-centres, in scores of county and market towns, resorts, and even small towns. Living conditions there are reasonable, and the existence of clerical and administrative employment would give balance to the occupational structure.

You will notice that there is a gap between this idealised project and its execution in practice. Once the decentralised staffs are called "non-essential" or "unimportant" or "routine," a peace-time policy of planned dispersal, even though shown to be in the national interest, is doomed. The human factor will wreck it and centripetal force once more gain the ascendant.

The underlying reasons will be lack of equal opportunity, advancement, prestige and fashion—the sense of being "out of things." The war has shown that most of us put up with discomforts and scarcities to an extraordinary extent, provided that sacrifices are equal all round. If a section of the community is aware that another section is being favoured it will either organise opposition, no matter how advantageous to the public at large the measure may be, or it will leave it to individuals to follow their own initiative. And without compulsory direction of labour the state is then powerless.

So it is quite clear that successful reorganisation, in this field of the public service, depends on the redistribution of staffs according to function and not according to actual grades and salaries or to the supposed levels of importance of the work to be done. Unless there is a ladder of opportunity in each locality, or between one place and another, the most enterprising and the leading spirits will not go far from the main centre.

As regards the clerical and administrative staffs of private business concerns, the position is much the same. It is significant that in the much-damaged City of London, the commercial hub of the Empire, the demand for accommodation is now exceeding pre-war figures, in spite of the obvious difficulties of supply.* A voluntary association of the chief users of the City, known as the Reconstruction Advisory Council, circulated a questionnaire to its members in 1944, asking what increases or decreases were anticipated in staffs to be housed in the City after the war. Of 2,762 replies, covering perhaps half the total of potential occupiers, 60 per cent. recorded estimates of equal or greater numbers as compared with staffs of 1939, and 40 per cent. estimated that their staffs would be less. The balance of estimated gains and losses then appeared to be about even. Since then, all amendments save one have been in an upward direction; that is to say in anticipation of larger staffs as soon as office accommodation is again available. It is also evident that there is to be an absolute growth in certain offices or institutions which must, by their nature, be centrally located—*e.g.*, certain national and international financial organisations, export markets, the press, and particular activities connected with the entrepôt trade. While some exchanges and markets may be diminished by Government buying and other forms of central control, others are faced with the need for more staff to carry on increased responsibility. This applies to institutions as diverse as the Bank of England and the Fur Trade. And it is unfortunately true that a number of firms who not long ago canvassed

* *Reconstruction in the City of London: An Interim Report* by C. H. Holden and W. G. Holford, March 1946.

the possibilities of retaining their accounting staffs, for example, in country districts half-a-day's journey away from their head offices in London, have now abandoned the idea.

Nevertheless, a certain amount of war-time evacuation will remain permanent* ; it is impossible at the moment to say how much. And it seems that in this field also the present is a period of reorganisation rather than of a consistent movement for or against decentralisation.

It is extremely interesting to sort out the more significant factors which lead to this situation, including the psychological with the economic ones. Housing is, of course, the most important ; but this is a factor which is speedily affected by national housing policy and the establishment of priorities. As it is closely tied up with the question of new towns and town extensions, I would rather refer to it later, when considering the planning measures to be taken to alter the present situation—should we determine that in the national interest it has got to be altered. The same applies to education and health services, both of them subject to direct national planning, and both based on residential distribution.

There are causes of attraction to or repulsion from big city life which are as important as these, but less easy to determine. Two of the great disadvantages for the average family in London are the allegedly higher costs of living and the undoubted amount of extra travelling entailed. But neither of these subjects has been studied to the point where valid statistical comparisons can be made. It was estimated in 1939 that the average family spent £16 a year on travel, exclusive of taxi or private car expenses† ; and the equivalent in 1947 will be at least £20. The respective comparative figures for Birmingham are £9 and £11. Those for Liverpool are lower still ; and, on the whole, it must be true that up to a point the journey to work becomes less expensive and less arduous as the size of the town decreases : always provided that physical barriers and the efficiency of the transport system itself are taken into account.‡ As for general costs of living in London, we only know for certain that rents and entertainments are dearer than in the provinces ; food, fuel and clothes are not necessarily so. If taxation is taken as a guide, the following table (based on Hicks, " The Incidence of Local Rates in Great Britain ") shows that this forms a high proportion of the total expenditure of families in the lower income groups, and that it is highest of all in London, viz. :

TABLE 4

<i>Taxation as a percentage of Total Family Expenditure, 1938</i>				
Average annual Expenditure of Family	Taxation as per cent., including rates, excluding tobacco and alcohol			
	<i>London</i>	<i>Midlands and South</i>	<i>North of England</i>	<i>Wales</i>
£				
150	14·1	12·7	12·7	13·5
200	13·3	11·8	12·5	13·0
250	12·1	10·8	11·3	11·3
300	10·0	9·1	9·2	9·2

* One typical example is the settlement in Macclesfield of a considerable clerical and accounting staff from one of the big banks in Liverpool, 40 miles away.

† PEP Broadcast on *Towns and Industry*, June, 1938.

‡ See also K. Liepmann, *The Journey to Work*. Kegan Paul. London, 1944.

On this score, therefore, a really poor family finds it even more expensive to live in London than to live in a depressed area (where rates in most towns are notoriously high). But as the Inquiry of the National Council of Social Service remarks, “. . . it is very difficult to compare London and provincial ‘real wages’ because what the Londoner buys is in many respects different from what the man in the provinces buys. . . . It is a subject urgently needing study.”

There can be no doubt about another disadvantage of London and the big towns which is closely allied to that of travel costs, namely the distance from the inner boroughs to the country-side. This is not a loss that is universally lamented; but the increasing desire to escape from the town on the part of all those who can afford it, is proof that it may one day become so. The worst sufferers are the children, because as cheap open space recedes from them the scarcity of playing fields becomes more serious. Reports on Greater London Planning* show conclusively the constant reduction in the amount of land suitable for open spaces in the built-up areas, and the increasing time and expense devoted to travelling to the country—not only on week-end or annual holidays, but for regular school games and sporting events. It is quite clear that for outdoor recreation the smaller town has the advantage.

Another major defect of the big town, for all but the really wealthy—and few can afford to be wealthy in this country today!—is the cost, inconvenience and inaccessibility of the very cultural attractions for which the metropolis is famous. Visits to the West End are made more and more by West Enders or country visitors, and less and less by the millions of suburban Londoners. You queue for restaurants and concerts in London as you queue for fish or shoes. In many country districts and provincial towns the goods are delivered and the functions attended without difficulty. It is true that London attractions are incomparable, but the effort required to enjoy them—except in the single instance of the Royal Parks—is commensurate. Psychologically speaking, the success of decentralisation depends on how many people are willing, even anxious, to make that effort.

My own view is that those who are convinced that dispersal is the right policy tend immediately to underrate the attraction of the existing centres, where fashions are made, where events are turned into news, and where the crowds are thickest. They then assume that sweet reason will produce a gradual change, and that the crowd will follow them to the extent of losing its herd instinct and devaluing these metropolitan pleasures. And thus they place their hopes in the future, but take no determined steps to make certain that the transformation will arrive.

I think the late Dr. Mess had the same criticism in mind when he summarised the findings of his Committee of Inquiry† as follows:

“The long-term interest of employers is inseparable from that of the nation as a whole, and in the long term employers would gain. The most obvious immediate gain would be in lower rents. But if a decision were taken solely on consideration of business interests, few organisations would go. Usually there would be some inconvenience,

* Greater London Regional Planning Committee (1929), County of London Plan (1944), Greater London Plan (1945), Report of the Advisory Committee on the G.L.P. (1946).

† *Dispersal*, op. cit.

sometimes real loss of competitive efficiency or of efficiency of service to the public. . . . Certainly the disadvantages and inconveniences of the great cities are likely to increase rapidly. But the great consideration impelling organisations to disperse would be *that it is in the long-term interest of the nation.*"

To make that interest dominant there must obviously be a policy of planned movement. This must be national in character and therefore adopted by the Government. It means also that there must be economic sanctions as well as economic inducements behind the plan ; and that housing and planning, transport and planning, agriculture and planning, should no longer appear as adversaries, but as partners in carrying the policy out.

Before stating the last part of my argument, and considering what effect present plans are likely to have on the position which I have roughly outlined, it is very instructive to turn for a moment to the vision of the future of London as recorded in the last chapter of his book *Tomorrow*, by Ebenezer Howard.

I hope I shall not be accused of injustice by those who know far more than I do about the life and works of this pioneer of decentralisation—the injustice of drastically summarising one chapter out of its context. But it is so apt to my purpose, and even though his tactics may have to be superseded, his principles are so fundamentally right, that his ideas must be quoted, however briefly.

Ebenezer Howard's conception of the death and rebirth of London is, like Lewis Mumford's after him, almost apocalyptic. He saw the process in some such stages as these : new garden cities would spring up all over the country on sites owned by their municipalities (a forecast, this, with some modifications, of the provisions of the New Towns Act). Their sound economic condition, lower rents and greater attractiveness for living would have a pronounced effect on London's population, assets and land values.

First of all ground values would fall. In his own picturesque words one has only to " . . . demagnetise that people, convince large numbers of them that they can better their condition in every way by migrating elsewhere, and what becomes of that monopoly value? Its spell is broken, and the great bubble bursts."

Then London's municipal debts would be in hazard. Debtor citizens would escape payment by migration, and while reducing ground rents by lowering demand, would increase the rates by leaving fewer people in London to pay them. This situation would become intolerable, and lead to a further migration from the city. With a falling population rental values would fall, slum property would become unlettable, and the workers would move into " houses of a class quite above those which they can now afford to occupy." The slums would then be pulled down and their sites used for open space, playgrounds and gardens, " almost entirely," says Howard, " at the expense of the landlord class, who would be compelled by a Nemesis from whom there is no escape, to make some restitution for the great injustice which they have so long committed."

London, in fact, would have to be transformed—or perish. The displacement of capital would be great, but Howard commented that manufacturers sometimes have to sell a costly machine at a ridiculously

low price because there is a better one in the market, and "it no longer pays, in the face of keen competition, to work the inferior machine."

The task of rebuilding, with an occupying population, would—Howard saw—be difficult, even if that population were to be reduced to a fifth of what it was then. Eventually there must come about a complete reconstruction of London, "on a far more comprehensive scale than that now exhibited in Paris, Berlin, Glasgow, Birmingham or Vienna." But he finished up by saying ". . . A simpler problem must first be solved. One small Garden City must be built as a working model, and then a group of cities. . . . These tasks done and done well, the reconstruction of London must inevitably follow."

Well, time, war, a little prescience and a great deal of folly on our part, has put Howard's time-table out. The partial reconstruction of London is accompanying and not following on the seduction of her population by a score of new garden cities. Legislation on Compensation and Betterment, in the shape of the Town and Country Planning Bill,* is likely to make a national matter of the particular crisis forecast for London. The crisis has, in fact, already been modified by the wide powers of land acquisition possessed by the Planning Authorities under the 1944 Act. And no one can tell whether a collapse in central land values will occur, or whether, as seems more probable, their real value will largely accrue to the municipality, or—more likely still—to the State.

But as Mr. Osborn has pointed out, "Howard's Garden City idea is coming into its own today, but not necessarily under his banner, and not without modifications."†

Let me conclude by mentioning some of these modifications, and estimating their effect on concentration and dispersal.

The most interesting are those represented by the provisions of the New Towns Act and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Reith.‡ Here, at last, 50 years after Howard's first presentation of the idea, is the complete financial, administrative and executive machinery for building new towns. They are to be in single ownership, protected by an agricultural belt, and planned from the outset for industry, residence and recreation. Their size is to be up to 60,000 in population, or 11,000 acres in area (including the peripheral land). Every effort is to be made to secure a mixed population of different interests and income groups. So far every principle laid down by Howard is ready to be observed.

Public Corporations are being appointed for at least four towns around London—Stevenage, Crawley-Three Bridges, Harlow and Hemel Hempstead. Others will follow in different quarters of the country; and the general supposition is that within two years from now some 15 to 20 projects—not all for as many as 60,000 people—will have been put in hand; and this despite the initial opposition of the existing landholders and tenants.

* This Bill received the Royal Assent in August 1947.

† Preface to *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, by Ebenezer Howard. A new edition published by Faber & Faber, 1946.

‡ *New Towns Committee*. First Interim Report, 21st January, 1946 (Cmd. 6759); Second Interim Report, 9th April, 1946 (Cmd. 6794); Final Report, July 1946 (Cmd. 6876). H.M.S.O.

These towns are expected to take 15 years to build, to the stage where they are making complete provision for 50,000 people. This involves a construction labour force of about 5,000, a total which is estimated to be built up by the end of three years, maintained for another five or six at that level, and then gradually reduced. Twenty contemporaneous new towns would therefore require a construction labour force of 100,000, which is 8 to 10 per cent. of the probable total for the country. Government policy and the attraction of building enterprise to the new towns may or may not confirm this in practice. The Reith Committee estimate an all-over figure of £550 per head of population accommodated. It certainly looks, therefore, as if there will be some decentralisation of the building labour force, and with it will go a good deal of enterprise and interest. But what will this achieve in terms of decentralisation of the population? Four new towns will accommodate perhaps 200,000 people in 15 years' time. (Abercrombie suggested twice that number in his plan for Greater London). It is essential that a high proportion of the new inhabitants should, in fact, come out of London; and not only that but from the inner areas rather than the suburban fringe. In a time of universal housing shortage there is little danger of the new towns wanting for householders once the houses are built; but there is a danger that in the excitement of construction we may forget that the first duty of the new Development Corporations around London is to relieve congestion in the centre.

Even if the new towns achieve the highest possible "dispersal value" it seems very unlikely that they will exercise the catastrophic effect on London and the big cities, which Howard anticipated. What is more probable is that by setting higher standards they will expedite the reconstruction of the old centres and the clearance of slums. The wicked landlord is being dealt with in other ways. He is compensated—moderately—by the local authority under the 1944 Town and Country Planning Act, and will be similarly compensated by the State under the new legislation. I very much doubt whether either the central or the local authorities can afford to let land values collapse in the central areas as a preliminary to radical reconstruction and changes of use. It may be so. But in any case the final result forecast by Howard must be approached, if not achieved, and a good deal of central London now covered with obsolete housing will give way to open space, offices, and public buildings.

An example of this change-over will almost certainly be found on the south bank of the Thames in the bend of the river between Lambeth and London Bridges—an area which may well become a Second City, complementary to the commercial centre in the Old City and the Government Centre in Westminster.

London must equip itself to perform its particular functions in just the same way that the former depressed areas must be developed and the New Towns constructed. This seems to me to be the essence of reorganisation.

But what is it all going to cost? Lewis Mumford pointed out in his *Culture of Cities* (1938) that:

" . . . regional planning cannot be confined merely to backward areas; hence the problem [of land ownership] must be eventually faced and a new social policy of leasehold possession worked out under

forms which will combine individual security and collective interests. The alternative consists in public regulations so broad and drastic as to turn the individual proprietor into a mere trustee or steward. . . . What one proposes now is that a bad land policy which confused stable occupation and security of tenure with the irrelevant concept of individual ownership, should be obliterated."

The proposal for the acquisition of Development Rights by the State, coupled with increased powers for the public acquisition of land for planning purposes will, in this country at least, very largely bring this condition about. At the cost of global compensation—a long-term investment by the State which will eventually be more than balanced by the receipts from betterment—land in the fringes of big towns will in future be more easily preserved for agricultural belts; and to that extent organic decentralisation will be encouraged.

In city centres land may be acquired at 1939 values (with a supplement in the case of owner-occupiers), and in municipalities who show themselves capable in matters of estate management may carry out improvements and be in pocket quite soon after. But if central values remain high—as I think they are bound to—the stimulus to decentralisation will not come about by lack of demand for sites but by the increasing cost of building, transport and other services in congested areas.

For example, the Railway (London Plan) Committee* put forward a most interesting scheme for the reorganisation of the railways in Greater London, putting many of them in deep tunnel, and abolishing some of the cross-river railway bridges, in the interests of planning generally and of the rehabilitation of the South Bank in particular. The estimated cost would be in the region of £240,000,000. This is not much, over a period of 30 years. But it is perfectly clear that the Railway Companies themselves (whether nationalised or not) cannot pay for it out of increased traffic receipts, nor can the London ratepayers be expected to pay for it more directly. It is therefore a charge that must be borne—as to a large part at least—by the Exchequer. And the Government must in consequence ask itself whether, in view of the claims of dispersal, this expenditure to enable more people to travel within a central area is justified.

I guess that it would be; and the same answer would apply to many other metropolitan improvements, such as roads, open spaces, electricity supply and district heating. But in the aggregate the capital costs will be enormous. Dispersal on the other hand will only be economically possible on two conditions: *one*, that it is moderate in scale, based on the building up of socially balanced communities throughout the country, rather than the drastic reduction of all large towns to dangerously depleted bulk; *two*, that it is accompanied by reorganisation towards greater efficiency, not only in farms, villages and market towns, but in the big cities as well; so that while jobs and homes are redistributed regionally on a more rational pattern, other and more central activities of the national life and economy are given space to develop effectively and without frustration. It is probably the only way in which the new world of the engineer and the scientist, and the new world of the architect and the social reformer, can be made one world.

* *Report of the Railway (London Plan) Committee, 1944.* Chairman, Sir Charles Inglis. Published by H.M.S.O. 1946.

Planning Legislation and Policy

SOME acquaintance with the development of legislation affecting planning, and, in particular, with the provisions and limitations of such Acts as are at present in force, is essential to all those concerned with physical reconstruction, whether professionally or as lay members of public bodies. The following brief summary is intended to be of use to the former as a reminder of, and to the latter as an introduction to, the main enactments in this field. Much important detail is necessarily omitted. A few textbooks for further reference are mentioned in the list of books in the Section *Books, Periodicals and Films*.

It should be noted that the Housing and Town Planning Acts have special adaptations for Scotland and that in that country they are administered by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

EARLY HOUSING AND PLANNING LEGISLATION

The earliest modern legislation relevant to the subject represented attempts to ameliorate the appalling conditions among the working classes in urban areas during the years which succeeded the industrial revolution of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its primary concern was the state of public health, and its chief objects were to restrict, if not actually to prevent, the use of unsuitable structures as dwellings, and to clear and improve insanitary areas.

The earliest Public Health Act was passed in 1848. It was followed in 1851 by Lord Shaftesbury's two Acts, which gave powers for the public provision and inspection of common lodging-houses. In 1868 and 1879 came the two Torrens Acts, which laid upon the owner of a house the responsibility of maintaining it in proper habitable condition, and gave the local authority power to compel him, in his default, to repair or demolish the house; and in 1875 and 1879 were passed the Cross Acts, which empowered local authorities to clear and reconstruct unhealthy areas. These Acts introduced and developed the important conceptions of compulsory purchase and restricted compensation.

The great Public Health Act 1875 included among its provisions power to local authorities to make building by-laws, regulating, not only the quality of construction of houses, but also the space between them—the germ of density control. Increasing use was made of these powers in subsequent years, and a number of amending Acts were passed. Cellar dwellings could also be prohibited under this Act, although these powers were not fully used.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890 unified previous housing legislation, and remained the principal housing Act until 1925. Part I, based on the Cross Acts, provided for slum clearance and improvement schemes by the local sanitary authority, with the payment of compensation, and made the local authority responsible for the rehousing of at least half the original inhabitants of a cleared area. Part II incorporated

the Torrens Acts, and provided further for the removal by the sanitary authority of obstructive dwellings in order to carry out improvement schemes. Part III—the most important—was adoptive. It was modelled on the Shaftesbury Acts, which had proved less effective than they deserved. It empowered the sanitary authorities of London and other urban areas to erect workers' dwellings independently of clearance schemes, and gave the right of borrowing and of compulsory purchase of land for this purpose. The powers of the Act were extended by the Housing Acts of 1894, 1900 and 1903.

Many Acts of the Victorian age introduced elements which later became part of the broad and still widening conception of town planning. The Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1855, for example, set up an authority to carry out street improvements and drive new highways through London. It was the parent of much legislation providing for the construction and layout of streets and roads, private and public. The Commons Act 1876 was one of the earliest of a series of enactments empowering local authorities to acquire and lay out open spaces, parks and cemeteries. Local Acts, promoted by particular cities, were sometimes in advance of general legislation, a notable example being the Glasgow Improvement measure of 1866, followed ten years later by the Birmingham Act under which Corporation Street was constructed.

TWENTIETH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS

The Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, sponsored by Mr. John Burns (then President of the Local Government Board), was the first to introduce town planning in Great Britain, and to place housing in perspective as but one feature of the general development of the physical fabric of towns. Part II of this Act was the most important, its provisions enabling all urban local authorities and rural district councils to prepare schemes for the control of development in areas in course of development or likely to be developed (these schemes needing, before their adoption, the approval of the Local Government Board, or, later, the Minister of Health), with the general object of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience. The housing powers of the third part of the 1890 Act were made to take effect without adoption and were extended to rural areas.

Dr. Addison's Housing and Town Planning Act 1919 dealt mainly with housing, introducing important new principles. Its object was to accelerate the provision of the large number of small houses required after the war of 1914-1918. For the first time, it was made a positive duty of local authorities to meet the housing needs of their districts to the extent that private enterprise was not doing so. For all schemes under the Housing Acts, a maximum density standard (with certain exceptions, twelve houses per acre in urban and eight in rural areas) was set up. Government subsidies were provided to meet the loss occasioned by building at a cost which would normally have rendered capital investment unprofitable. By a second Housing Act of 1919, the housing subsidy was extended to private builders and provision was made for the acquisition of land for the purpose of garden cities or town-planning schemes. The acquisition of land for housing schemes was simplified and expedited by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act of the same year.

Building conditions in 1919 were abnormal, and the subsidy had necessarily to be varied with the costs in particular areas. This was, of course, unworkable as a permanent scheme. Unfortunately, the substitution of a subsidy of a fixed type, with the restoration of local financial responsibility, was not effected until after a period (in 1923) of alarm at the cost and of restraint in housing activity.

The Act of 1919 also required urban areas with a population exceeding 20,000 to prepare planning schemes by 1926 for the undeveloped portions of their districts. It also enabled local authorities to form joint town-planning committees, and many joint committees were formed under these powers, most of them at first advisory. Later, executive joint committees were established in many areas. The advisory committees produced a series of regional planning reports, which remain of considerable factual and research value. The first set of Model Clauses, in 1923, was made under this Act.

In 1923 was passed the Chamberlain Act "to amend the enactments relating to the Housing of the Working Classes, Town Planning, and the Acquisition of Small Dwellings." Under this Act, a fixed grant per house was made, and local authorities were accorded a greater measure of control. They were empowered to augment, from local revenue, the national grant to private builders, to make loans on a more extensive basis than formerly to house-owners and housing societies, and to guarantee to building societies the repayment of loans advanced by them. A small but important step forward in town-planning law was included in the same Act by the extension of planning powers to areas of æsthetic or historic interest, whether developed or not.

The Town Planning Act 1925 was the first to deal exclusively with town planning, and consolidated previous legislation on the subject.

The special requirements of rural areas had been acknowledged by the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1924, known as the Wheatley Act. The main object of this Act was the provision of houses to let to the working classes at low rents, and in contradistinction to the Chamberlain Act, it looked primarily to the provision of houses by local authorities. Further efforts to improve housing conditions in rural districts were made by the Housing (Rural Workers) Act 1926, which enabled county councils and county borough councils to assist by grant or loans the improvement or conversion of existing houses for the use of agricultural workers; the Housing Act 1930, known as the Greenwood Act, which among other things empowered county councils to grant financial assistance to rural district councils; and the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act 1931, which authorised additional financial assistance to rural district councils.

The subsidies for normal housing were discontinued in 1932; but a "rehousing" subsidy was reintroduced by the Housing Act of 1935, which dealt especially with the relief of overcrowding, and set up for the first time a legislative standard therefor.

The Local Government Act 1929 extended the powers of county councils to participate in the preparation and administration of town-planning schemes through membership of joint committees, and made it possible for county councils to take over the responsibility for preparing such schemes by voluntary relinquishment of functions by district councils.

The preservation of places of natural beauty and of buildings of

historic or architectural interest, which is of particular importance in national planning as well as in relation to many local schemes, was the subject of legislation in 1907, when the National Trust Act provided for the acquisition and maintenance of such places and buildings on behalf of the nation.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, planning powers were enlarged and extended to built-up areas and completely rural areas. All previous Acts relating to town planning were repealed. The town-planning sections of the 1929 Local Government Act were incorporated in the new Act, which became the primary controlling enactment for all planning development.

The 1932 Act, and the regulations made under it by the Minister of Health, including the Ministry of Health (Town and Country Planning) Regulations, 1933, and the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1933—which have the force of law—view planning in its widest aspect. The first section of the Act provides that : “A scheme may be made under this Act with respect to any land, whether there are or are not buildings thereon, with the general object of controlling the development of the land comprised in the area to which the scheme applies, of securing proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience, and of preserving existing buildings or other objects of architectural, historic or artistic interest and places of natural interest or beauty, and generally of protecting existing amenities whether in urban or rural portions of the area.”

The Minister responsible for the administration of the Act was until 1942 the Minister of Health ; but in June of that year the Minister of Works and Planning Act transferred this Authority (except as to certain minor functions under Sections 32, 51 and 55 of the 1932 Act) to the Minister of Works and Planning ; and on February 10th, 1943, this Ministry was renamed the Ministry of Works, and the powers exercised under the 1932 Act were further transferred to the new Minister of Town and Country Planning by the Minister of Town and Country Planning Act 1943. Local planning authorities are the Common Council in the City of London, the London County Council in the County of London, and Borough and Urban District and Rural District Councils elsewhere. County Councils may become planning authorities by relinquishment, under agreement, by District Councils of all or any of the powers conferred upon them under the Act. Powers and duties under the Act may be assumed jointly by two or more authorities, whether District or County Councils, and a joint committee may be appointed by the central authority on the request of one local authority or more, at the discretion of the central authority after an inquiry has been held.

The procedure in regard to the preparation of town-planning schemes is considered by many planners to be too complicated and prolonged. A resolution to prepare a scheme is passed by the local authority, and approved by the central authority. Then follows the interim development phase, in which a developer may proceed with the development of the whole or part of the area, or of more than one area, with the consent of the local authority or authorities concerned. The local authority, within two years after the approval of the original resolution, should prepare and adopt the draft scheme ; and within nine months

more the scheme should be drawn up. The central authority then approves the scheme, and the latter is laid before both Houses of Parliament. If the scheme is not challenged within twenty-one sitting days in Parliament, or, subsequently, on legal grounds within six weeks by appeal to the High Court, it comes into operation.

In regard to planning schemes generally, the central authority can compel a local authority to prepare a scheme. A local authority may, with the approval of the central authority, revoke a resolution, as also may the central authority after a local inquiry if such action is requested. A local authority whose scheme embraces land beyond its own boundaries must consult with the authority in whose district that land is situated. One, two or more areas covered by resolutions may be included in a single scheme ; or more than one scheme may be prepared for different parts of the same area, or of combined areas. Due notification of a resolution and its effect must be given in the Press and served on each occupier (according to the Income Tax Schedule A list) of any hereditaments in the area.

Except in numerous cases specified in the Act, compensation may be claimed by any person whose property, or trade, business or profession carried on in such property is injuriously affected by provisions contained in a scheme, or by the putting into effect of a scheme. On the other hand, betterment—to the extent of 75 per cent. of its assessed value—may be claimed by an authority from an owner whose property is enhanced in value by reason of the carrying out of a scheme. (The difficulty in practice of claiming betterment is dealt with very fully in the Final Report of the Uthwatt Committee, 1942.)

Land required for the purpose of a scheme may be acquired by agreement or compulsorily, and land needed for the accommodation of an owner so displaced may be acquired by agreement, but not compulsorily. Provision is made for the acquisition of land by the central authority on behalf of a local authority or authorised association for the development of an area as a garden city.

A local authority may contribute towards the expenses of owners who prepare a scheme which is adopted by the authority ; and a County Council may incur expenses in assisting a District Council to prepare a scheme.

Model Clauses re-issued by the Ministry of Health in 1935 and amended in 1937-39 for the guidance of (but not for universal adoption by) planning authorities deal with the reservation of land for open spaces, etc. ; streets and building lines ; building restrictions and the use of land ; general amenity ; maintenance, use, alteration, extension and replacement of existing buildings ; plans, approvals and appeals ; and miscellaneous matters. Numerous memoranda and circulars for the guidance of local authorities were also issued by the Minister of Health, who was advised by an Advisory Committee which he had appointed.

The Ministry of Works in 1942 appointed regional planning officers, with headquarters in the principal cities and towns, to assist local planning authorities in an advisory capacity. These regional planning officers are now responsible to the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

The Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935, which is administered

by the Minister of Transport, prohibits the erection, except with the permission of the Minister, of any building other than an agricultural building within 220 feet of the middle of any road "classified" on May 17th, 1935 (that is, of any "A" or "B" road). This restriction can be applied also to an unclassified road by resolution of the highway authority, approved by the Minister. The Act authorises local authorities to maintain parking places and to acquire land to gain access to parking places.

Under Section 7 of the War Damage Act 1941 the War Damage Commission is required, when making payments in regard to the restitution of war damaged property, to take into account the public interest in regard to town and country planning.

THE WAR AND PLANNING POLICY

In the years before the war, the problems of policy in planning administration most discussed by authorities and technical planners concerned the reservation of wide stretches of country land from building development ; the control of the external appearance of buildings, and the place of panels of experts in that control ; the application of planning to built-up areas ; and the creation of more effective planning areas. The war and the air-raids have centred public interest on an issue related to all these, but of special urgency and difficulty—that of the planned redevelopment of heavily-damaged city-centres and urban areas, particularly in cases where such areas were (as many were) over-concentrated and in need of drastic opening-out and rearrangement. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population (The Barlow Report), published in 1940, was, by a coincidence, closely relevant to this newly emphasised issue, because it recommended, on long-term social and economic grounds, the decentralisation and dispersal of industry and population from the congested and overgrown cities, the study of methods of promoting new towns and trading estates, and such guidance of the location of industry as would ensure a better balance of industry and population in the various regions of Great Britain. As an essential means to these ends, the Barlow Commission recommended the setting up of a National Planning Authority, and Lord Reith, on his appointment in 1940 as Minister of Works and Buildings, was personally charged with the responsibility of studying and reporting to the Cabinet upon the appropriate methods and machinery for dealing with the reconstruction of town and country after the war. An Expert Committee on Compensation and Betterment, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Uthwatt, was appointed in 1941.

In February 1941, the Minister announced the establishment of a Consultative Panel on Physical Reconstruction, and stated that the Government had accepted the assumptions that the principle of planning would be accepted as national policy and that some central planning authority would be required ; that this authority would proceed on a positive policy for such matters as agriculture, industrial development and transport ; and that some services would require treatment on a national basis, some regionally, and some locally. He added that the importance of maintaining the character and independence of local authorities was recognised, but that it would probably be necessary to

readjust their present functions to enable certain of their powers to be exercised on a wider basis. Immediate work fell into three groups : (1) Preventing, during the war, action which would prejudice reconstruction ; (2) research into resources, suitable regional planning units, cost of different types of urban redevelopment, and building methods and materials ; (3) examination of existing machinery and legislation required. In July 1941, it was announced that the Government accepted the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Uthwatt Committee, with certain qualifications, and had accepted the view that all necessary steps towards the working out of a national plan should be taken as soon as possible, to secure that local development and redevelopment might proceed in conformity with national requirements with the least possible delay after the war. In October 1941 a Committee on Land Utilisation in Rural Areas, under the chairmanship of Lord Justice Scott, was appointed.

Under the terms of the Minister of Works and Planning Act, 1942, the Minister of Works and Buildings became the Minister of Works and Planning, and took over from the Minister of Health the powers of the central government under the Town and Country Planning Acts, while the Secretary of State for Scotland remained responsible for the exercise of these functions in Scotland. It was stated that the Government would review the recommendations of the Barlow Report relating to continued and further redevelopment of congested urban areas, decentralisation or dispersal of industries and industrial population from congested areas, and encouragement of a reasonable balance of industrial development coupled with the appropriate diversification of industry in each division or region throughout the country.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning Act 1943 established a new Ministry to take over the planning functions of the Ministry of Works and Planning.

RECENT PLANNING LEGISLATION

The Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943 brought under "interim" planning control all land not already subject to a scheme or resolution under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932. Under this Act, a planning authority could postpone consideration of any interim development application unless the applicant could satisfy the authority that the development would be carried out immediately. It provided that where an interim development application had been granted for a limited period only, any building, work or use should not be regarded as "existing" for the purpose of a planning scheme. Provision was made for the revocation or modification of any development under an interim development application which appeared expedient, having regard to the proposed provisions of a scheme being prepared under the 1932 Act. The interim development authority was empowered to remove or pull down any building or work, or, in the case of use of land, to prohibit that use, if the development was not in accordance with the terms of an interim development order. The Minister was given power to require that any interim development application be referred to him for decision if it appears expedient, provided that, if desired, an opportunity is given to the authority and the applicant to

be heard before a person appointed by the Minister. Compensation became payable for expenditure on work carried out under an interim development application made before the resolution to prepare or adopt a scheme and subsequently refused, or granted subject to conditions. An interim preservation order might be made to preserve trees or woodlands.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1944 made provision for the acquisition and development of land for planning purposes ; for amending the law relating to town and country planning ; for assessing by reference to 1939 prices compensation payable in connection with the acquisition of land for public purposes, and as to the rate of interest payable thereon ; and for purposes connected with these matters. The Act empowered the Minister of Town and Country Planning to make orders declaring subject to compulsory purchase land that had sustained extensive war damage and required redevelopment as a whole. He was also empowered to make such orders to make areas of land available for providing for relocation of population or industry, or for the replacement of open space, in the course of the redevelopment of an area of extensive war damage. Local planning authorities were empowered, subject to amount, to purchase compulsorily such land, while local highway authorities could be authorised to purchase compulsorily land required for highways for such areas. Provision was made for Exchequer assistance to local planning authorities for the purchase and clearance of this land. Similar provisions were made for the compulsory acquisition for redevelopment by a planning authority of areas of bad layout and obsolete development, and of land required to secure a proper balance of development and for open space ; and an obligation was placed on local planning authorities to purchase war damaged land where development permission had been refused.

Provision was also made for the disposal or appropriation by a local planning authority of land acquired under the Act. In general, a local authority was not to be allowed to sell the freehold, but must grant leases for not more than 99 years. The Minister could not consent to developments by a local authority which private enterprise was able and willing to undertake, unless this was necessary for the incurring of the expenses of the redevelopment scheme. Local highway authorities were empowered to construct new roads, and power was given for the extinguishment of public and private rights of way and rights as to apparatus over and in land purchased for the purposes of the Act. Special provisions were made respecting the land of statutory undertakings and commons and open spaces.

Under the Act the Minister was empowered to designate buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities in effecting their preservation.

The second part of the Act dealt with compensation in connection with acquisition of land for public purposes. This was fixed by reference to prices at 31st March, 1939, with provision for additions in the case of owner-occupiers of dwelling houses or agricultural land or buildings, and for improvements.

The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1945 made similar provision with respect to Scotland.

The New Towns Act 1946 followed the issue of the three reports of the Reith Committee on New Towns. The Act gives the Minister of Town and Country Planning and Secretary of State for Scotland powers to make an order designating an area of land as the site of a proposed new town, after consultation with the local authorities concerned ; this may include an existing town as its nucleus. When the area for the site of the town has been designated, the Minister may establish a corporation for the purpose of developing the town. The corporation will have power to undertake any activity necessary for the purposes of the town, including public services, but it is assumed that in general existing statutory undertakers or local authorities will provide water, electricity, gas, sewerage and similar services. Ministerial approval of the plans for development is required. Provision is made for the corporation to acquire land by agreement or compulsion, according to the procedure of the Acts of 1944 and 1945, with safeguards for statutory undertakers and open spaces. Such land may be in the area of the new town, or, if required for the purposes of the new town, it may be elsewhere. The corporations will have the powers of housing associations within the meaning of the Housing Acts, so that local authorities may arrange for them to build houses. For public health purposes, the Minister of Health may set up joint boards under the Public Health Act 1936.

A corporation, having achieved its purpose of creating a new town, may be wound up by a Ministerial order, with Parliamentary approval ; provision is also made for their transfer at any time.

In the explanatory memorandum issued when the Act was introduced, it was estimated that the cost to public funds of the development of each new town will be about £19,000,000, spread over ten years, assuming that most of the middle-class houses, shops and factories would be built by private enterprise ; of this sum, about £15,500,000 would be spent by the corporation, and £3,500,000 by local authorities. The Government were to ask for advances from the Consolidated Fund up to £50,000,000 to cover the first five years of the programme. The immediate programme contemplated the provision of 20 new towns in England and Wales, each with a population ranging between 30,000 and 60,000. The advances from the Ministers to the corporations will be repayable on terms to be agreed with the Treasury.

Command Papers 6874 and 6876 were published to indicate the application of the provisions to Scotland, where the general policy is that development should take place at first in the East of Scotland coalfields.

Sites for four new towns in the London region, and for several in other regions, have already been designated, and corporations for six of these have been appointed.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1947, which received the Royal assent in August, so considerably changes planning law as to become the principal Planning Act, the preceding Acts being repealed, except for the Act of 1943 setting up the Ministry, parts of the Act of 1944, and the New Towns Act 1946. It sets up a new planning system and reduces the number of planning authorities. It deals in a thoroughgoing way with the problem of development values in land, recognised to have been one of the main obstacles to good planning. It considerably increases

the Exchequer grants to local authorities for the purchase and clearing of land for the execution of plans. And it makes many other provisions of great importance.

In a White Paper accompanying the Bill, it was stated that the former planning system was (subject to compensation difficulties) satisfactory as to the administration of planning control, but deficient as to the settling of policy in the making of plans and as to the positive action to promote the execution of plans. The Act replaces the "planning scheme," fixed after long preparation by Parliamentary Order, by a more flexible "development plan," to be prepared first in broad outline over a wide area, indicating the general relationship between the main purposes for which land will be allocated, and to be detailed over smaller areas when development is about to take place. These development plans will be prepared by the larger local authorities (county and county borough councils), so as to secure co-ordination of planning over wide areas, but the planning authorities are required to keep in close touch with the smaller authorities at all stages. Part of the planning functions may be delegated to the minor authorities, under Regulations to be made by the Minister, and representatives of minor authorities may be appointed to local sub-committees of the planning authority. The planning authorities may be combined into Joint Boards for the whole or any parts of their areas. There will be continuous guidance from the central Government, so that the plan will be a fusion of local and national requirements. Every planning authority is placed under an obligation to carry out a survey of its area and to prepare a plan within three years, and to review plans at five-yearly intervals.

The Act for all practical purposes, perpetuates the system of interim development control applied to the whole country under the Act of 1943. This control will not cease when a development plan is approved by the Minister. Thus in future no development may be undertaken without express prior permission, with certain exemptions. The administration will be by the authorities who prepare the plan, or, under their oversight, by the councils of county districts to whom they may be delegated.

Local authorities are given wider powers even than under the 1944 Act to buy land compulsorily for leasing to the private developer. The development plan may designate as "subject to compulsory purchase" land likely to be required within ten years for development by Government Departments, local authorities, statutory undertakers, or private enterprise, while each five-yearly review of the plan may designate further land. Local authorities are also given wider powers to carry out development themselves. The Minister is no longer precluded, as under the 1944 Act, from authorising them to do development which private enterprise might be willing to do. The powers of purchase and development will be exercised inside an administrative county by the county district councils (the former planning authorities).

The Act also gives power to require (on payment of compensation) the alteration or removal of existing buildings or the stoppage of existing uses which do not conform to planning requirements; to control advertisements; to secure the preservation of buildings of special architectural or historic interest; and to require the preservation or replanting of trees and woodlands.

As to compensation and betterment, the Act having provided that no development (which includes change of use) may take place without permission, the decision whether it may be developed falls to the planning administration in the light of considerations of the community's interests. Thus the owners of land, while they retain their rights to their present use of the land, are deprived by the Act of future development value. Payments will be made to landowners for the cancellation of these rights. A sum of £300,000,000 has been allocated out of which payments will be made under a scheme to be prepared by the Treasury to landowners who suffer hardship by the loss of development value as the result of the passing of the Act; additional payments will be made in certain cases of war-damaged land. When permission to develop is refused, no compensation will be payable in future, except in a limited range of cases. When development is permitted, any resulting increase in land value is to be collected by the State in the form of a development charge. A Central Land Board will deal with these payments and collections. For assessing the development charge, the Board will act in accordance with Regulations made from time to time by the Minister. The percentage to be charged will be determined by these Regulations; it may be waived from time to time or for difficult classes of development. The right to work minerals is one of the development rights annulled, compensation being included in the sum of £300,000,000 allocated. Control may be exercised over the working of both surface and underground minerals other than coal, and a development charge may be levied when permission to work minerals is granted.

The scale of grants to local authorities for redevelopment of war-damaged and badly planned areas will be determined by Regulations. An annual grant will be payable for a period not exceeding 60 years at varying rates for different parts of the grant period. The maximum rate of grant for any part of the period is 90 per cent. for areas of extensive war damage and 80 per cent. for areas of bad layout or obsolete development. Grants are also payable for loss involved in the acquisition and clearing of other land and its conversion to a less valuable use. Provision is also made for grants up to a maximum of 60 per cent. to local planning authorities towards the costs of compensation payable for restrictions placed on land undeveloped.

The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1947 makes similar provisions, but takes account of the different Scottish local government system and the Scottish law of land tenure.

The Minister stated during the debate on the Bill that it is designed to implement the new conception of planning, which is to secure a proper balance between the competing demands for land, so that all the land of the country may be used in the best interests of the whole people. The number of primary planning authorities in England and Wales will be reduced from 1,441 to 145. The Minister proposes to use fairly freely the power to create joint planning boards. He stated that a new type of planner would be required to carry out this broader conception of planning, and that he was confident that the universities would play their part both in research and training.

Besides the Acts mentioned above, the Act of 1947 repeals large sections of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1945, and amends many

other Acts. The servicing sections of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1944 are so much amended that for convenience of reference they are printed in full as amended in Schedule Eleven of the new Act.

The Requisitioned Land and War Works Act 1945 authorises the acquisition of certain land used or dealt with for war purposes and makes other provision as to such land ; it removes doubts as to the powers of certain Ministers to acquire land under the Defence Act 1942, and amends certain of the enactments relating to compensation in respect of land. The War Works Commission will report on the matters and decide on questions covered in the Act.

Land affected by Government war work or damaged by Government war use may be acquired by the Ministers who have power to acquire land under the Defence Acts, together with the Ministers of War Transport and Works and the Postmaster-General. Where there are Government war works on the land, powers of acquisition will apply if the works were constructed at the expense of the Crown and ought to be preserved or properly utilised and maintained, in which case adjacent land may also be acquired. Power of acquisition will also be exercisable where the value of the land has depreciated as a result of Government war work or damage by Government war use, if it is considered desirable in the public interest to rehabilitate the land, and will extend to adjacent land where necessary. Provisions are made as to easements and other rights, including compensation, and as to the procedure of acquisition and functions of the Commission. Special provisions prevent the acquisition of commons or open spaces, except with permission of Parliament, unless other land is available to provide equal facilities. These powers are to apply for two years from the end of the war period.

Provisions also deal with the stoppage or diversion of highways, trunk roads and cables, and with the retention of railways, tramways, cables, etc., placed for war purposes.

The Act provides that in assessing compensation on the acquisition of land, adjustment shall be made so as to offset any increase or diminution attributable to damage to the land while it was in possession of a Minister, or to work done since the beginning of the war period, or to any restriction imposed in the exercise of emergency powers on work on the land. The Compensation (Defence) Act 1939 is amended in respect of rental compensation (which may be increased to the level obtaining on 31st March, 1939), in respect of removal of works or machinery or plant, and in respect of lump sum compensation, where land is not restored by the Crown. Other powers include powers of Ministers to defray the cost of rehabilitating the land in certain circumstances, to provide land in exchange for land acquired under the Defence Acts.

The Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act 1945 is designed to make temporary provision as to justices' licences in war-damaged areas and certain areas related to war-damaged areas and will expire five years from the date when the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 ceases to be in force.

A licensing district which has sustained extensive war damage may be declared by the Secretary of State to be a licensing planning area, for each of which a committee will be appointed. Provision is made for including in the area any licensing district to which there has been or is

likely to be a substantial transfer of population, of industry or other activities from the districts included in the area ; for excluding any licensing district formerly included ; and for revoking an order declaring an area to be a licensing planning area. The duties of the committees are to review the circumstances of their area and to endeavour to secure that the number, nature and distribution of the licensed premises in the area, the accommodation provided, and the facilities for obtaining food, accord with local requirements, regard being had to any redevelopment or proposed redevelopment of the area. A committee may from time to time formulate proposals for removals of licences from premises in the area to other specified premises, and for the surrender of existing licences, such proposals being submitted to the Minister of Town and Country Planning. Special administrative provisions are made for London.

The Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Bill 1946 is designed to provide a little additional elasticity in the arrangements laid down in the 1945 Act for the constitution of licensing planning areas and committees.

The Building Restrictions (War-Time Contraventions) Act 1946 makes provision relating to works on land carried out during the war period, and uses of land begun during that period, which do not comply with building laws or planning control. The Act provides that works and buildings erected during the war may remain after the war, subject to the approval of the appropriate local authority, even when they do not comply with building laws or planning control. The right of local authorities to enforce the law is protected, and owners and others interested will be able to ask the local authority to clarify and determine the position. A Government Department will be able to seek clarification in the same way as an individual, in cases where a sale or long lease is in prospect and there is a possibility that building law or planning control has been contravened. The Minister of Town and Country Planning may direct that an application to a local planning authority must be referred directly to the Minister of Health, who will make his decision in consultation with the planning Minister.

The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946 provides a uniform procedure for the compulsory purchase of land by local authorities, so as to enable them to obtain possession of the land more speedily when an order has been confirmed. Further, for a period of five years from the passing of the Act, an even quicker procedure is authorised, provided that this is considered to be urgently necessary in the public interest and that the acquiring authority could be authorised under any enactment to purchase the land compulsorily for the purpose. At any time within three months of the authorisation, the acquiring authority may enter on and take possession of the land, and afterwards proceed with the purchase as if it had been authorised by a compulsory purchase order. Speedy procedure is also made available to the Minister of Transport for highway purposes and to the Board of Trade for the purposes of the Distribution of Industry Act 1945. A memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health in May 1946 emphasises that the use to which the land is to be put must satisfy planning and agricultural requirements.

The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Bill, introduced in March 1947, applies the same principles to Scotland.

The Acquisition of Land (Increase of Supplement) Order 1946 raised from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. the sum of supplementary compensation payable to owner-occupiers in respect of interest in buildings on land subject to compulsory acquisition.

OFFICIAL CIRCULARS AND ORDERS

CIRCULAR 1 of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, dated March 30th, 1943, confirms and endorses Circular No. 1 of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Works and Planning, dated July 21st, 1942, which was addressed to all local authorities and Joint Town and Country Planning Committees in England and Wales, and which called the attention of all such authorities to the Minister of Works and Planning Act 1942. Under that Act the functions hitherto exercised by the Minister of Health under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, were transferred to the Minister of Works, with the exception of those exercisable under Sections 32, 51 and 55 of the Act. (The new circular points out that the planning functions thus transferred to the Minister of Works are now exercised by the Minister of Town and Country Planning.)

(2) The object of the Government's policy (the original circular states) is to secure the right use of the land of the country for all purposes. The Minister has accordingly been charged with the task of guiding the formulation by local authorities in England and Wales of town and country planning schemes which will adequately reflect the national policy of urban and rural development. Further legislation will be introduced in due course, in order to improve the present system and to give effect to this wider scope of planning ; but in regard to current administration the orders, circulars and memoranda already issued by the Minister of Health will continue to apply.

(3) In order to facilitate collaboration with local authorities, the Minister will appoint Planning Officers, with headquarters at convenient centres, who will be available to help and advise them. Each of those officers will keep the Minister informed of the problems of the authorities in his area, and will keep the authorities informed of the requirements of national policy as it is developed.

(4) Surveys form the groundwork of planning. Many local authorities and joint committees have already collected and are collecting a good deal of information in maps and reports. The Ministry is itself engaged in assembling the material required to provide a comprehensive view of factors affecting development and conservation in relation to the country as a whole. This information will be made available to local authorities in due course.

(5) The Minister recognises that war has laid many extra burdens upon local authorities and has depleted their staffs. Nevertheless, it is important that they should make as much progress with the work of survey and planning as they can.

(6) Particular attention should be paid to the following matters :

(a) The war has shown the importance of agriculture in the life of the nation, and it is essential that careful consideration should

be given to the effect of planning proposals on agriculture. Planning authorities should bear in mind the Government's expressed intention to seek to avoid the diversion of productive agricultural land to other purposes if there is less productive land that could reasonably be used for those purposes. The Minister of Agriculture proposes, in due course, to appoint Regional Advisers on Rural Land Utilisation.*

(b) The case for large planning units has been increasingly recognised by local authorities. Some of them have already grouped themselves in joint committees and others have relinquished to county councils their powers to prepare schemes. There are, however, still areas where co-operation is inadequate and the boundaries of some existing combinations could, with advantage, be enlarged or adjusted to form more effective planning units. The Minister hopes that the appropriate method of co-operation will be worked out to the fullest possible extent.

(c) Many towns are congested and require replanning. The problem is particularly urgent in the case of towns that have suffered war damage and contain areas which must be reconstructed at the earliest practicable moment. In this connection the provisions of Section 7 of the War Damage Act 1941 should be borne in mind. The existence of provisional plans of reconstruction will greatly assist the Commission in deciding upon the type and extent of the appropriate "specification," and in exercising its powers to impose conditions when making payments.

In dealing with the problem of congestion in the centres of towns, the aim should be to secure adequate room for carrying on such activities as have their proper place at the centre. It will inevitably cause some displacement of other activities for which appropriate provision must accordingly be made elsewhere. As a result, neighbouring authorities may be involved and, if so, they should be taken into conference at an early stage.

(d) It is necessary in all planning schemes to consider not only health and convenience, but the future appearance of town or village. Architectural advice is therefore essential. From an early stage, thought must be given to such matters as the practicable size and shape of building blocks, the relation between streets, buildings and open spaces in respect of height and scale, and the appearance of new developments seen in association with, or as a contrast to, the old.

The value of architectural advice taken at an early stage will amply prove itself when rebuilding takes place; and no planning scheme can be regarded as satisfactory which does not provide opportunities for good building in every area in which building is contemplated.

(7) Planning and reconstruction of town and country are matters of immense importance to the well-being of the nation. If they are to be well done, early thought must be given to the many problems involved. In this great task the Minister intends to collaborate with local authori-

*Appointed 1943

ties, and is confident that he can rely on their cordial co-operation and support.

CIRCULAR 2 is concerned with the Town and Country Planning Act 1943, and is dated August 11th, 1943.

Attention is drawn to the main features of the Act, so far as it affects local authorities, who are informed that the Ministry will send out memoranda explaining the combined effects of the 1932 and 1943 Acts, describing the amount of survey and other work essential for the exercise of planning control during the war, and suggesting the best use of available technical staff under wartime conditions.

The circular states that "the preparation of local planning schemes must be primarily the responsibility of the appropriate local authorities, normally acting together in suitable groups." The Minister's powers in relation to interim development applications have been increased in order that these schemes should be viewed in perspective; and in exercise of those powers the Minister's object will be to ensure that suitable provision is made in local schemes for matters of other than local importance, and that no planning authority should prejudice the interest of its own or adjoining districts.

The Minister is stated to have arranged for a review of those areas in which local authorities have not formed or joined joint planning committees, and where voluntary arrangements are not made he will arrange for suitable forms of co-operation.

CIRCULAR 3 is accompanied by Memorandum A, which contains general notes on planning schemes and comments on the 1932 and 1943 Acts. In general, it is stated that interim development control is deemed to exist as from October 22nd, 1943, in all areas where it has not hitherto applied, and that a new interim development order will be made. The Model Clauses issued by the Ministry of Health in 1939 are to be sent to each authority newly concerned with planning, while copies of the Town and Country Planning (Additional) Regulations 1943 are to be sent to all local authorities. Comments on the two Acts consist in an examination of the 1932 Act, in relation to the 1943 Act, and deal with the scope of planning schemes, local authority definition for the purpose of the Act, joint committees, schemes, interim development, supplementary orders, general development orders, compensation and betterment, acquisition of land, powers of public departments to make agreements in connection with schemes, power of authorities and owners to enter into agreement restricting the use of land, acquisition of land for garden cities, powers of the Minister, regulations as to procedure, local inquiries, appeals to quarter sessions, statutory undertakers, consultations with the Commissioner of Works, land in the neighbourhood of royal palaces and parks, works below highwater mark, saving for the Postmaster-General, the preservation of trees and woodland, advertisements, expenses and borrowing by local authorities, transitional provisions and interpretation.

CIRCULAR 4, dated October 26th, 1943, deals with the Local Land Charges (Amendment) Rules, 1943. These are stated to be in draft, and will amend the Local Land Charges Rules 1934. They will provide that where a resolution to prepare a scheme has been passed by a planning authority, an entry shall be made in Part III of the Register; this



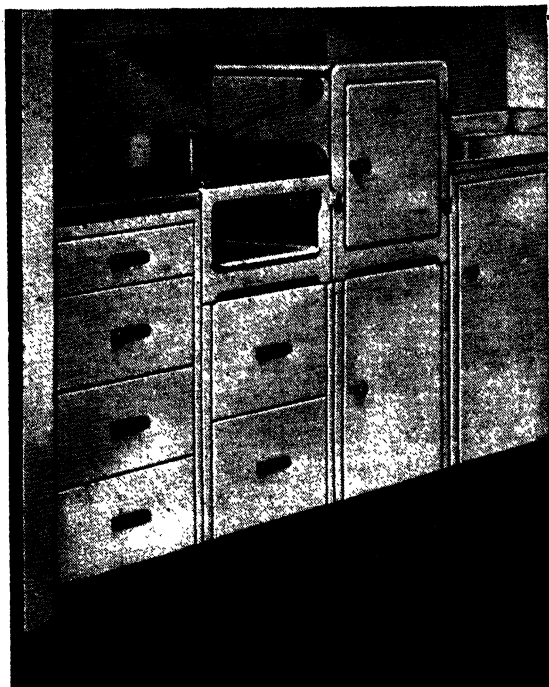
GAS and **COKE**
in the
Design for Living

IN THE DESIGN of domestic fuel-burning apparatus three considerations must be borne in mind :

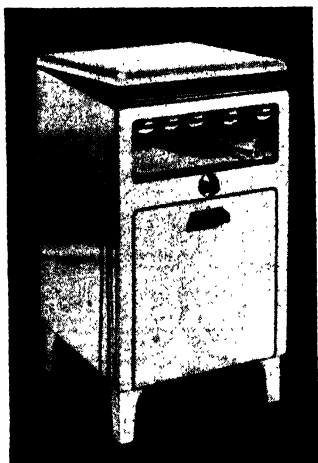
- the appliance must be efficient in performance ;
- it must be safe in use ;
- it must be attractive to the eye and harmonize with current ideas of decoration.

In all of these respects the gas and coke burning appliances illustrated in this supplement show a striking improvement on their counterparts of twenty years ago.

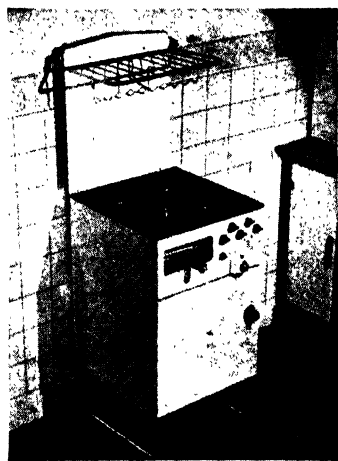
Even before the war new materials and finishes as well as new ideas in design were making big changes in appearance. Mottled and coloured enamels, chromium, pressed steel, plastics and other materials have been used to give added attraction, safety and ease of cleaning. The sturdy old black cooker, for instance, has been transformed into a handsome appliance with all-enamel surfaces, safety taps, more efficient hotplate burners and griller, more visible thermostat, double-purpose splash-plate and, in some cases, a drop-down oven door. Automatic lighting of hotplate burners is also available. Water heaters have become streamlined with a minimum of visible piping and control taps. The excessive decoration of gas fires has given way to the simple, clean lines of the modern hearth or wall-panel fire finished in any colour to suit the room.



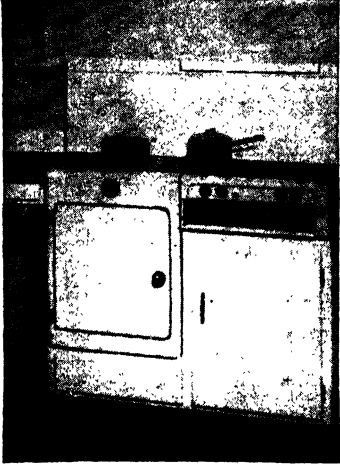
Cooker with raised oven side-by-side with, and above, the hotplate.



Free-standing vertical cooker with drop door. The splash-plate is shown closed to form an extra table top.



Cooker mounted on stainless metal tubing. Reduction in the open space under the hotplate allows a neat grouping of taps.



Horizontal cooker-cum-cupboard fitment. Note the central thermostat and level working surface.

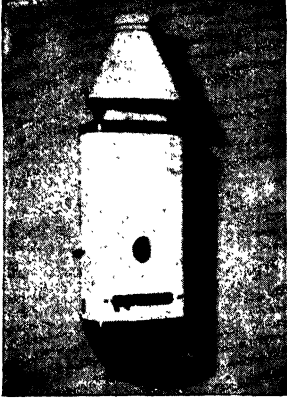


Gas cooker of special design built into a prefabricated kitchen unit which includes drawers and store cupboards.

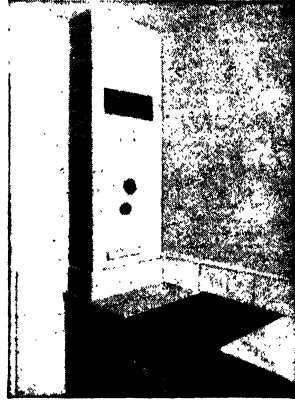
Colour has also been used on flueless heaters which have been changed out of all recognition, compared with the uncompromising black radiator of previous years. Gas refrigerators, built-in at convenient heights, now form a part of the kitchen cupboard fitments.

Research undertaken for war purposes brought to light new ways of using existing materials and suggested many extensions of new materials to the domestic field. The wartime trickle of development work was increased to a steady flow by the Gas Industry's own Kitchen Planning Exhibition in 1945 (when ideas from America and other countries were carefully studied to see how far they could be used to improve design at home), by the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition and by the Government's experimental work on the design of post-war houses.

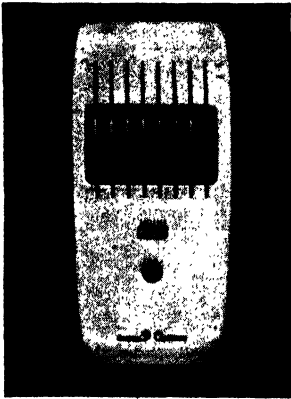
One of the outstanding points about contemporary design is the extension of the principle of building-in appliances. The Gas Industry had already produced free-standing cookers of three types—the vertical cooker with hotplate above the oven, the horizontal type with oven and hotplate side by side (the top of the former being level with the latter) and the horizontal eye-level cooker with a similar side-by-side arrangement but with the oven raised above the level of the hotplate. Now the Government's standard kitchen-bathroom unit for the temporary prefabricated houses has called for the design of a built-in cooker of standardised dimensions. This



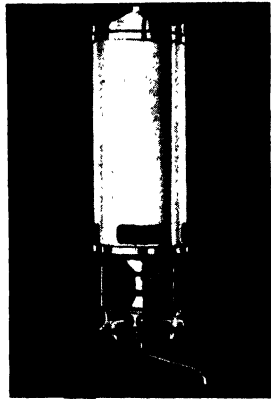
Multipoint instantaneous water heater.



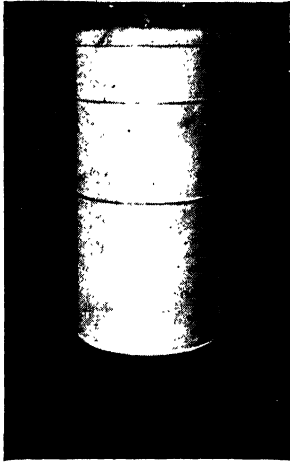
Built-in multipoint water heater.



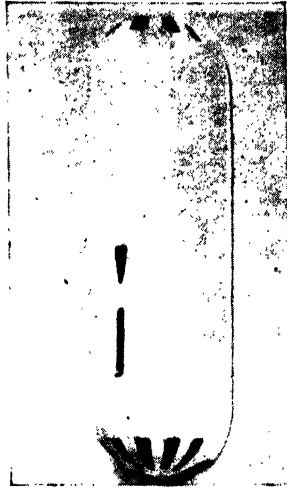
A post-war multipoint water heater.



Instantaneous sink water heater.



Storage water heater with clean simple lines. The heater serves all hot taps.

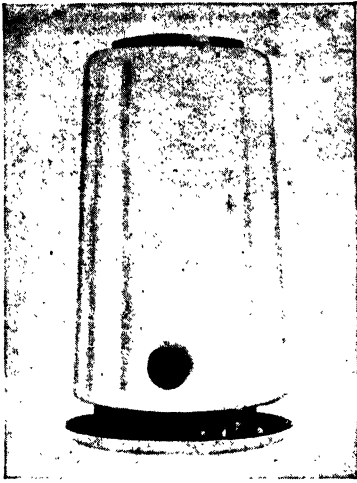


Streamlined instantaneous water heater serving kitchen and utility room.

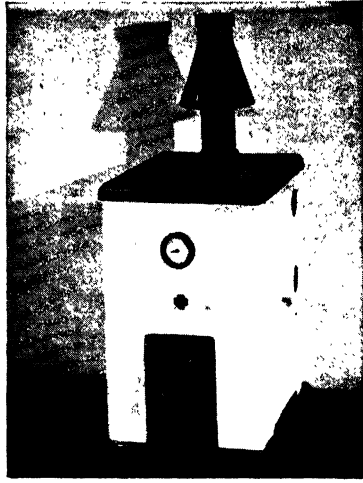
has resulted in the moving of oven tap and thermostat from the side to the front of the cooker and the provision of grease traps to prevent spillage of food down the sides of the cooker.

The Ministry of Works in their experimental houses at Northolt, Middlesex, called for built-in water heaters as well as cookers. The working parts of a multipoint gas water heater were cased into a corner of the kitchen, leaving only the control valve, hole for lighting and the ventilating louvre visible on the face of the casing. Refrigerators are also being built-in, either as part of a unit comprising sink, draining board and cooker or as part of a cupboard fitment.

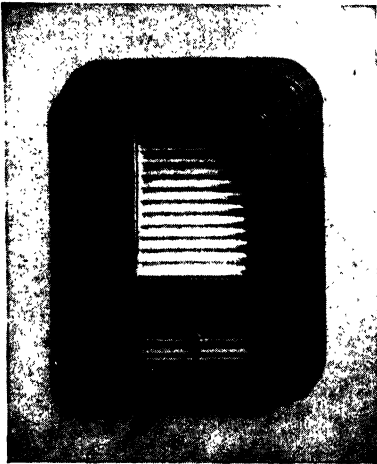
Technical improvements have been considerable. One new gas fire, for example, combines radiant heat with convected heat, air which enters a louvre at the base of the fire being warmed and passed back into the room through the top of the fire. This model and other new gas fires use non-aerated gas burners which are completely silent in action. The radiants, of a new type, are almost unbreakable. This type of fire can be turned down to one-third of the full heat output without loss of efficiency, and in general use it represents a saving in gas consumption of about one-third compared with the ordinary type of fire. Development work on gas-ignited open coke fires has produced a type in which the rate of burning can be controlled by a simple lever. In other words, the fire can now be turned up or down ;



Gas circulator for use with coke boiler and existing hot water circulation.



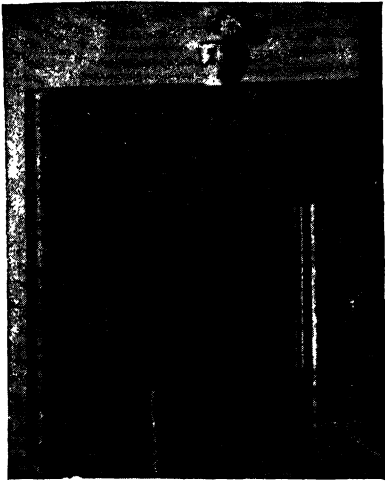
Gas boiler of good proportions. Thermostatic control is a standard feature.



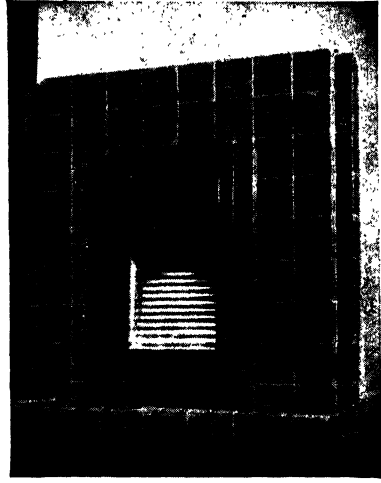
Wall panel fire with silent gas burners and robust radiants.



A neat background heater (flueless type) fitted in the hall.



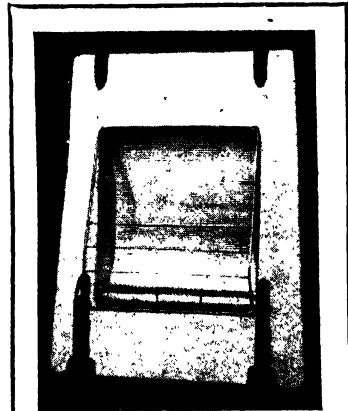
Gas-ignited coke fire. A plastic control lever is fitted into the enamel front.



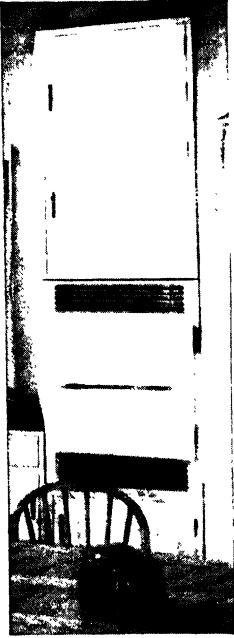
Convector gas fire which introduces warmed air to supplement the radiant heat.

the time of burning on one charge of coke varying from less than 1 lb. an hour (for 7 hours) to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lb. per hour (for 3 hours).

Many other developments may be expected. Non-aerated or "neat" gas burners are being introduced on gas cooker hotplates and speedier grills are on the way. In one gas cooker the grill is removed from the hotplate and is plugged in as a separate unit at shoulder height. Coke boilers which can be switched over to gas during the summer will soon make their appearance. Refrigerators are becoming easier to clean and light. Even such small appliances as gas rings and gas pokers share in this general move towards better design.



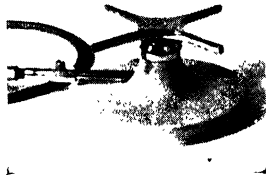
Modern portable gas heater giving cheerful warmth at low cost.



*Built-in gas refrigerator
at waist-high level.*



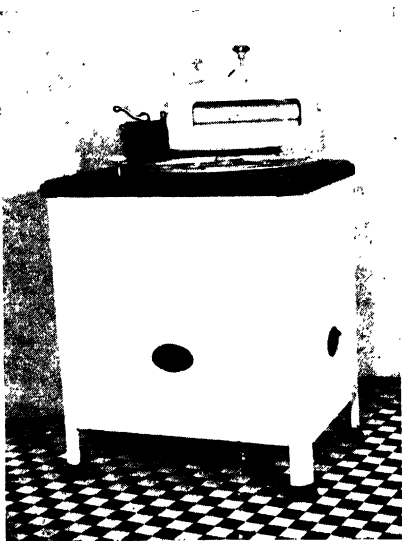
*Two-ring hotplate, work-
manlike and attractive in
design.*



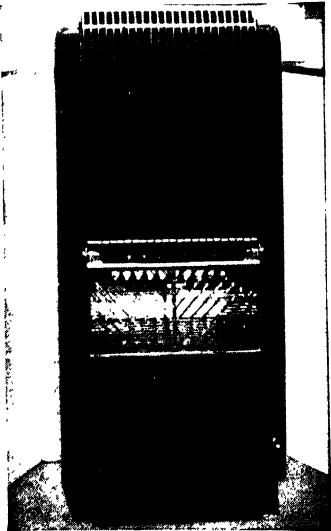
*Gas ring in chromium
and enamel finish.*



*Gas heated drying and
airing cabinet.*



Gas washing machine.



Modern gas radiator.

will contain particulars of the land concerned, a statement by the clerk of the authority or chairman or secretary of the joint committee, that such a resolution has been deemed to have taken effect, notice of the place at which inspection may be made of the particulars, the map and statement, and the date of registration. The Rules will also provide for entry in Part III of the Register of a certified copy of any order prohibiting the use of land or buildings made under the 1932 or 1943 Acts, and a certified copy of the order and of the instrument signifying the Minister's approval of an order for interim preservation of trees under Section 8 of the 1943 Act.

Circulars 5 and 6 were issued on November 3rd, 1943.

CIRCULAR 5 describes the survey and other work essential for the proper exercise of planning control during the war. It deals only in the broadest outline with many matters of importance, under the following headings :

Outline Proposals : (a) General Considerations ; (b) Rural Areas ; and (c) Urban Areas, which is sub-divided into : (1) Communications ; (2) Residential Areas ; (3) Shopping and Business ; (4) Industry ; and (5) Open Spaces.

It is pointed out that the amount of work which can be done depends on the staff available, but it is suggested that, at the least, outline plans should be prepared for guidance in future development.

CIRCULAR 6 deals with the use of technical staff. The following four alternative suggestions are made to local authorities who find it necessary to make further provision to deal with planning :

- (1) The appointment of a planning officer.
- (2) The appointment of a planning consultant.
- (3) The part-time use of a planning officer lent by a neighbouring authority.
- (4) Temporary surveillance by a group of technical officers.

It is stated that local authorities should seek the advice of the Minister's Regional Planning Officer when deciding which of the four methods to adopt.

CIRCULAR 7 was issued on March 3rd, 1944, and refers to the Ministry of Health Circular 14/44 dealing with the Advance Preparation of Housing Sites. This stresses the Minister's desire that his Regional Officers should give all possible assistance to local authorities and planning authorities in connection with urgent housing programmes. It is stated that the housing authority should notify the regional planning officer as well as the planning authority of housing proposals, including the advance preparation of housing sites. The housing authority will no longer be required to consult the County War Agricultural Executive Committee, but will notify the R.P.O. of sites to be acquired or which they own and have not yet submitted to the County War Agricultural Executive Committee for consideration ; the Regional Planning Officer will effect the necessary consultation with the Rural Land Utilisation Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, and will also, where necessary, obtain views of the Divisional Road Engineer of the Ministry of War Transport and the Regional Transport Commissioner, and will convey any appropriate comments to the housing and planning authorities.

CIRCULAR 8, issued on March 28th, 1944, accompanied a copy of the Town and Country Planning Additional Regulations, 1944, which supersede the provisional Town and Country Planning Additional Regulations, 1943.

The chief modifications are : that a notice relating to an application made by an agent, acting on behalf of the applicant, may be served on the agent at his place of business ; and that the interim development authority should furnish the Minister with a copy of every advertisement published under the provisions of Article 6 (3) of the Regulations [Article 6 (5)]. An additional copy of the order submitted to the Minister under Article 6 (2) of the Regulations, and of any map, should be furnished to the Ministry of Supply (Timber Control).

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (GENERAL INTERIM DEVELOPMENT)

ORDER 1944

This order was published in draft form on July 4th, 1944.

Authorities empowered to grant permission for the development of land to which the order applies are defined.

The following classes of development may be undertaken without permission from the interim development authority :

- (1) Development authorised by an act or approved order which specifically designates the land on which the development may be carried out, except the erection, alteration or extension of buildings.
- (2) Development by a local authority or statutory undertaker, which has already been sanctioned by a Government department.
- (3) Rebuilding, restoration or replacement of war-damaged buildings or plant, except where certain alterations are involved.
- (4) Alterations to existing buildings except where their exterior appearance or use is affected.
- (5) Development of any description specified in Part I of the schedule to this order, *i.e.*, certain types of development by railway undertakers ; dock or harbour undertakers ; canal or inland navigation undertakers ; electricity, gas, water or hydraulic power undertakers ; mining undertakers ; drainage, sewerage and General Lighthouse authorities.

Certain development may be excluded from permitted development in particular areas or particular cases if considered expedient, except in certain specified categories.

Restrictions are placed on the refusal of permission to develop (except where it occurs in an area where certain developments may be excluded) : (a) To persons having statutory powers, except on grounds of injury to the amenity of the neighbourhood, or that the building ought to be situated elsewhere ; (b) relating to works for making good war damage, except on grounds of amenity, conflict with the provisions in a scheme for termination of building, or regulations concerning the use of land or buildings ; (c) relating to buildings by mining undertakers,

etc., except on grounds of amenity or that the building ought to be situated elsewhere.

The machinery for applications for permission is described, and supplementary provisions are made in respect of the London County Council, powers of the Minister to take action on behalf of the interim development authority, cancellation and variation of directions, and service of notices.

This will have the effect of revoking the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1933, and all special interim development orders made under Section 10 of the Act, but without prejudice to any permissions to develop previously granted.

CIRCULAR 9, issued in November 1944, accompanied a copy of the Town and Country Planning (Development by Authorities) Regulations 1944. These dispense with the necessity for the Minister's consent in relation to development carried out by local authorities over a period of six months, while precise determination is made of the classes of development to which this should apply.

The Town and Country Planning (Development by Authorities) Regulations 1945, issued in May 1945, state that the consent of the Minister is not required under section 32 of the Act in respect of any development specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Regulations (e.g. development permitted by a General Interim Development Order, buildings incidental to dwelling houses, telephone boxes, sewage disposal plants). The consent of the Minister will not be required in respect of any development other than aerodromes, electricity generating stations, gas holders, gas works and water towers, unless notice requiring an application for consent has been given to the authority. The authority must notify the Minister of their intention to carry out such development.

CIRCULAR 10, issued in February 1945, accompanied a copy of Provisional Town and Country Planning Amendment Regulations 1945, which make two minor changes in procedure for the advertisement of and submission to the Minister of an order with respect to any building of special architectural or historic interest.

CIRCULAR 11, issued in April 1945, accompanied the Memorandum explaining the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944. The Memorandum describes the general provisions of the Act, the primary purposes of which are stated to be : (a) To confer on local planning authorities power to purchase land compulsorily under a simpler and more expeditious procedure, particularly for the redevelopment of areas of extensive war damage, and areas of obsolete development and bad layout, and for the development of new "over-spill" areas ; (b) to enable local planning authorities to develop or dispose of land acquired under the Act for private development ; (c) to provide Exchequer assistance towards the redevelopment of blitzed and associated overspill areas ; (d) to fix the price paid on the public acquisition of land during a period of five years from the passing of the Act by reference to 1939 prices. Other provisions are aimed at development or redevelopment in accordance with sound planning, and a section allows statutory undertakers to acquire land and carry out works for the purposes of the Act. The Memorandum contains general notes on powers of purchase, compulsory purchase procedure, disposal of land, appropriation of land,

development by local planning authorities, interference with easements etc., Exchequer grants, statutory undertakers, highways, changes in the Planning Code, and preservation of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. A large part of the pamphlet contains notes on sections of the Act, and appendices deal with authorities empowered to purchase and formal procedure for purchase. A separate communication dealing with the compensation provisions is issued to local authorities.

CIRCULAR 12, issued in April 1945, deals with the acquisition of land in war-damaged areas and in associated "overspill" areas. It is stated that the object of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944 is that land acquired should be redeveloped in such a way that a comprehensive pattern of redevelopment, properly related to the planning of the surrounding area, eventually results. The Minister will require, at some stage before the land is disposed of or appropriated, the submission of a plan showing how the land acquired under the Act in an area of extensive war damage, and in an associated overspill area is to be laid out and redeveloped as a whole. The circular outlines and comments on the procedure in regard to the acquisition of land. It states that the authority should consider from the outset what provision is needed to relocate population and industry, and notes the need for more consultation between the Promoting Authority and the Area Authority and the Minister's Officers, so as to secure the successful creation of a new community or the planned expansion of an existing one, without upsetting the proper balance of town and country through suburban encroachment. The need for early consultation with statutory undertakers and with other local bodies such as joint planning committees, highway authorities, as well as with Government departments, is noted. An appendix gives details of information which should accompany an application for an order under the Act.

CIRCULAR 13, issued in April 1945, accompanied the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1945, and explanatory memorandum and a copy of Form T. & C.P.6 (Revised) (Specimen Forms of Permission and Refusal of Permission). The Order, which came into force on May 1st, provides a system of control which will safeguard the essential objects of planning with the minimum of delay and inconvenience to those desiring to carry out development. Owing to the present abnormal and rapidly changing circumstances, its period of operation is limited until the date when the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 expires, when a new Order will be made. The main differences from the Order of 1933 are defined. Both Orders specify the Interim Development Authority, confer direct permission for development of certain types, restrict the power of the Interim Development Authority to refuse permission for development of certain types, and regulate the form and method of making and granting applications for permission.

CIRCULAR 14, issued April 1945, accompanied the Town and Country Planning General (Interim Development) Direction 1945, which states that certain applications for permission to develop land under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 made to an Interim Development Authority after 1st May, 1945 should be referred to the Minister for decision.

CIRCULAR 15, issued in August 1945, accompanied the Compulsory Purchase (Contemporaneous Procedure) Regulations 1945. These enable a local planning authority to save time in the process of acquiring land for reconstruction of war damaged areas, and CIRCULAR 16, issued in August 1945, accompanied the Particulars and Form of Orders and Notices Regulations 1945, to be used by local authorities in connection with Declaratory and Compulsory Purchase Orders to be made or authorised under the Act.

CIRCULAR 17, issued in May 1945, accompanied a copy of the Town and Country Planning (Development by Authorities) Regulations, which came into operation on 18th May, 1945. The effect of the Regulations is that development which is subject to the provisions of section 32 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944 will fall into three categories, namely development for which the Minister's consent will not be required (permitted development in an area in which interim development control is in operation), development for which the Minister's consent is required in every case (e.g. aerodromes, electricity generating stations etc.), and all other development, requiring the Minister's consent only if he gives written notice to that effect. The Minister's aim will be to exercise control only in cases where the development is likely to be seriously objectionable.

CIRCULAR 18, issued in October 1945, deals with the sale of land for building purposes. To minimise hardship which may result from ill-considered purchases of small building lots on which building cannot be permitted, the Minister is arranging for the issue of a public announcement warning prospective purchasers to ascertain the planning position from the local authority.

CIRCULAR 19, issued in November 1945, accompanied the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Varying Order 1945, which gives general permission for the erection on land already held for educational purposes of certain temporary huts required in connection with the raising of the compulsory school age and for the alteration of existing school buildings in that connection.

CIRCULAR 20, issued in January 1946, accompanied the Town and Country Planning Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1945 and the Town and Country Planning (General Transitional) Amendment Order 1945. The effect of these is to extend for three years the period for the completion of certain formal stages of planning schemes, which are the subject of resolutions passed on or before 1st January, 1946. The period for making a resolution to prepare and adopt a draft scheme is extended to October 1948 in the case of local authorities with land which is the subject of a resolution to prepare a scheme under section 1 of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943.

The London Government (Compulsory Purchase) Regulations, 1945, prescribe the details of the procedure to be followed where land is acquired compulsorily under the London Government Act 1939; the notices, orders, etc., are substantially in the same form as those prescribed for local authorities outside London since 1934.

The Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1946 defines authorities which are empowered to grant permission for development, and the classes of development which may be under-

taken without the permission of the interim development authority. Power is given to exclude certain development from permitted development in particular areas or in particular cases, such as surface mineral working and the deposit of waste material and refuse. Certain restrictions are placed upon the conditions on which an interim development authority may refuse permission, which may be done on grounds of amenity or interference with planning law. The Order states the provisions as to applications for permission, consultation by the interim development authority, and power to suspend the operation of local acts and regulations. Supplementary provisions applicable to London are included. This Order revokes the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1945 (a) and the Provisional Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Varying Order, November 1945.

The Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Direction 1946, made under the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943, states that the Minister directs that an interim development authority, to whom any application has been made for permission to develop land by the winning and working of specified minerals, must furnish the Minister with a copy of such application.

Circular 25, referring to the Control of Mineral Working, in connection with the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1946, was drawn up after consultation with the local authorities associations and the mineral industry, and will be supplemented by separate communications relating to the problems of particular areas. It states that control of all surface mineral working was made general for the first time in the 1946 Interim Development Order, the main reason being the need to avoid conflict with other land uses and the protection of amenity. It is stated, however, that a fundamental aim of planning policy must be to ensure a free flow of mineral products at economic cost, and strong reasons would be required to justify action requiring the closure of an existing quarry. Under the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943 the continued use, for the purpose of surface mineral working, of land which was so used at 22nd July, 1943, cannot be prohibited, but entitlement to work adjacent areas may be in doubt, and it is important for local planning authorities to deal promptly with any application from an undertaking which is engaged or about to embark on a programme of capital development. Local authorities should be prepared to consider programmes of up to 60 years or longer, and may have to take account of valuable mineral reserves, even if permission is only given for part of the area with the prospect of reconsidering the rest later. Local planning authorities should arrange for the review of the mineral deposits within their areas and familiarise themselves with the needs and requirements of the industries based on them. Information may be obtained from the Minister's Regional Officers, who are engaged in collecting the available information and compiling it in a form useful for planning purposes. Conferences may be held between the Regional Planning Officers and joint planning committees and associations representing the mineral industries to enable the scope of the problem to be defined and to work out the simplest procedure for further action. The deposit of waste

materials resulting from underground mining is subject to control only where the deposit in question is started after 1st January, 1946, except in special circumstances. The Minister proposes to make a direction providing that he shall be notified of all applications relating to the working of certain minerals which are of rare occurrence or which present specialised problems ; other applications which are more than local in character will also be referred to the Minister. When permission for mineral working is given, it is often desirable to lay down certain conditions regarding the order of working, the disposal of waste materials and the treatment of land after the conclusion of working, and the circular deals with various possibilities. Finally it is stated that public authorities should set an example in both the siting and management of their quarries, and the Minister requests local authorities to review their quarrying activities forthwith and to arrange for any desirable improvements.

In August 1946 a committee of inquiry on mineral development, under the chairmanship of Lord Westwood, was set up.

In September 1946 an advisory committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. S. Waters, was established to consider future policy for the control of the extraction of sand and gravel under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

A committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. F. Turner, K.C., is dealing with problems of mining subsidence.

With reference to the protection of scenic areas, the Minister of Town and Country Planning in 1946 issued directions to districts which include areas of high scenic value and amenity areas, requiring that he should be notified of any decision by the interim development authority to permit development contrary to the advice of the joint planning committee or the county council. He also stated, in September 1946, that there would in future be control of week-end bungalows and caravans, particularly on the coast.

The Prime Minister stated in January 1947 that the general responsibility for dealing with problems of coast protection should rest with the Health Ministers, while the Minister of Agriculture would retain jurisdiction in regard to works on low-lying lands carried out by land drainage authorities in England and Wales. Legislation would be introduced to increase the powers and duties of county borough and county district councils (town and county councils in Scotland) in regard to coast protection, to authorise the payment of annual Exchequer grants in aid of future loan charges falling on them in respect of protective works commenced since VJ-Day, and to require county councils to make suitable contributions towards the cost of schemes of county district councils. Pending legislation, the authority of Parliament is being sought for the payment of such grants out of voted moneys, and county councils will be expected to make appropriate contributions. In the present conditions of labour and materials, however, only works of the most pressing urgency can be undertaken.

In connection with Services land requirements, it was stated in February 1947 that the Government is considering these demands for training and defence purposes, particularly the amount of land required, the extent to which training can be carried out abroad, the

feasibility of utilising the more remote and less populated parts of the country, and the effect on agriculture, amenity and other interests ; when this examination is completed, a White Paper will be issued. Meanwhile, through inter-departmental machinery, consideration has been given to certain areas of particular importance, namely Harlech, Dartmoor, Braunton Burrows, Ashdown Forest, Purbeck, Castlemartin, and Martindale.

HOUSING

Although town and country planning in general is now supervised by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, the Minister of Health continues to administer such Acts or sections of Acts of Parliament as relate specifically to the subject of housing. Chief among these is the Housing Act 1936, which consolidates previous Acts and controls housing conditions and provides facilities for the building of houses by local authorities and private persons. The Act covers the abatement of overcrowding, in accordance with the standards laid down in the Housing Act 1935 ; the demolition of unfit houses, including slum dwellings ; and the repair, maintenance, and sanitary condition of residential properties of all kinds. It confers on local authorities the power to inspect properties ; to requisition repairs in the best interests of tenants and landlords ; and to provide accommodation where it is not provided by private enterprise. It also empowers local authorities to assist in the provision of houses for agricultural workers and authorises Exchequer subsidies for such houses and for houses built for the working classes. Some clauses in the Public Health Acts 1875 to 1936 continue to be applicable in connection with housing, giving powers to local authorities to make by-laws relating to the level, width and construction of streets, the space round buildings, and the drainage, sanitation and construction of buildings.

The Coalition Government announced its policy to build three to four million houses in the first ten to twelve years after building was resumed, with a target of three hundred thousand houses in the first two years after the war. In order to secure the preparation of sites with the utmost economy and speed, the local authority Group Scheme was arranged, aiming at the maximum saving in cost and labour. A scheme was framed in October 1943, to carry out essential works of repair, adaptation and conversion. The Government announced its acceptance of the recommendations of the Report on Private Enterprise Housing, to provide subsidy for houses built by private enterprise during the early post-war period, subject to conditions as to size, construction, selling price and rent.

TEMPORARY HOUSING

Mr. Attlee stated in the House of Commons in July 1944 that the Government had come to the conclusion that it would not be possible for some years to build enough permanent houses to meet the urgent demands for separate homes, and had approved the model of an emergency factory-made house, prepared by the Minister of Works. These prefabricated houses would be purchased by the Government and made available to local authorities to supplement their ordinary

housing programmes. The Minister of Works, who was in charge of production, aimed originally at a cost price of £600 per house delivered and erected, and prepared a prototype, the "Portal House," which was followed by the "Churchill House".

The Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act 1944 makes the necessary legislative provision for temporary housing accommodation. Local authorities are empowered to provide temporary housing accommodation, under Part V of the Housing Act 1936, and the Minister of Health is empowered to make structures (by arrangement with the Minister of Works) for use by any local authority, up to 1st October, 1947. Provision is made for the removal of these structures under agreement with the local authorities, and after ten years at the request of the local authority. The terms on which structures may be made available include provision for the making of a payment, by the local authority, to the Minister for each financial year during which the structure remains on the land (with special arrangements in the case of land of exceptionally high value), and provisions for the use, management and maintenance of the structures, and for the execution of any works in connection with their erection or any other matter. Certain provisions of the Housing Act 1936, under Part V, are adapted to relate to structures made available under this Act. Power is given to local authorities to enter on land to ascertain whether it is suitable for the erection of these structures, with provision for compensation in respect of any damage, and to obtain possession of land for use as sites between the passing of the Act and the end of 1945. Financial provision is made to the extent of sums not exceeding £150 millions, out of which the Minister of Works will meet the cost of manufacture, construction and erection (this sum is increased to £200 millions under the Building Materials and Housing Act 1945).

The Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act 1945 authorises the use of open space during a limited period for temporary housing accommodation. This is to be effective for two years only from the date of the passing of the Act. Authorisations will require the consent of the Minister of Town and Country Planning, and will be for a period of not longer than ten years. Provision is made for the payment of compensation if any other land is injuriously affected by the execution of works, and for the reinstatement of the land and removal of the houses when the authorisation ceases to be in force. The Planning Minister will not give a certificate of approval for such erections unless he is satisfied that the use of the land is expedient in the public interest in the present emergency, and until a special survey has been made of all classes of unbuilt-on land in the area and he is satisfied that there are no alternative sites available, having regard to sound planning.

A memorandum for the guidance of local authorities was published by the Ministers of Health and Works in November 1944, indicating the lines on which proposals to provide temporary accommodation should be framed. It is pointed out that temporary accommodation should be considered in relation to the whole housing programme of the authority and should not be allowed to interfere with the permanent housing scheme. The houses are provided and owned by the Government, but erected on sites acquired and developed by the local authority,

which would also choose the tenants, fix and receive the rents, manage the property and keep it in repair. Technical descriptions of the types of house so far approved by the Government are given. Contracts for the erection of the bungalows are to be placed and supervised by the Minister of Works, while the local authority provides the site, constructs roads and sewers, and provides the other main services; full details are given of the respective responsibilities of the local authority and the Minister of Works. The bungalows may be built on sites which would ultimately be used for the erection of permanent houses, parts of housing sites not required for actual permanent structures (*e.g.* part of an open space), and intended for ultimate use for some other purpose than housing, or undeveloped land such as marginal strips of agricultural land adjacent to existing housing or wartime sites which might be relinquished by the Services. Sites should be sufficient, where possible, for not less than 100, or 50 in the case of authorities with smaller programmes, but a number of smaller sites in close proximity to one another might be included. It is emphasised that every effort should be made to ensure that the surroundings, within their limitations, are as pleasant as possible. Roads should be designed to discourage traffic not connected with the dwellings, and any new temporary roads should be of the most economic design and construction where sites are not to be used ultimately for permanent housing. The maintenance of the immediate surroundings should be ensured, and open spaces and sites for communal facilities provided where required. Diagrams illustrating certain standards of layout are given in the appendix. The Ministry of Works will give advice to the local authority on any special points that arise regarding repair and maintenance, and will make available essential parts which may be required for maintenance purposes and which are of a type peculiar to the bungalows. Local authorities should be able to assist tenants in the matter of furniture, and the Minister will issue a handbook on the use of the houses for the benefit of the tenants, and is making available to local authorities the advice of his adviser on housing management. Financial arrangements were based on the estimate that the Ministry of Health will be involved in annual charges of £68 11s. per house for ten years. Urban authorities are to pay £23 10s. and rural authorities £21 10s. annually for each bungalow, subject to a reduction in the case of a site where costs of land and development are excessive. The authority may apply for an adjustment, if its Housing Revenue Account is being called upon to bear more than the equivalent of £8 per annum per house (£6 in rural areas). The local authority bears the cost of providing the sites.

The White Paper on Temporary Housing, presented in October 1945, commenced with a review of earlier statements relating to temporary housing, beginning with the passing of the Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act 1944. The cost of the American house to be provided under Lend-Lease arrangements was about £800, and 30,000 of these were expected to be sent, but with the cancellation of Lend-Lease the full cost of the house to the Exchequer had risen to £1,330, and it had been decided not to take more than the 8,150 that had already been shipped or were about to be shipped. When the present Government took office, the Minister asked for a statement of

the probable cost of the Temporary Housing Scheme, and it was revealed that there was an average increase in cost (excluding the Phoenix House) of £268 per house. The increases in cost were detailed, and tables of progress were given up to October 1945. Finally, it is stated that a provisional future programme had been framed, up to a total of 158,480 houses, including an increased number of British houses to make up for the incompleting American provision. The total cost of the programme would exceed the original financial provisions by £34,669,470.

PERMANENT HOUSING

It was announced in the House of Commons in February 1945 that the Government had decided, in the interests of economy and town planning, to change over as soon as practicable to the construction of permanent houses, which would be built on normal sites. Manufacturers of temporary houses were asked not to enter into any further long-term commitments beyond what would be needed for the next nine to twelve months' production, but the Government would press forward with the manufacture of temporary bungalows until the permanent housebuilding programme could be got well under way.

The White Paper on Housing, presented by the Minister of Reconstruction in March 1945, stated the objectives of the Government's housing policy and the organisation for carrying it into effect, and provided a summary statement of action taken to that date. The Government's first objective was to afford a separate dwelling for every family which desires to have one, for which purpose the estimated requirements were 750,000 dwellings. The second objective was to provide for the rapid completion of the slum clearance and overcrowding programmes in progress before the war, requiring a further half million houses. The long-term objective was to secure a progressive improvement in the conditions of housing in respect both of standards of accommodation and of equipment, by a continuous programme of new building, which must include provision for any increase in the number of separate families, the needs which arise out of the redistribution of the population, and the replacement of obsolescent houses. It was proposed to treat the first two years after the end of hostilities in Europe as a period of national emergency, when the primary aim would be to produce the largest practicable number of separate dwellings. It was proposed to increase the labour force up to and beyond the pre-war total of one million men. Maximum use was to be made of house building resources by employing new methods of construction, standardisation and by the use of labour and industrial capacity normally outside the building industry. First-aid repair of war damage would continue to receive the highest priority. Local housing authorities would be encouraged to provide "Duplex" flats, and the programme included the conversion of large houses and hostels into flats and the reinstatement of derequisitioned houses. To check a rise in prices, the Government would control the volume of contracts let by local authorities, the building and repair work done on private account, and the prices of materials, standard components and fittings. Subsidies would be provided for all house building. Local housing authorities were stated to be responsible for determining, with the approval of the Government, the number and

type of houses they would build in their areas, and for preparing sites, erecting permanent houses, selecting tenants, fixing rents and managing housing estates. In Scotland, in addition, the Scottish Special Housing Association would operate in areas where housing needs were greatest. The Health Departments would determine and co-ordinate demand, determine the standards of accommodation in new houses and the standards of fitness and density of occupation which can continue to be accepted in existing houses, supervise the housing functions of local authorities and sanction their building proposals, including the acquisition and preparation of sites for both permanent and temporary houses, and formulate proposals for assistance for housebuilding. The functions of the Ministry of Works are to ensure that materials, components and fittings required for the programme will be forthcoming at the right time and at reasonable prices, to advise on questions affecting the building industry such as registration of builders, training of apprentices, allocation of labour and licensing of building work, and to be responsible for the production, distribution and erection of temporary houses. The Ministry of Town and Country Planning (in Scotland the Department of Health) assists in the choice of sites, the layout of housing estates and general questions affecting the use of land and the planned distribution of communities.

The Minister of Works is advised on all the wider questions affecting the building industry by the National Consultative Council, established in 1942. The Building and Civil Engineering Joint Committee meets for consultation on important day to day questions, and has been dealing with the problems of transition from war to peace and the development of the housing programme. Regional joint committees were established in 1946, to consider and advise on such matters as the relationship of the building programmes, the labour and material resources, the control of licensing, the control of the release of materials and other relevant matters.

The Minister of Health stated that the Government would rely mainly on local authorities to solve the problem of building 4 million to 5 million houses, and that the number of houses built by local authorities for renting should exceed the number by private enterprise for sale by four to one.

The Housing (Temporary Provisions) Act 1944 is mainly designed "to extend the making of contributions under section one of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1938, as respects new housing accommodation provided by local authorities before the first day of October, 1947; and to suspend temporarily the holding of local inquiries in respect of certain compulsory purchase orders." The Housing (Scotland) Act 1944 makes similar provisions for Scotland.

The Building Materials and Housing Act 1945 makes financial provision for the purpose of facilitating the production, equipment, repair, alteration and acquisition of houses and other buildings, and makes provision for limiting the price for which certain houses may be sold and the rent at which certain houses may be let. The Treasury is empowered to advance money (up to £100 millions) out of the Consolidated Fund, up to September 1950, to the Minister of Works to meet his expenses in connection with bulk purchasing of building materials and permanent equipment for buildings, arranging for the production

and distribution of such materials or equipment, and for housing work done by him on behalf of a local authority in connection with its powers to provide housing accommodation. The Building Materials and Housing Fund is to be established, under the control and management of the Minister of Works, for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, and in connection with prefabricated houses payments will be made to it by the Minister of Health. An additional allowance is made to increase to £200 millions the sum available under the 1944 Act for the provision of prefabricated temporary houses. The powers of local authorities to give financial assistance towards acquisition, construction, etc. of houses are extended to include houses at a market value of £1,500. The rent and purchase price of houses constructed under a building licence are limited for a period of four years from the passing of the Act. The Act also provides for the registration of conditions imposed by building licences, and makes it the duty of every local authority to enforce the Act relating to permitted prices and rents in its area.

The Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946 supersedes the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1938, and is designed to provide for Exchequer subsidies and rate contributions sufficient to enable local authorities to let at reasonable rents the houses they are building. Provision is made for an annual Exchequer subsidy of £16 10s. and an annual rate contribution of £5 10s. for each house for 60 years.

A special scale for agricultural workers' houses gives an Exchequer subsidy of £25 10s. and a rate contribution of £1 10s. with a further £1 10s. from the county council. Exchequer assistance may also be made to private persons building houses for agricultural workers. Provision is made for special subsidies for houses and flats on expensive sites, for lifts in flats, and for houses on land liable to subsidence. Additional assistance is made for highly rated areas, and for meeting the excess costs of approved non-traditional houses. Power is given to the Minister of Health to form state-controlled housing associations. These subsidies and contributions will be payable for all houses completed by 30th June, 1947, but from the end of 1946 a review of building costs will be started with a view to the reduction of the amounts if thought expedient. The Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1946 makes similar provisions for Scotland.

It was stated in March 1946 that the Government intended to make the greatest possible use of the time-saving device of prefabrication, and had arranged for the large-scale production of two types of prefabricated permanent houses, a steel-framed house suitable for towns (the British Iron and Steel Federation house) and a concrete house for country districts (the Airey house). There would be a special grant to local authorities to reduce the cost of these to the average cost of the traditional brick house.* It was hoped to arrange for the acceptance by local authorities of contracts with experienced private builders for the erection of small groups of houses, and it was also suggested that local authorities should invite builders to build for them on their own land, the land and houses being subsequently purchased from their owners by the local authority.

The Minister of Health issued a circular to local authorities in

* The Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946.

September 1946, stating that he had arranged for the production of ten types of houses of non-traditional construction, which make less demand on scarce materials and labour, and can be erected more quickly. Authorities are asked to accept the types which are being produced in their appropriate areas, while the producing firms have agreed to build, during the next twelve months, houses on standard plans and specifications at fixed prices within these areas. The standard plan provides for three bedrooms, living-room, kitchen, bathroom and outbuildings. The British Steel Construction house will be available in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and Portsmouth, and costs £1,224. The Cussins house will be available in Northumberland, Durham, North Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and London. The Dyke C.C.C. house, costing £1,245, will be available in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The Easiform house, costing £1,222 and £1,210, will be available anywhere in England and Wales. The Orlit House, costing £1,226, will be available in south-east England. The Scottwood house has been allocated. The Steane House will be available within 50 miles of Bournemouth. The Unity house will be available in the London and Bristol areas. The Wates house costs £1,281 in London and £1,274 in the Midlands. The Wimpey "No-Fines" house, costing £1,168, will be available in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. These houses will rank for the extra subsidy under the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946.

In September 1946 the Minister of Health announced that, in order to concentrate on the building of new houses, conversion and completion of war damage and repairs, the issue of licences for non-essential repairs and maintenance work would be further curtailed. A system of zonal conferences of local authorities had been inaugurated, to consider labour supply and demand for building. Using the information obtained at these conferences, local authorities will be invited to fix three-month quotas, in terms of monetary value, of licences they can issue for housing repairs and maintenance work. The smaller firms, which have formerly concentrated on jobbing work, should be used to build houses or for sub-contracting. Local authorities are expected, in issuing licences within the quotas allocated to them at zonal conferences, to have regard to the necessity for avoiding unemployment of contractors or operatives who cannot be absorbed on new housing work.

The Control of Civil Building Regulation 56A, issued in January 1947, is designed to continue the system of licences for building repairs costing over £10, and to simplify the administration of the licensing system by delegating to local authorities power to issue licences for all housing work, irrespective of cost.

The Minister of Health made his first monthly progress report in February 1946. This stated that a total of 1,909 permanent houses were completed on new sites, and that a total of 12,025 temporary houses were completed in England and Wales.

A White Paper on the Housing Programme for 1947 was presented in January 1947, outlining a programme for the completion by the end of the year of 240,000 permanent houses; it is anticipated that 200,000 will be under construction, and a further 100,000 in contract. There

are, moreover, 60,000 temporary houses to be completed. The Government continues to hold the view that the greatest need is for houses for letting, and it is thought that a broad division of the allocations might be 190,000 to local authorities, 15,000 in respect of war destroyed houses, and 35,000 to private builders under licence and others. The Government intends to continue its policy of assigning roughly 60 per cent. of the labour resources of the building industry to housing, and it is estimated that about half the labour resources available for housing purposes can be assigned to the construction of new permanent houses. It is stated that production of materials and components was stepped up substantially during 1946, and will continue to be dependent on such factors as fuel supply, the recruitment of further labour, and the substitution of other materials for scarce commodities such as soft-wood, lead and linseed oil ; to secure increased output mechanisation is being encouraged, as well as production in alternative materials and standardisation. Some means of strengthening the control over distribution is being sought. The amount of soft-wood for the typical house has been reduced from a maximum of 2.0 standards to 1.6 standards. The division of the total number of permanent houses between the various parts of the programme (*i.e.*, traditional houses, non-traditional houses, rebuilding of war-destroyed houses and others) is being left flexible, and details will appear in the monthly housing reports. The flow of new proposals for tenders and licences will be regulated so as to keep the allocations within the capacity of the building resources ; the Ministry of Works system of zonal conferences will be used to relate building programmes to building resources. The proposed regional division of the programme is given in the paper, but the detailed local distribution is to be published later. The policy of producing at least four houses for letting to one house for sale is being continued.

The Minister of Health sent circular 16/47 to housing authorities in January 1947, indicating the action to be taken in accordance with the White Paper and the procedure to be adopted in order to enable local programmes to be carried out most effectively. It is stated that the primary object of 1946, to secure a nation-wide start on house building, was almost completely secured, and that the present aim is to establish a proper balance between building proposals and building resources. The first efforts in 1947 should be directed towards completing as many as possible of the houses which are in contracts already let, and secondly a realistic estimate should be made of the additional tenders which should be invited, and the contracts should be placed within this estimate at the appropriate times. In conjunction with this, every effort will be made by the Government to secure the abundance of materials and fittings which is necessary for smooth and speedy operations. Zonal conferences have been arranged to collate full information on building schemes and to enable representatives of the Government Departments concerned and of the local authorities to act in concert in determining what ranges of building work of all kinds can be undertaken with the available labour. The Minister requests that local authorities will continue to press on with acquiring the requisite sites, so that any new building required can proceed uninterrupted and to the maximum extent of the building resources available from time to time.

The standards for use by local authorities in the planning of houses have been reviewed. The Housing Manual, prepared by the Ministries of Health and Works, was issued in 1944 to give technical guidance on the layout, construction and equipment of permanent houses. In the main, standards recommended are those suggested in the Report of the Design of Dwellings Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee. The recommendations of the Burt Committee on House Construction (*Ministry of Works Post-War Building Studies No. 1*) formed the Manual's technical advice. A separate volume containing technical appendices was published. In January 1945 the Ministry of Labour and National Service issued the preliminary draft of a new code of Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, under the Factories Act 1937. The standards of building materials and components which should be used are described in the Housing Manual 1944 and the British Standards for Building Materials Components (*British Standards Handbook No. 3 and Supplement*). Owing to the supply position, however, a complete change from non-standard to standard products could not be made, and the obligation to conform to prescribed standards was limited to materials and components for which standardised products were already in production or could readily be brought into production, of which lists are issued from time to time.

Following the Report of the Fuel and Power Advisory Council on Domestic Fuel Policy, a memorandum was issued by the Ministries of Fuel and Power and Works, as a guide to local authorities who may be considering the installation of district heating schemes. A Committee has been set up to consider schemes proposed by the local authorities. The Memorandum states that the present need is for the installation of a number of schemes in different parts of the country so that costs may be ascertained and compared.

With reference to conversion of premises, Defence Regulation 68CA issued in October 1945, restricts the conversion of housing accommodation to use for non-residential purposes, which may only be done with the consent of the local housing authority, if the premises were used for residential purposes at any time since 31st December, 1938. A scale of architects' fees for the conversion of houses into flats was published in December 1945 by the Royal Institute of British Architects, for adoption by local authorities. Scales of fees for the repair of war-damage to houses have also been issued (Circular 2720).

Local authorities have been given powers to requisition premises for "evacuees," "homeless," and persons "inadequately housed." Occupiers of requisitioned premises are required to pay an appropriate rent, save in cases of serious financial hardship. New requisitioning procedure was adopted by the Government in July 1945, to provide for homeless families; local authorities were empowered to requisition empty houses, without reference to the central department, subject to posting on the premises a notice of requisition and sending a similar notice to the owner.

In November 1945 the Minister of Health asked persons with spare accommodation to make it available voluntarily, to ease the acute housing shortage; powers of requisitioning could be introduced if necessary. Regulation 68CB provides for the waiving of any enactment preventing

the emergency arrangements, and for the letting of the accommodation to fall outside the operation of the Rent Restriction Acts. Every local authority must keep a register of the accommodation made available.

A guide on Rent Control, compiled by the Ministry of Health in 1946, gives information relating to the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act 1920-39, Regulation 68CB, the Building Materials and Housing Act 1945, and the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act 1946.

Ministry of Health Circular 2845 lays down the procedure to be followed in the requisitioning of property by a housing authority for the purpose of providing hostels for single persons in the Central London area.

Details of the educational building programme for 1947 were announced by the Minister of Education in December 1946. Building work to the value of £24 millions is being planned, subject to labour and materials being available. This represents a fourfold increase on the £7 millions spent during 1946. It is regarded as the first instalment of a two-year short-term plan, since the demands of housing and the short supply of building materials make it impracticable to achieve in 1947 the amount of £70 millions recommended by the Committee on Sites and Building Procedure as the annual average capital expenditure on a long-term programme. The programme will be limited to essential and urgent projects covering the maintenance of facilities at the existing standard, provision of schools in light, permanent construction for the raising of the school leaving age, provision of schools in light, permanent construction to meet new housing developments, the school meals programme, training colleges for teachers, further education, and special schools for handicapped children. Advice on the working of this programme has been given by a working party set up to consider and make recommendations on the technical details of the principles of school construction, with special reference to the present shortage of materials.

LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

The White Paper on Employment Policy 1944 contained proposals for dealing with the location of industry as part of the measures designed to prevent the development of large-scale unemployment in areas primarily dependent on export trade or heavy industries. In the subsequent debate it was stated that the Government accepts the main ideas of the Barlow Report, including the decongestion of congested areas and the encouragement of a reasonable balance of industry within each region. The first was being dealt with by the Minister of Town and Country Planning, while the second was the concern of the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour.

The Distribution of Industry Act 1945 provides for the development of certain areas, and for controlling the provision of industrial premises with a view to securing the proper distribution of industry. The Act states that in a "development area" the Board of Trade may, for the purpose of providing industrial premises, sites and means of access to them, acquire land by compulsory purchase if necessary and erect such buildings and carry out such works as appear expedient. Financial assistance may be provided to trading or industrial estate companies in

development areas ; for improving the basic services in development areas ; and for industrial undertakings (in development areas) which have good prospects of being able to carry on successfully without further assistance. Provisions for dealing with derelict land in development areas include acquisition of the land by the Board of Trade, which may then carry out work to bring it into use or improve the amenities of the neighbourhood ; and grants by the Board to any local authority or company (which does not distribute profits), towards the cost of carrying out work on derelict land in development areas ; any buildings or works erected by the Board must not contravene Town and Country Planning Schemes. The first schedule contains a list of development areas, in which the former "special areas" are enlarged to comprise economic regions, namely the North-East, West Cumberland, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Scottish Industrial Belt. Alteration of the schedule of development areas may be considered from time to time, and shall be considered three years from the passing of the Act. The Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Acts 1934 and 1937 are repealed. The erection of buildings of more than 10,000 square feet of floor space for new industrial units must be notified to the Board of Trade, which may exempt from this condition any class or description of industrial building.

The Ministry of Health Circular 14/47, issued in January 1947, deals with the clearance and rehabilitation of derelict land in the development areas. It states that the appropriate Ministers have been considering the measures that should be taken under the Act to assist the rehabilitation of derelict land in these areas, as part of the Government's policy to encourage the establishment of new industries in the development areas. Preliminary surveys have shown that many such derelict sites could be cleared of encumbrances and brought into profitable use. The Board of Trade has decided that derelict land which they consider suitable for industrial development will normally be acquired under Section 5(1) of the Distribution of Industry Act, by the Board, who will arrange to carry out the work of clearance and redevelopment through the Industrial Estate Companies. As regards derelict land which could be used for other than industrial purposes, the Board is prepared to offer grants to local authorities towards the cost of approved works of clearance. The procedure for applying this policy is described.

A White Paper (Cmd. 6926) issued in October 1946 summarises Government action in Wales and Monmouthshire between August 1945 and July 1946, giving details of the Government's plans under the Distribution of Industry Act to establish a wide range of new industries in the development areas of South Wales and Wrexham. Substantial progress in the building of new factories is reported.

A Highlands and Islands Development Panel was appointed in December 1946, to advise on development schemes in those areas.

It is stated in the Government's Economic Survey for 1947 that the tasks of physical reconstruction depend very largely on the building industry. The building labour force has been expanded to pre-war level, but output per man-year is far below the pre-war standard. Special importance is attached to the completion of new factories under construction or scheduled for construction in the Development Areas.

WATER POLICY

A White Paper dealing with a *National Water Policy* was presented in April 1944. This was followed by the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1944, which provides powers whereby the Minister of Health, in any case in which it appears to be desirable, may contribute towards the cost of providing rural water supplies and sewerage. The contributions may not exceed a total of £15 millions. The appropriate county councils will contribute amounts as agreed with the local authorities concerned. The Act makes it obligatory for every local authority to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes to every rural locality in its district in which there are houses or schools, provided that this is practicable at a reasonable cost, and the Public Health Act 1936 is amended to make it possible for the Minister to transfer to himself the function of an authority declared to be in default in connection with water supply or sewerage. Statutory water undertakers must accept guarantees from local authorities to make it financially possible to bring water to a rural locality where the owner or occupier of any premises can require statutory water undertakers to provide water, if the aggregate amount of water rates payable annually will not be less than a prescribed fraction of the cost incurred. All expenses incurred by a rural district council in connection with sewers or sewage disposal works or a supply of water are declared to be general expenses. The total cost of contributions for Scotland is not to exceed £6,375,000.

The Water Act 1945 gives legislative form to the greater part of the policy proposals contained in the White Paper. It states that it is the duty of the Minister of Health to promote the conservation and proper use of water resources and the provision of water supplies in England and Wales and to secure the effective execution by water undertakers, under his control and direction, of a national policy relating to water. A Central Advisory Water Committee is to be appointed, to advise upon matters connected with the conservation and use of water resources, and the provision of water supplies, and any question referred to it, including the administration of enactments relating to these matters. For any area where it is thought to be necessary, the Minister may constitute a Joint Advisory Water Committee, whose duties may include surveys of consumption and demand for water supplies; surveys of available water supplies; estimates of future water supply requirements; formulating proposals for meeting existing or future requirements; advising statutory water undertakers and local authorities in the preparation and co-ordination of schemes relating to water supply; furnishing relevant information to the Minister, statutory water undertakers and local authorities; and the submission of reports. A Committee may require information respecting existing or proposed waterworks, consumption of and demand for water supplies, and water resources from statutory water undertakers and local authorities represented on the Committee. The Minister is also empowered to require local authorities and statutory water undertakers to carry out surveys and formulate proposals, and to require records and information from persons abstracting water. The second part of the Act deals with the local organisation of water supplies. An order made under the Public Health Act 1936 allows for the constitution of joint water boards. The Minister may make an order providing for

combinations of undertakers and the transfer of undertakings by agreement or compulsorily, may make an order varying their limits of supply, may authorise certain statutory undertakers to supply water to premises outside their limits of supply, and may provide for the supply of water in bulk. In cases of failure to comply, the Minister may declare an authority to be in default and take over its functions. The third part of the Act deals with the conservation and protection of water resources, and makes provision for control of abstraction and prevention of waste in certain areas, for preventing waste, misuse or contamination of water, and for preventing pollution. The fourth part deals with the powers and duties of local authorities and water undertakers. These include the construction of works and acquisition of land and water rights, the duty to supply water for non-domestic purposes, and the duty to provide water supply to houses and schools. Provision is also made for modernisation of the waterworks code. Miscellaneous provisions deal with temporary discharge of water into watercourses, power to supply water fittings, the duty of statutory water undertakers to accept guarantees from local authorities, the duty of undertakers to provide domestic supplies for new buildings, liability for and recovery of water rates, and financial and other matters. The Act came into operation on 1st October, 1945.

The Water (Scotland) Act 1946 makes similar provisions for Scotland, and came into operation on 16th May, 1946.

Ministry of Health Circular 87/47, May 1947, describes the policy and procedure in respect of rural sewerage. It is stated that in view of the shortage of labour and materials, and the demands of other public services, local authorities should limit their first programmes to the preparation of schemes for those parts where groups of 20 or more houses are sufficiently concentrated to enable sewers and sewage disposal to be provided at reasonable cost, or where sanitary conditions call for immediate attention, or where new housing development during the next few years will bring areas within these categories. Limits of cost are also laid down.

TRANSPORT

The Trunk Roads Act 1946 supplements the national system of routes for through traffic by adding to it other roads (including roads within areas hitherto excluded from the trunk road system) forming an inter-connecting system of principal routes between various parts of the country. The new trunk roads will be those connecting the chief centres of industry and population with each other and with the most important ports, and roads connecting the more important food producing districts with their markets. The Act provides for the addition to the existing 4,500 miles of trunk roads, which were vested in the Minister of Transport by the Act of 1936, of a further 3,685 miles of road, including certain selected roads in county boroughs and large boroughs which form links in the trunk roads system, which became trunk roads on 1st April, 1946. The Minister is given general powers to reorganise the trunk roads system by the inclusion of existing roads and new roads, or by the omission of existing trunk roads; the Minister in exercising these powers will consider the requirements of local and national planning, including agriculture. Where one-way traffic is necessary, a second road serving

points on the trunk route may be included in the system ; provision is also made for the construction of cycle tracks and footpaths, for remodelling junctions and intersections, for stopping up junctions of other roads with trunk roads and providing alternative connections where necessary. The Minister is given the powers now exercisable by a local highway authority of acquiring land adjacent to the road for the preservation of amenities. He is also enabled to make orders providing for the construction, as part of the trunk road system, of bridges or tunnels over or under navigable waters, while privately owned and maintained bridges carrying trunk roads will be transferred to him. Amendments made to the existing law are designed to extend the Minister's present powers to delegate his functions of maintenance and improvement of trunk roads to other highway authorities, and to confer on him in respect of new trunk roads the powers for road drainage enjoyed by other highway authorities. Expenses incurred under the Bill in construction, maintenance, repair and improvement, etc., will be defrayed out of the Road Fund, while other expenses shall be paid directly out of moneys provided by Parliament. The cost of maintaining the roads to be transferred is estimated at £2,500,000.

The Minister of Transport announced in May 1946 the Government's ten-year scheme of highway building and reconstruction. The first stage, occupying the first two years, would be concerned with overtaking the large arrears of road maintenance accumulated during the war, and with repairing the serious damage sustained in certain areas from tank training and other military activities. Provision would be made for the improvement of particularly dangerous points on roads as revealed by the accident records and the resumption of certain schemes postponed or closed at the beginning of the war, and for works of first priority in and in connection with the development areas (*e.g.*, the Severn Bridge and Jarrow Tunnel). Road works forming part of the reconstruction of devastated cities would also be covered. The second stage, occupying the third to the fifth year, will be concerned with the completion of arrears of maintenance, further elimination of accident "black spots," increased activity on major road works and new construction, speeding up reconstruction of weak bridges on important roads, and road work required to relieve congestion of traffic in cities. The third stage, occupying the last five years, will be concerned with a complete, comprehensive reconstruction of the principal national roads. To assist local highway authorities, which are responsible for all except trunk roads, the Minister had arranged to simplify and extend the system of grants from the Road Fund. He aimed at putting in hand the maximum amount of work on the highways, but would also, in co-operation with the local highway authorities, concentrate on the preparatory work necessary to bring other major schemes, such as the proposed new bridge across the Forth, to the stage at which they could be commenced at short notice in the light of the policy of timed expenditure on public work.

In general the Minister stated his main purpose to be the promotion of safety on the highways ; improvements to assist development areas in particular and industrial development generally, including better access to ports and markets ; improved through communications ; rehabilitation and improvement of towns and country-side, the redevelopment of

devastated areas, the improvement of access between the home and the workshop or office, and reduction of traffic congestion ; and, in the country, promotion of the efficiency of agriculture.

The Minister also announced the establishment of an expert committee to investigate the ferry services linked with the trunk and classified roads.

In December 1946 the Minister stated that he intended to press on during the next two years as rapidly as the resources of the country permitted with the first stage of the plan, beginning with schemes which would give the greatest help to industry as well as those that would help to make highways safer. Major schemes included the Severn Bridge and Jarrow Tunnel, and the Lower Thames Tunnel between Dartford and Purfleet would also be resumed. He was proceeding with the preliminary survey to determine the future lines of the principal trunk roads, and was paying special attention to selecting routes that would avoid undue interference with the natural features of the country-side. He also proposed to put in hand, in the later stages of the plan, a number of motor roads linking some of the main centres of population and from which slow-moving traffic would be excluded.

The Transport Bill, introduced in November 1946, provides for the establishment of a British Transport Commission, which will acquire railway undertakings, canal and inland navigation undertakings, port facilities and road haulage undertakings.

RURAL POLICY

In November 1943, Mr. Morrison made a statement concerning the views of the Government on the recommendations of the Scott Committee. He said that many of the 108 recommendations were not such as to require legislation, but rather constituted a body of principles for the guidance of those concerned in preparing a planning framework. The constitution of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning had provided central machinery for planning. With reference to survey and research, information on land resources was being assembled and a co-ordinated series of planning maps prepared. Special attention was being given to the use of land and buildings which would be released by the Service Departments. Other points of Government policy were : the maintenance of a healthy and well-balanced agriculture and the pursuit of a vigorous forestry policy ; further reinforcement in planning practice regarding the location and conduct of industry other than agriculture, and planning control for surface minerals ; the general well-being of rural communities ; and the preservation of rural amenities and provision of improved access to the country-side.

The Housing (Rural Workers) Act expired in September 1945, and rural housing is dealt with in general housing legislation. The Hill Farming Act contains provisions to prevent those cottages which have received a grant from becoming " tied " for twenty years, and to bring the cottages under the Rent Restriction Act.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning published the results of a survey of potential national park areas, and is proceeding with the establishment of national parks.

The Forestry Act 1945 makes provision for the reconstitution of the Forestry Commission and as to the exercise of the functions of the Forestry

Commissioners, the acquisition of land for forestry purposes and the management, use and disposal of land so acquired. It amends the Forestry Acts 1919-27, and certain other enactments relating to the Forestry Commissioners. The reconstituted Forestry Commission will exercise its functions under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in England and Wales, and the Secretary of State in Scotland. The Commissioners will appoint committees for England, Scotland and Wales, to which they may delegate any of their functions. The provisions of the Act of 1919 relating to acquisition of land for forestry purposes are repealed, and powers to acquire land are transferred from the Commissioners to the appropriate Minister. Powers of compulsory purchase extend to land held by the National Trust, and all land vested in the Commissioners at the date of the passing of the Act is vested in the appropriate Minister. Such land may be managed, planted and otherwise used by the Commissioners, who will own any timber produced on the land. Any land not placed at the disposal of the Commissioners may be managed and used by the appropriate Minister, let or sold. The powers of compulsory acquisition do not apply to land which is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest ; land which forms part of any park, garden, pleasure ground or home farm attached to a mansion house ; or to any land which is the property of a local authority or which has been acquired by statutory undertakers. Capital payments made in acquiring land will be defrayed from the Forestry Fund, and expenses incurred by a Minister in managing and using land, not placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, will be defrayed from moneys provided by Parliament.

The Secretary of State for Scotland stated that the Forestry Commissioners anticipated a three million acre programme of State forests in the next five decades, of which Scotland's share would be 1,500,000 acres. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries announced in November 1945 that the Government was impressed with the necessity of rebuilding as quickly as possible our reserves of standing timber, and also with the possibilities which systematic forestry and afforestation hold out for the better utilisation of large areas of poorly-productive land and for increased rural employment in healthy surroundings. Parliament was asked to replenish the Forestry Fund during 1946-50 to the extent of £20 millions, to provide for the afforestation and replanting of 365,000 acres (the first five-year quota of the Forestry Commissioners' ten-year plan), to provide for additional land for future planting, for ancillary services, and where necessary to provide modern houses for forest workers. The Government had accepted the Forestry Commissioners' scheme for assisting the management of private woodland. To conserve standing timber the Government proposed to continue the wartime system of licensing timber fellings. Facilities for education, training and research would be increased, and National Forest Parks would be established and extended.

The Forestry Act 1947 makes provision for the dedication of land to forestry purposes under covenants entered into with the Forestry Commissioners by owners or life tenants.

It was stated in October 1946, by the Minister of Agriculture, that surveys were being planned to indicate which areas were most suited to afforestation, and that regional advisory committees had been set up with

directors for each area. Training schemes for ex-service men were in operation. Five national parks, covering 200,000 acres, had already been established. The Government recognised the need for training, and for attractive houses with all amenities ; to this end the Commission has begun the establishment of forestry villages.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity Bill, introduced in 1947, provides for the co-ordination of the electricity supply industry under public ownership. The British Electricity Authority will be established, to be responsible for generation and main transmission, and will take over the equipment of existing undertakings. Fourteen Area Boards will be established to be responsible for the distribution of supplies to consumers. In Scotland, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, however, will continue to function under the Central Authority, and be responsible for both generation and distribution in its area. The Central Authority will co-ordinate the distribution of electricity and exercise general control over the policy of the Area Boards, will have power to manufacture, sell or hire electrical plant or fittings, and will investigate methods of using surplus heat from generating stations for district heating schemes. The policy of the Central Authority and Area Boards will be to secure the use of all economical methods of generating, transmitting and distributing electricity, as well as to cheapen supplies, to simplify methods of charging and to standardise systems of supply and types of fittings.

A White Paper, issued in January 1947, shows the boundaries of the fourteen areas into which the country is to be divided under the Bill, and explains the principles on which these have been based. Account has been taken of geographical, sociological, administrative and technical factors in drawing the boundaries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A White Paper on Local Government in England and Wales during the Period of Reconstruction was presented in January 1945, giving outline proposals for the reform of local government in England and Wales, so as to strengthen its framework, and recommending the establishment of a Local Government Boundary Commission.

These proposals were largely implemented in the Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act 1945. The Commission which was thus established has the duty of reviewing the circumstances of the areas into which England and Wales (excluding the administrative county of London) are divided for the purposes of local government, and will exercise the powers of altering those areas as conferred by the Act. The Minister of Health is empowered to make regulations prescribing general principles for the guidance of the Commission, which will require Parliamentary approval. The Commission is empowered to alter or define the boundaries of a county, county borough or district, to unite local authority areas, to divide up counties and urban and rural districts, to constitute a borough a county borough, to convert a county borough into a non-county borough, to constitute a new urban or rural district, or convert an urban or rural district, and to alter parish boundaries, unite and divide parishes, and constitute new parishes. No part of the

County of Middlesex is to be constituted a county borough. Regulations are given for the exercise of the powers of the Commission. Procedure will be prescribed by regulations, which will provide opportunities for objection to proposed orders and for local inquiries. The minimum population required for a borough to be converted into a county borough is raised from 75,000 to 100,000. An annual report is to be presented to Parliament.

The Local Government (Boundary Commission) Regulations 1945 were issued by the Minister of Health in November 1945, and include general principles for the guidance of the Boundary Commission. It is stated that in considering whether any alteration in procedure ought to be made, the Commission shall make all such investigations and obtain from the local authorities concerned and other sources all such statistical and other information as they consider necessary, and shall hold such conferences and consultations and make such inspections as seem appropriate. Notice of such action must be given to the Council of every county, county borough and county district likely to be affected, and after completing such action the Commission shall supply to the council of each area likely to be affected a statement of the nature of any order which it proposes to make, arrange for public inspection of the statement, and publication of a notice to that effect. The Commission may cause a local inquiry to be held, and must do so if objection to the proposed order is notified by the council of an area affected by the proposed order, or by a person whom the Commission considers ought to have an opportunity of stating his objections. No order may include a provision altering the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District except after consultation with the Secretary of State. The governing principle, by which the Commission should be guided, is that the object of alterations in status and boundaries is to ensure, individually and collectively, effective and convenient units of local government administration. Relevant factors which should be considered by the Commission include community of interest, development or anticipated development, economic and industrial characteristics, financial resources measured in relation to financial need, physical features, population, record of administration by the local authorities concerned, size and shape of areas, and wishes of inhabitants. Finally it is stated that an order reducing an existing county borough to the status of a non-county borough should not ordinarily be made unless the population of the county borough is less than 60,000, and an order uniting a county with another county should not ordinarily be made unless the population of the smaller county so estimated is less than 100,000.

The Local Authorities Loans Act 1945 prohibits the borrowing of money by local authorities otherwise than from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, amends section five of the Public Works Loans Act 1941, and makes further provision with respect to local loans and the borrowing powers of local authorities. Provision is made for postponing the repayment of loans or interest, and local authorities are empowered to carry loans to consolidated loans funds and loans pools, and to use for any purpose, for which the authority has a statutory power to borrow, any moneys forming part of any capital fund established by the authority, subject to certain provisions as to repayment.

The Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act 1946 provides for the payment of additional Exchequer grants supplementary to the General Exchequer Contribution, towards local government expenses. The contributions, known as the "Interim Supplementary Exchequer Contribution," will be paid for three years from April 1945, and will amount to £10 millions for 1945-46, £11 millions for 1946-47, and £12 millions for 1947-48. It will be apportioned among the counties and county boroughs in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the poorer and highly rated areas receiving the greater relief, amounting in some cases to the equivalent of a rate of 2s. 9d. in the £. The Local Government (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1946 makes similar provisions regarding Scotland.

The Ministry of Health Circular 185/45 (November 1945) drew the attention of local authorities and public authorities to Chapter V of the White Paper on Employment Policy, dealing with the methods by which public investment could be used as an instrument of employment policy. It would be necessary for the Government to take stock of the prospective demands of all forms of capital investment and maintenance work in order to be able to review the whole field, and as part of the general survey of prospective investment, the Government desired to call for programmes of capital expenditure and maintenance work. For the present it was proposed to limit the programmes to a three-year instalment from 1st April, 1946, but later it should be possible to extend them to cover a five-year period.

In May 1946 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he proposed to make substantial reductions forthwith in the rates of interest charged to local authorities for loans from the Local Loans Fund. New rates (after 1st June, 1946) are 1½ per cent. for loans for less than five years; 2 per cent. for loans for more than five but less than 15 years; and 2½ per cent. for loans for more than 15 years.

The Public Works Loans (No. 2) Act 1946 makes provision to grant money for the purpose of certain local loans out of the Local Loans Fund; to make provision as to the Public Works Loan Commissioners entering into undertakings to grant loans; and to repeal the provisions of section 92 of the Housing Act 1936 and of section 73 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1925, as to the minimum rate of interest.

The County Councils Association (Scotland) Act 1946 enables the County Councils Association to meet their financial responsibilities under modern conditions.

IMPORTANT DATES

1835	Municipal Corporations Act
1852	Commissioners of Works Act
1855	Metropolitan Board of Works Act
1868	Torrens Housing Act
1875	Cross Housing Act
"	Public Health Act
1876	Commons Act
1878	Public Health (Water) Act (Rural Water Supply)

- 1879 Cross and Torrens Housing Acts
- 1882 Municipal Corporations Act
- 1888 Local Government Act (County Councils)
- 1890 Housing of the Working Classes Act
- 1894 Local Government Act (District and Parish Councils)
Housing Act
- „ London Government Act (Metropolitan Boroughs)
- 1899 National Trust Act
- 1907 First Town Planning Act
- „ Development and Road Improvement Act
- 1914 Housing Act
- 1919 Addison Housing and Town Planning Act
- „ Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act
- 1923 Chamberlain Housing Act
- 1924 Housing (Financial Provisions) Act (Wheatley Act)
- 1925 Town Planning Act
- „ Roads Improvement Act
- „ Law of Property Act
- „ Rating and Valuation Act
- 1926 Housing (Rural Workers) Act
- 1929 Local Government Act
- 1930 Greenwood Housing Act
- 1931 Housing (Rural Authorities) Act
- 1932 Town and Country Planning Act
- „ Rights of Way Act
- 1933 Local Government Act
- „ Ministry of Health (Town and Country Planning) Regulations
- „ Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development)
Order
- 1934 Rural Water Supplies Act
- 1935 Hilton Young Housing Act
- „ Restriction of Ribbon Development Act
- 1936 Housing Act
- „ Trunk Roads Act
- 1938 Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act
- „ Housing (Financial Provisions) Act
- 1939 National Trust Act
- „ Access to Mountains Act
- „ London Government Act
- 1940 Barlow Report (Distribution of the Industrial Population)
- 1941 War Damage Act
- 1942 Minister of Works and Planning Act
- 1941-42 Uthwatt Report (Compensation and Betterment)
- 1942 Scott Report (Land Utilisation in Rural Areas)

1943

Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act; War
Damage Act; Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act;
Minister of Town and Country Planning Act.

1944

Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order ; Housing (Temporary Provisions) Act ; Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act ; Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act ; Housing (Scotland) Act ; Town and Country Planning Act ; Memorandum on Temporary Accommodation ; White Paper on Control of Land Use ; Housing Manual.

1945

White Paper on Local Government (January) ; Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations (January) ; Local Authorities Loans Act (March) ; White Paper on Housing (March) ; Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act (March) ; Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order (March) ; Select Committee on National Expenditure : Report on Release of Requisitioned Land and Buildings (March) ; Report on National Parks (May) ; Hydro-Electric Undertakings (Valuation for Rating) (Scotland) Act (June) ; Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act (June) ; Forestry Act (June) ; Water Act (June) ; Requisitioned Land and War Works Act (June) ; Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (June) ; Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act (June) ; Distribution of Industry Act (June) ; White Paper on Temporary Housing Programme (October) ; Local Government (Boundary Commission) Regulations (November) ; Building Materials and Housing Act (December) ; War Damage (Valuation Appeals) Act (December).

1946

Report on Derelict Land in the Black Country (February) ; Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (February) ; Minister of Health First Monthly Progress Report on Housing (February) ; Local Government (Financial Provisions) Act (February) ; Local Government (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act (February) ; Building Restrictions (Wartime Contraventions) Act (March) ; Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act (March) ; Trunk Roads Act (March) ; Water (Scotland) Act (March) ; Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act (April) ; Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (April) ; Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act (June) ; Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act (June) ; New Towns Act (August) ; County Councils Association (Scotland) Act (November) ; Transport Bill (November).

1947

Town and Country Planning Bill (January) ; Electricity Bill (January) ; Economic Survey for 1947 (February) ; Forestry Act (March).

Careers in Professions Associated with Planning

ISABELLA WILLIAMS, M.A.

PLANNING includes, in addition to the obvious and important professions of Architecture, Town Planning and Building, certain branches of Civil Engineering, Surveying, Housing Management and Land Agency. Entry to the majority of these is made by working for the examinations organised by the professional institutions, either by part-time or full-time study. University courses are available in architecture, town planning, civil engineering, estate agency and forestry. Details of scholarships and other financial assistance may generally be obtained from the appropriate universities, professional organisations, and, in the case of ex-service men, from the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

ARCHITECTURE

Architecture combines the spheres of art and science, and is primarily concerned with the design of buildings and supervision of their erection (or alteration or extension). Its scope includes practical building, historical development of architecture, properties and uses of materials, methods of construction, heating and ventilation, equipment, legal knowledge and the handling of people and of finance. There are three common modes of entry to the profession, the oldest being through the system of pupilage; this is allied to attendance at evening classes or correspondence courses, and takes seven to nine years before full qualifications are obtained. Full-time study at a school of architecture leads to professional status in five years, while the third method is by full-time study for three years (up to Intermediate Examination standard) followed by part-time study and employment as an architectural assistant.

Authority to practise architecture in Great Britain is conferred by registration with the Architects Registration Council, after passing one of the professional examinations recognised by the Council (*see Appendix A*). These examinations are conducted and recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has conducted examinations since 1863, and which publishes a booklet *Membership of the R.I.B.A.* (1945) including a map and schedule showing the distribution of facilities for architectural education. Details of the various regulations, examinations and scholarships may be obtained from the various schools of architecture (*see Appendix B*). The Institute does not provide tuition, but maintains a Board of Architectural Education, which approves courses arranged by universities and schools of architecture, and certain of these are recognised for exemption from the Institute's Examinations (*see Appendix B*).

The Architectural Association School of Architecture is a recognised school providing a five-year course in architecture. Entrance to the school is by examination. Students should have passed School Certificate, preferably with a credit in Art and Mathematics, before sitting for

the examination. Students must have attained the age of seventeen before entry. The aim of the School is to produce young architects who will eventually make their own contribution to contemporary architecture.

After becoming a qualified architect, employment may be secured as an assistant to a practising architect, with a Government Department at home or abroad, with a public utility or commercial undertaking, or with a local authority. The architect may continue thus, or may ultimately enter private practice. Teaching posts may be secured on the staffs of technical and art schools and universities. The R.I.B.A. card index is available for use in connection with post-war employment, and contains the names of fully qualified architects—Fellows, Associates or Licenciates of the R.I.B.A., and others—who require posts. Particulars of students and probationers of the R.I.B.A. and others seeking posts as assistants are included. Inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, London, W.1.

The Royal Academy Architectural School has been reopened, to provide a final course of one year for 10 selected students who have graduated in architecture. The course includes an intensive study of civic architecture, and preparation of designs for buildings of national importance. Candidates must submit portfolios of work and be interviewed by the Director.

BUILDING

The building industry offers varied scope for work in such positions as managers, agents, estimating and costing clerks, building inspectors and clerks of works, in addition to work as teachers of building technology. Entry may be made from modern, technical and grammar schools or universities. A full-time course may be undertaken prior to employment and practical experience; or the student may enter an office of a building contractor or builders' merchant with prior full-time or concurrent part-time study; or thirdly the student may enter as a craft apprentice, or as a craftsman after training under the Ministry of Labour Vocational Training Scheme, followed by part-time study and promotion through the grades of the industry.

Part-time courses are organised in day and evening classes in technical colleges and schools for those already employed in the industry. Full-time university courses are held at Manchester and Cardiff. Other full-time courses, lasting two or three years, are held in technical colleges, and train youths of about 16 years (at school certificate standard) for eventual progress to positions of responsibility in technical, supervisory, managerial or professional posts in the industry. Full-time courses are also held at Government Training Centres under the Ministry of Labour Vocational Training Scheme, lasting for six months.

The National Diploma and National Certificates in Building are issued by the Institute of Builders in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department. Other technical qualifications in building are the Licentiate Diploma of the Institute of Builders, the Diploma of the Incorporated Clerks of Works Association, and the Building Inspectors' Certificate of the Institution of Municipal Engineers. The Ministry of Labour conducts special training schemes for adults entering the industry.

The Building Apprenticeship and Training Council has stated that 25,000 apprentices a year are needed to enter the building industry, and three reports have been issued making recommendations as to recruitment and training. Information regarding training schemes may be obtained from the Secretary, Building Apprenticeship and Training Council, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Civil Engineering is mainly concerned with constructional work in connection with transport (roads, railways, tunnels, bridges and harbours), services (water, gas, electricity, and sewerage) and construction of large buildings. The Institution of Civil Engineers' Examinations allow for specialisation in one of the following groups: Constructional and Public Works Engineering; Aeronautical Engineering*; Chemical Engineering*; Electrical Engineering*; Gas Engineering*; Mechanical Engineering*; Mining Engineering*; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering*; Structural and Building Engineering.

Professional status is reached through membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of other institutions such as that of Water Engineers (*see* Appendix F). There are various modes of training. A student may enter an engineering concern at the age of 16 as an apprentice or pupil, and, by part-time study over four to five years, work for the Higher National Certificate in Civil Engineering, and ultimately for an external engineering degree; or having entered a works as an apprentice at 16 and taken a course of part-time study, he may later proceed to a full-time university course for a degree, and become a junior engineer. A student having obtained a Higher School Certificate may proceed at the age of 18 direct to a university, or after one year as an apprentice; and after taking a degree he may become a student apprentice in the office of a civil engineering concern; practical experience in a mechanical engineering firm is an advantage. Degree courses in civil engineering are conducted at the universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham (King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales (Cardiff and Swansea), and the University Colleges of Nottingham and Southampton.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERING

Heating and ventilating engineering is concerned with the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning of buildings, refrigeration, hot water supplies and centralised fire prevention. This is strictly a branch of mechanical engineering, and training in the principles and practice of mechanical engineering is necessary. Two years' practical training on site work is recommended. The Education Board of the Heating and Ventilating Industry is responsible for organising training for craftsmen and for professional heating and ventilating engineers. A three years' part-time course leads to the Ordinary National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering and may be followed in a technical college. A six months'

* *See Industrial Research Reference Book.*

full-time course of specialised instruction comprises the second part of the training, and has been introduced at the Borough Polytechnic, 103, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Financial assistance is provided by the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers to students employed by firms who are members of that Association. Information may be obtained from the Secretary, Education Board of the Heating and Ventilating Industry, 103, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Professional status is obtained by membership of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (*see* Appendix F). After completion of training, employment is commonly sought with Government departments, local authorities, and consultants and contractors in heating and ventilating engineering.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Municipal Engineers are concerned with the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, sewerage, sewage disposal, town and country planning, construction and maintenance of swimming baths, flood prevention, river works, supervision and erection of residential and business premises, street lighting, refuse collection and disposal, water supply, construction and maintenance of tramway tracks, surveying and other related work. In addition to qualifications in municipal and civil engineering, a knowledge of mechanical and electrical engineering is advantageous, while qualifications in architecture are useful. The recommendations made in the report of the Joint Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Municipal Engineers relating to engineering training of municipal engineers came into operation in July 1944. The scheme is administered by the two Institutions, and a standing joint committee is responsible for preparing and maintaining an index of engineers of local authorities willing and able to provide persons with practical engineering training under the stated conditions, and for keeping a register of indentures or undertakings of persons undergoing such training. The index of engineers is confined to corporate members of either or both of the Institutions. Persons receiving training are classified as pupils under indenture (including apprentices); graduate assistants under an undertaking (A); and engineering learners under an undertaking (B). Every engineer to a local authority wishing to be included in the index must undertake to give adequate practical training and to supervise such training with a view to signing a certificate on completion thereof; he shall accept a limitation of the number of persons training under him at the same time, on a given basis. A pupil must be over sixteen, and the duration of his indentures must be at least three years and last up to the age of 20; he will undergo a probationary period of at least three months, pass the common preliminary examination or its equivalent, follow approved theoretical studies at a technical college or otherwise, and enter for sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal Engineers. A graduate assistant must hold an approved engineering degree, spend two years under an undertaking, receive practical training in all branches of the work and experience in the

various departments of the office and on the works equivalent to those enjoyed by persons serving a pupilage. An engineering learner must be over 17, pass the Common Preliminary Examination or the equivalent, train for at least three years, study at a technical college or otherwise, and enter for Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal Engineers. Professional status is granted by the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Municipal Engineers (*see Appendix F*). Employment is sought with local authorities, and the degree of specialisation will vary with the size of the authority. Further specialised qualifications are obtained by membership of the Institutions of Highway Engineers and Sanitary Engineers.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Structural Engineering is concerned with the erection of public and industrial buildings, bridges, theatres, water towers, hangars and similar structures. Knowledge of architecture, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and geology is advantageous, in addition to the "strength of materials" and "theory of structures" branches of engineering science. The Institution of Structural Engineers issued in 1928 and revised in 1934 a report on education, professional training and employment in structural engineering. This states that training may be taken at a university where a general science degree should be followed by a technical post-graduate course in engineering or building, after which entry to a firm of practising structural engineers would provide the practical experience necessary to prepare for the examinations of the Institution of Structural Engineers. Alternatively training may be taken by entry to a technical college at about 16 years, where a three years' full-time course would be followed by employment with a firm and part-time study at a technical college for the professional examinations, or by entry to the office of a structural engineering firm, with part-time study at a technical college for five years for the professional examinations. The two latter courses would lead to the Ordinary and Higher National Certificates in Building or Engineering. Employment may be obtained with a Government department, local authority, public utility undertaking, industrial concern, civil engineering contractor, or a firm of consulting engineers.

WATER ENGINEERING

Water Engineering is concerned with the conservation of water in lakes, rivers and artificial reservoirs, well supplies, making the water available in pure form in the communication pipe to the consumer's premises; the construction of dams and water towers, sinking of wells, erection and equipment of pumping stations and laying of trunk mains and distribution pipes; and land drainage and irrigation. For this work civil engineers require specialised knowledge of hydraulics and geology, pumping machinery, electricity and chemistry and bacteriology. Training may be gained either by acquiring a university degree in civil engineering followed by employment as an assistant under agreement to a qualified water engineer; or by becoming, on leaving school, an

articled pupil to a practising water engineer for four or five years, and attending part-time courses at a technical college, thus combining practical experience and study for the examinations of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Professional status is granted by the Institution of Water Engineers (*see* Appendix F). The Institution of Water Engineers issued a report on recruitment and training in 1944, recommending entry to the profession by means of a university or engineering college course, followed by practical training; for university students and pupils the report recommended a short pre-entry practical training (one year) and a course of practical training at the end of the university course or pupilage, lasting two years; the water engineer should aim at securing as varied an experience as possible up to the age of 30. Employment is secured with municipal authorities, water companies, consulting engineers and Government departments at home and abroad.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

Housing Management is concerned with the administration of housing estates, from both the business and social service point of view and involves the control of lettings, collection of rents, maintenance and general relations between landlord and tenant. Training lasts for at least one year, and the student should be over 18 years and have a general education up to School Certificate standard.

The Society of Women Housing Managers undertakes the training of women students and provides a two year course comprising both theoretical and supervised practical tuition. Students are placed in selected offices to work under a member of the Society, and are trained in methods based on the work of Octavia Hill. The qualifying examinations recognised by the Society are the Women Housing Managers' Certificate, the Professional Examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and the B.Sc. (Estate Management) of London University.

The Institute of Housing arranges practical training under a member of the Institute, and theoretical training by correspondence courses, lasting two to three years, for those employed in the housing department of a local authority or by a housing association.

Employment is available with local authorities, Government departments, housing associations, public and private trusts and private persons.

LAND AGENCY

Land Agency includes the management of landed estates which are agricultural, moorland or woodland, the repair of property, alterations and additions, letting and valuation. Qualifications are secured through membership of a professional institution, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, or Land Agents' Society. (*See* Appendix F). Training may be secured by taking a university degree in Estate Management (Cambridge or London), followed by practical experience in a land agent's office; or by one year's practical experience on a farm, one year at an agricultural college, and two or three years in a land agent's office as a pupil or assistant while working for the professional examinations; or by three or four years in a land agent's office as an articled pupil or assistant with concurrent part-time study for the professional examina-

tions. Tuition is provided by the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester ; Shuttleworth College, Old Worden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and other colleges ; and by the College of Estate Management, 11, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, which provide courses for the professional examinations, the London B.Sc.(Estate Management), and postal tuition.

The qualified land agent may obtain further experience as an assistant, before securing a resident or non-resident post with one or more estates, or entering private practice. The Ministry of Agriculture and local authorities employ land agents.

SURVEYING

Surveying has been described as " the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed and house property, and of the various interests therein ; the practice of managing and developing estates ; and the science of admeasuring and delineating the physical features of the earth and of measuring and estimating artificers' work " (Charter of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors). The student works by full-time study, or part-time study and practical experience, for membership of a professional body, and normally requires a general education up to School Certificate standard. Land surveyors are employed by the Ordnance Survey Department, Chessington, Surrey, which conducts its own training scheme, taking entrants at the age of 16 ; entrants aged over 20 require to have been trained in surveying, draughtsmanship, printing or photography. The Colonial Survey Service requires entrants of 21 to 28 years with a degree in mathematics, physical science, engineering or geography ; the Diploma in Land Surveying of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ; a licence to practise as a surveyor in one of the Dominions ; or a degree or distinction regarded as equivalent to one of these. Courses of instruction are given to selected candidates at the Ordnance Survey Office, and at Cambridge in certain circumstances.

BUILDING SURVEYING

Building Surveying involves supervision of building construction, surveys and reports on structural and sanitary conditions of buildings, advice on and supervision of alterations and repairs, reports on disputes over rights of light and air and party walls, preparation of layout plans for development of land for building and drawings of specifications for construction of roads and sewers. The various modes of entry include a two or three years' full-time course to Intermediate Professional Standard at a technical college or the College of Estate Management, together with two years' practical experience and part-time study for the final professional examination ; employment with a firm of architects and surveyors and part-time study ; employment in a building or premises department which undertakes building and surveying, with part-time study ; pupilage with a borough engineer and surveyor, with part-time study ; or in certain special circumstances employment with a large firm of builders and contractors and part-time study for professional

examinations. Professional status is gained by membership of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. The Royal Institute of British Architects holds an examination for candidates for the office of building surveyor under local authorities. The newly qualified building surveyor may remain with the firm with which he completed his training or join another firm, and ultimately proceed to the head of the surveying department, or he may practise on his own account or in partnership with an architect, or may enter the employ of a Government department, bank or insurance company.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Quantity Surveying is concerned with the preparation of estimates of the amount of materials and labour required for buildings and other constructional work, pricing bills of quantities, making estimates of costs of buildings, advising on alterations to buildings, preparing architects' specifications, and arbitrating in disputes in connection with building contracts. Training is secured either by a two or three years' full-time course at a technical college or the College of Estate Management, followed by two years' practical experience; or by an articulated pupilage or assistantship in a firm of quantity surveyors for four years with concurrent part-time study at a technical college or correspondence course; or in certain special circumstances by employment in a large firm of builders and contractors with part-time study, leading to the professional examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. After qualifying the surveyor may practise on his own account or in partnership, or enter a local authority or Government department, or a large firm of building contractors.

URBAN SURVEYING

Urban Surveying involves the management and development of urban estates, the sale or purchase and letting or renting of property, dilapidations, supervision of repairs, sanitation and valuations, and the law relating to land and buildings in towns. It may overlap with other branches of surveying, and professional status is granted by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, and the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors (*see* Appendix F). Training is secured either by an articulated pupilage of four years or junior assistantship with an approved firm of urban surveyors with concurrent part-time study; or by a two or three years' full-time course of study at the College of Estate Management or at a technical institute, leading to the Intermediate professional examination, followed by two years' practical experience in approved employment with part-time study for the final professional examination; or by taking a B.Sc. degree in Estate Management (London), or a B.A. Estate Management (Cambridge), followed by two years' practical experience. Employment may be found with a large firm, a local authority, Government department, or in private practice.

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT

The Timber Development Association Ltd., 75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4., sponsors a three-year course in Timber Technology for those interested in the study of timber, designed to meet the needs of men and women employed in connection with the timber trade or timber consuming industries. Classes are held in Technical Institutions and lead to the award of a certificate on the successful completion of the course and final examination in the third year.

Classes have been established at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Chelmsford, Edinburgh, Erith, Exeter, Gillingham, Glasgow, Gloucester, Grangemouth, Gravesend, Hammersmith, Hitchin, Hull, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Leeds, Letchworth, Liverpool, London, Lewisham, Luton, Maidstone, Maldon, Manchester, Newcastle, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stevenage, Sunderland, Torquay, and West Hartlepool. Further classes may start in September 1947 at Bolton, Bournemouth, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Leicester and Yarmouth.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Town Planning is concerned with the preparation and administration of statutory schemes under the Town and Country Planning Acts, the preparation of development plans, and the issue of consultant advice. The student requires a good general education up to School Certificate standard, and technical training in architecture, civil engineering or surveying is an advantage.

Professional status is obtained through membership of the Town Planning Institute (*see* Appendix F). Diplomas in Town Planning are offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and a Certificate by the Institution of Municipal Engineers. Diploma courses are conducted at the universities of Durham, Liverpool, London and Manchester. A B.A. degree with honours in Town and Country Planning has been instituted at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a view to training planners to deal with questions of the use of land for industry, agriculture, education, housing, recreation and so on as well as with layout of buildings, roads and services; the course extends over five academic years. Certain technical and art colleges also offer courses.

The qualifying examination for town planners is conducted by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board, comprising representatives of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Institution of Municipal Engineers. The Board is the examining body for the Town Planning Diploma of these institutions.

The Town Planning Institute organises an annual summer school, which acts as a refresher course for practising planners.

The School of Planning and Research for Regional Development trains men and women in the technique of planning. During the war

the School conducted a correspondence course for the War Office, and a series of special Three Months' Completion Courses have been run since the war for demobilised men and women. The One Year Diploma Course in Planning, open to approved students holding a university degree or professional qualification, commenced in September 1947. A series of short courses, designed for senior members of planning staffs, opened in September 1947; officers of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning will be permitted to assist in the instruction, and local planning authorities are encouraged to facilitate the participation of their officers in the courses. An overseas correspondence course in planning is available for residents in English speaking countries outside the British Isles.

Employment for the fully qualified town planner may be found with local authorities, the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (in Scotland the Department of Health), in private practice and in teaching.

Associated with town and country planning is the work of specialists in the fields of economics, geography, sociology and geology. Research officers, who should hold a university degree and have research experience, are employed by the Ministries of Town and Country Planning and Agriculture and by local authorities. Research assistants and cartographers are also needed.

Landscape architecture is a specialised aspect of town and country planning, concerned with blending structures with the natural features to secure harmonious landscape. The Institute of Landscape Architects holds an examination leading to Associateship of the Institute (*see* Appendix F). A three-year diploma course is available at Reading University, while the School of Planning and Research for Regional Development conducts a two years' evening course in Landscape Design to prepare students for the final examination of the Institute of Landscape Architects.

APPENDIX A.

EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL FOR ADMISSION TO THE REGISTER OF ARCHITECTS

- Architectural Association School of Architecture, 34-36, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. : Diploma Final Examination.
- Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London : Final Examination for Diploma in Architecture; Final Examination for Degree of B.A. in Architecture.
- Birmingham School of Architecture, Central School of Arts and Crafts, Birmingham : Diploma Final Examination.
- Durham University, King's College School of Architecture, Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Degree of B.Arch. Final Examination ; Diploma in Architecture Final Examination.
- Edinburgh College of Art School of Architecture : Diploma Final Examination.
- Glasgow School of Architecture : Diploma Final Examination ; Glasgow University Degree of B.Sc. in Architecture Final Examination.
- Leeds College of Art School of Architecture : Diploma Examination.
- Liverpool University School of Architecture : Final Examination for Degree of Bachelor of Architecture ; Final Examination for the Diploma of Architecture.
- Manchester University School of Architecture : B.A. Degree with Honours in Architecture Final Examination ; Certificate Final Examination.
- Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture, London, N.7 : Diploma Final Examination.
- Nottingham School of Architecture, College of Arts and Crafts : Diploma Final Examination.
- Regent Street Polytechnic, London, W.1. : Diploma Final Examination of School of Architecture.
- Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen, School of Architecture : Diploma Final Examination.
- Royal Institute of British Architects : Final and Special Final Examinations.
- Sheffield University Department of Architecture : B.A. Degree with Honours in Architecture Final Examination ; Diploma Final Examination.
- Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff : Final Examination for Degree of Bachelor of Architecture ; Diploma Examination.

APPENDIX B.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

Aberdeen : School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College.
 Birmingham : Birmingham School of Architecture.
 Cardiff : The Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College.
 Edinburgh : Edinburgh College of Art.
 Glasgow : Glasgow School of Architecture.
 Leeds : Leeds School of Architecture, Leeds College of Technology.
 Liverpool : Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.
 London : The Architectural Association, London ; The University of London ; The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London ; The Northern Polytechnic, London.
 Manchester : Victoria University.
 Newcastle : School of Architecture, King's College, University of Durham.
 Nottingham : Nottingham School of Architecture.
 Sheffield : The University.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Bristol : Royal West of England Academy.
 Cambridge : The University.
 Dundee : Dundee School of Art.
 Hull : City of Hull College of Art and Crafts.
 Leicester : The College of Arts and Crafts.
 Oxford : City of Oxford School of Arts and Crafts.
 Portsmouth : Southern College of Art (Portsmouth Centre).
 Southend : Municipal College.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE GRANTED PERMISSION TO SUBMIT SCHOOL DRAWINGS INSTEAD OF THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION TESTIMONIES OF STUDY

Brighton : Brighton Municipal School of Art and Technical College.
 Burslem : Burslem School of Art.
 Hastings : Hastings School of Art.
 Plymouth : City of Plymouth School of Art.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS OF ART WITH ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF INTENDING ARCHITECTS

Blackburn : Municipal Technical College and Art School.
 Bolton : Bolton Municipal Technical College and Art School.
 Bournemouth : Bournemouth Municipal College and Art School.
 Bradford : Bradford Technical College and School of Art.
 Burnley : Burnley Municipal Technical College and Art School.
 Canterbury : Canterbury Art School.
 Chelmsford : Mid-Essex Technical College and School of Art.
 Cheltenham : Cheltenham Art School.
 Coventry : Coventry Art School and Technical College.
 Croydon : Croydon School of Art and Crafts.
 Derby : Derby Technical College and Art School.
 Exeter : Royal Albert Memorial School of Art.
 Farnham : Farnham School of Art.
 Gloucester : Gloucester Art School.
 Halifax : Halifax Municipal Technical College and School of Art.
 Huddersfield : Huddersfield Technical College.
 Keighley : Keighley Art School.
 Kidderminster : Kidderminster Art School.
 Kingston-upon-Thames : Kingston-upon-Thames Technical College and Art School.
 Lancaster : Storey Institute Technical College and School of Art.
 Leeds : Leeds College of Technology.
 Liverpool : City of Liverpool Technical College.
 London : Brixton School of Building ; Hammermith School of Building and Arts and Crafts.
 Manchester : Manchester Municipal School of Art and College of Technology.
 Newport : Newport Technical College and Art School.
 Northampton : Northampton School of Art.
 Norwich : Norwich Technical College and School of Arts and Crafts.
 Preston : Harris Institute.
 Reading : The University of Reading School of Art and Building Department.
 Rugby : Rugby College of Technology and Art School.
 Salford : Salford Royal Technical College and Art School.
 Shrewsbury : Shrewsbury Technical College and Art School.
 Southampton : Southampton University College and Art School.

Southport : Victoria School of Art and Technical College.
 Stockport : Stockport School of Art and College for Further Education.
 Sunderland : Sunderland Technical College.
 Swansea : Swansea Technical College and Art School.
 Swindon : Swindon Art School.
 Taunton : Taunton Art School.
 Wakefield : Wakefield School of Arts and Crafts.
 Weston-super-Mare : Weston-super-Mare School of Art and Science.
 Wigan : Wigan Mining and Technical College and Art School.
 Wimbledon : Wimbledon Technical College and Art School.
 Wolverhampton : Wolverhampton Art School and Technical College.
 Worthing : Worthing Art School.
 Belfast : Municipal College of Technology.
 Chesterfield : Chesterfield Art School.
 Dagenham : S.E. Essex Technical College and Art School.
 Eastbourne : Eastbourne School of Art and Crafts.
 Epsom and Ewell : School of Art.
 Hastings : Hastings School of Art.
 Luton : Luton Technical College.
 Mansfield : Mansfield School of Art and Technical College.
 Rochester : Medway School of Art and Technical College.
 St. Albans : St. Albans School of Art.
 Walthamstow : S.E. Essex Technical College and School of Art.

APPENDIX C.

SCHOOLS OR DEPARTMENTS OF TOWN PLANNING RECOGNISED BY THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE FOR EXEMPTION FROM ITS FINAL EXAMINATION

Durham University, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Edinburgh College of Art, Department of Town Planning.
 Leeds College of Art, Department of Town and Country Planning and Housing.
 Liverpool University, Department of Civic Design.
 London University, University College, Department of Town Planning.
 Manchester University, Division of Town and Country Planning.
 Nottingham College of Art and Crafts, Department of Town and Country Planning.
 Regent Street Polytechnic, London, W.1.
 School of Planning and Research for Regional Development, 34, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

APPENDIX D.

NATIONAL CERTIFICATES

Building : Ordinary National Certificate (three years' part-time) ; Higher National Certificate (two further years' part-time) ; Ordinary Diploma (two years' full-time) ; Higher Diploma (one year further full-time) ; (granted by the Ministry of Education in association with the Institute of Builders).
 Civil Engineering : Higher National Certificate (granted by the Ministry of Education in association with the Institution of Civil Engineers).

APPENDIX E.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE, DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, 31, Brechin Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

EXAMINATIONS IN BUILDING SUBJECTS

Carpentry and Joinery ; Woodcutting Machinists' Work ; Brickwork ; Masonry ; Plasterers' Work ; Painters' and Decorators' Work ; Plumbers' Work ; Ship Plumbing, and Marine Sanitary Engineering ; Sanitary and Domestic Engineering in relation to Plumbers' Work ; Builders' Quantities ; Heating and Ventilating Engineering ; Structural Engineering.

APPENDIX F.

INSTITUTIONS GRANTING PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 43, GROSVENOR PLACE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	over 16	Approved general education ; approved course of study or assistant or articulated pupil.
Associate	over 21	Association's or other approved Examinations.
Graduate		Completed articles or four years with a qualified practitioner.
Licentiate	over 25	Approved practice.
Fellow	over 35	Election from Associated ; approved practice.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 29, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	16	Preliminary Examination of Institute or equivalent; articulated pupil or assistant in approved office.
Licentiate		Intermediate Examination of Institute; approved position in the profession.
Associate	over 21	Intermediate and Final Examinations of Institute or equivalent; articulated clerk for three years or assistant for five years or in professional practice as a principal for three years.
Fellow	over 30	Intermediate and Final Examinations of Institute or equivalent; professional practice as principal or assistant for five years.

AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 34, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.7.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	over 16	Engaged in or about to enter approved office or following approved course of study; educational standard approved by the Council.
Licentiate	over 17	Intermediate Examination of Society.
Associate	over 21	Intermediate and Final or Direct Final Examination of Society; practical knowledge of profession for three years.
Member		
Fellow	over 25	Intermediate and Final or Direct Final Examination of Society; three years' practical knowledge as principal or manager or in some other responsible position approved by the Council.

BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF, 48, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student		Part I of Institute's Examination.
Probationer		Part II of Institute's Examination or equivalent.
Licentiate	over 19	Licentiate Examination.
Associate		(a) Licentiate; three years as proprietor, partner or director of a business; Associateship Examination.
		(b) Proprietor, partner or director and specially recommended.
		(c) Licentiate; three years' responsible position in the industry; Associateship Examination.
		(d) Responsible position in the industry, and specially recommended.
		(e) Licentiate; three years' responsible teaching appointment in Building; Associateship Examination.
		(f) Responsible teaching appointment, and specially recommended.
Member		(a) Associate or Licentiate; three years in business as master builder Membership Examination of Institute.
		(b) In business as master builder and specially recommended.

BUILDING SOCIETIES INSTITUTE, 14, PARK STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	over 16	Good general education.
Associate	over 21	Final Examination of Institute; responsible position or other approved qualifications may, in exceptional cases, be accepted in lieu of Institute Examination.
Subscribing Member		Employed by Building Society or engaged in Building Society work, and not eligible to be Associate or Student.
Honorary Member		
Member		
		Director of, Auditor, Solicitor or Surveyor to Building Society, or otherwise specially qualified; not in employment of a Building Society.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF, 12, GREAT GEORGE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	over 17	Approved general education; employed in a branch of the profession or full-time study for the profession.
Probationer		Institution's Examination or equivalent.
Professional Associate		
Fellow	over 35	Institution's Examination or equivalent; five years' responsible experience in profession.
Special Diploma in Town Planning to Corporate Members with three years' specialisation in Town Planning		
Town Planning Joint Examination Board Examination.		
Women Housing Managers' Certificate.		

CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	17-25	Recommended by member or associate member under whom he is training approved general education.
Associate Member	over 25	Associate Membership examination of Institution or approved equivalent; approved practical training, and experience.
Member	over 33	
		Associate Membership qualifications and five years' responsible experience in design or execution of important engineering work; or degree of eminence in profession.

CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, INSTITUTE OF, INCORPORATED, 5, BROUGHTON ROAD, THORNTON HEATH, SURREY.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Diploma Part I	over 23	Examination or approved equivalent.
Diploma Part II	over 28	Supervisory experience as Clerk of Works, Assistant Clerk of Works or Builders' Foreman.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 72-74, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	over 16	Trainee, or taking full instruction at an Engineering or other approved college or technical school; approved examination.
Graduate Associate Member }	over 21	Associate Membership Examination or approved equivalent.
	over 25	Associate Membership Examination or approved equivalent; approved training.
	over 33	Good general and scientific education; responsible position in profession; may have to pass section or sections of approved examination.
Associate	over 33	Responsible position in an expert technical knowledge of related branches of engineering or science.
Member	over 33	Associate Membership qualifications; important responsible position or eminence in profession or a branch of engineering or science closely related technically thereto.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 55, ROMNEY STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.

Status	Age	Qualifications
Student	over 18	Matriculation or other approved qualification.
Associate Associate Member }	over 22	Not a Highway Engineer, but engaged in related profession or industry.
	over 25	Institution's Examination or approved equivalent.
	over 25	Five years' experience in profession; engaged in highway construction and maintenance.
Member	over 27	Hold appointment as Highway Engineer or engaged in work of highway engineering for seven years; Institution's Examination or approved equivalent.
Fellow	over 35	Institution's Examination or approved equivalent; considerable experience and eminence in profession.

HOUSING, INSTITUTE OF (INCORPORATED), 359, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Status	Qualifications
Student	Institute's Examinations.
Associate	Institute's Examinations.
Fellow	Institute's Examinations.

LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, 329, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

Status	Qualifications
Associate	Pupil of land agent who is Fellow or Qualified Associate of the Society, or so qualified; or person qualified for election as Fellow or Qualified Associate except that he has not passed examination.
Pupil	Student of land agency with Fellow or Qualified Associate or equivalent; no responsible position.
Qualified Associate }	(a) Qualified Associate of the Society, and by profession either a manager of a landed estate, a sub-agent or an assistant.
	(b) Land agent and genuine manager of a landed estate, prescribed examination, two years' practical experience, not eligible for election as Fellow.
	(c) Sub-agent, prescribed examination, and two years' practical experience.
	(d) Assistant to land agent who is Fellow or Qualified Associate or so qualified, prescribed examination, and two years' practical experience.
Fellow	(a) Fellow of Society, and by profession a manager of a landed estate.
	(b) Land agent and manager of a landed estate, managing estate of 2,000 acres, five years' responsible experience, prescribed examination.
	(c) Land agent and manager of landed estate, five years' management of 2,000 acre estate, prescribed examination.
	(d) Qualified member of another approved Society which has become amalgamated with the Society; fulfilled conditions entitling to Fellowship.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTE OF, 12, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Status	Qualifications
Associate	School Certificate or equivalent standard of general education; one year's practical experience; Institute's Examination.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 84, ECCLESTON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	over 17	Passed Engineering Common Preliminary Examination or approved equivalent; regular course of training as an articled pupil, indentured apprentice, engineering learner or graduate assistant; or, having undergone such training, holds appointment with local authority or public authority as engineering or surveying assistant or resident engineer or technical officer on engineering or surveying works; or student at university working for degree in Municipal or Civil Engineering.
Associate	over 23	Engaged in teaching of municipal engineering or allied subjects or otherwise qualified to confer in advancement of professional knowledge; hold approved degree or qualification.
Associate Member	over 23	Hold in service of a local or public authority appointment as engineering or surveying assistant or resident engineer or technical officer on engineering or surveying works; Institution's Testamur Examination or County and Highway Engineering Examination or approved equivalent.
Member	over 30	Institution's Testamur Examination or County and Highway Engineering Examination or approved equivalent; hold appointment with local or public authority as engineer and/or surveyor at head of department (for one year), deputy engineer and/or surveyor in control of technical staff (for two years), principal or chief technical assistant in control of technical staff (for three years), divisional or district engineer or surveyor in charge of works in a main division of a county or county borough (for three years), or other technical officer of equivalent experience and responsibility (for two years).
Honorary Member		Eminent scientific position or acquisitions.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Probationer		School Certificate or equivalent; knowledge of drawing.
Student	over 19	Intermediate Examination of R.I.B.A. or approved equivalent.
Associate	over 21	Final Examination of R.I.B.A. or approved equivalent; one year's practical experience in architect's office or on a building.
Licentiate	over 30	On Register of Registered Architects; five years' practice as principal or ten years' practice or study of architecture.
Fellow	over 30	Associate: seven years' practice as principal. Licentiate: seven years' practice as principal, samples of working drawings and photographs, examination.
Distinction in Town Planning Diploma in Town Planning Examination for office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities		Fellow, Associate or Licentiate; applications considered upon nomination of three members of the R.I.B.A. Fellow, Associate or Licentiate; Final Examination of Town Planning Joint Examination Board.

SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 118, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	over 18	Institution's Examination or equivalent; engaged in sanitary engineering work or articulated to a sanitary engineer.
Associate Member	over 21	Good education; practice as sanitary engineer or in allied work.
Member	over 25 (or 21)	Institution's Examination or equivalent; good general education; approved training as sanitary engineer; two years' experience.
Member	over 35 (or 30 if passed recognised examination)	Nominated by two corporate members; good education; approved training as sanitary engineer; five years' responsible experience.
Fellow	over 36	Member for one year; outstanding merit in profession.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 11, UPPER BELGRAVE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	17 to 25	Studying or intending to study profession of structural engineering; preliminary or other approved examination.
Graduate	21 to 30	Studying or intending to study profession of structural engineering; Institution's Graduateship examination or approved equivalent.
Associate Member	over 25	Qualified structural engineer; regular training and practical experience in structural engineering; Institution's Associate Membership Examination.
Associate	over 30	Member of profession allied or kindred to structural engineering; or position of responsibility in connection with structural engineering; professional standing equivalent to that of Member.
Member	over 30	Engaged in profession of structural engineering, and Associate Membership examination; five years' responsible experience in important structural engineering work.
Member	over 35	Engaged in profession of structural engineering; 15 years' responsible experience; eminence in profession.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 18, ASHLEY PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	18	Approved general education.
Associate Member } Member	23	Final Examination of Joint Examination Board ; approved practical experience in town planning.
Legal Associate Member } Member	30 23	Associate Member of Institute ; approved practical experience. Legal Associate Membership Examination ; qualified legal practitioner, town clerk, etc., or chief assistant to a Legal Member of the Institute, or a responsible assistant to town clerk, etc., working in connection with a planning scheme.
Legal Member } Member	30	Qualified legal practitioner ; practical experience in connection with town planning schemes ; Legal Associate Membership Examination of Institute.

WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, PARLIAMENT MANSIONS, ABBEY ORCHARD STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.

<i>Status</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Student	over 18	Student of Institution of Civil Engineers.
Associate (temporarily closed)	over 40	Responsible position in Water Works.
Professional Associate } Associate	over 40	Eminence in profession ; special knowledge or experience.
Associate Member } Member	over 25	Corporate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers ; passed Hydraulics section of Associate Membership Examination of Institution of Civil Engineers ; responsible position in water engineering.
Member	over 33	Corporate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers ; either Associate Member of Institution of Water Engineers or equivalent qualifications ; important position of independent responsibility in water works.
	over 45	Suitable education as civil engineer ; 15 years' employment in responsible position ; eminence in profession of water engineering.

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32, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 8411.

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Information Officer : E. Mosbacher

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H. E. C. Gatliff, Hopewell House, 173, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2. Telephone : Leeds 30837.

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Brigadier R. Peters, C.B.E., 3 and 5, Woodlands Road, Bristol, 8. Telephone : Bristol 36801.

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D. Trevor-Williams, 66, Park Place, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Telephone : Cardiff 8470/1.

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A. P. Hughes-Gibb, O.B.E., 24, Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Telephone : Tunbridge Wells 3237.

Ministry of Works

Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E.1. Telephone : Reliance 7611.

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Chief Engineer : A. G. Ramsey, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. (Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Victoria 4422)

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Director-General of Building Materials : Eric A. Seal

SCOTTISH BRANCH OFFICE

122, George Street, Edinburgh. Telephone : Edinburgh 23053.

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SOUTH WESTERN REGION : 5/6, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol, 6. Telephone : Bristol 36841.

MIDLAND REGION : Somerset House, 37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. Telephone : Birmingham Midland 6561.

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<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration and Minister of Industry and Employment</i>	The Hon. T. Playford
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Minister of Mines</i>	The Hon. A. L. McEwin, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation</i>	The Hon. C. S. Hincks
<i>Minister of Works, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Local Government</i>	The Hon. M. McIntosh
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests</i>	The Hon. Sir George F. Jenkins

Tasmania

Governor : H. E. Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, K.C.B., D.S.O.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT-GENERAL

Australia House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 9471

Agent-General : Sir Claude James

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA

Hobart, Tasmania

<i>Premier and Treasurer and Minister administering Hydro-Electric Commission Act</i>	The Hon. R. Cosgrove
<i>Minister for Lands and Works</i>	The Hon. E. Brooker
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Health</i>	The Hon. A. J. White
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries</i>	The Hon. J. L. Madden
<i>Minister for Education, Minister for Transport and Minister controlling Tourist and Immigration Department</i>	The Hon. E. R. A. Howroyd

Honorary Ministers :

<i>Minister for Forests</i>	The Hon. R. L. Worsely, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Housing</i>	The Hon. E. E. Reece

Victoria

Governor : H. E. Major-General Sir Winston Joseph Dugan, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT-GENERAL

Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 2656

Agent-General : N. A. Martin

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA

<i>Premier and Treasurer</i>	The Hon. John Cain
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i>	The Hon. W. G. McKenzie

<i>Minister of Health, Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests</i>	The Hon. W. P. Barry
<i>Minister of Transport, Minister of State Development and Decentralisation and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i>	The Hon. C. P. Stoneham
<i>President of Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Water Supply</i>	The Hon. L. W. Galvin
<i>Minister of Labour and Minister of Employment Commissioner of Public Works, Minister i/c Electrical Undertakings and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works</i>	The Hon. P. J. Clarey, M.L.C.
	The Hon. P. J. Kennelly, M.L.C.

Western Australia

Governor : H. E. The Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT-GENERAL

Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Telephone : Temple Bar 8601

Agent-General : The Hon. Michael Francis Troy

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Perth, Western Australia

<i>Premier and Treasurer</i>	The Hon. F. J. S. Wise
<i>Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Industrial Development</i>	The Hon. A. R. G. Hawke
<i>Minister for Lands and Labour</i>	The Hon. A. H. Panton
<i>Minister for Justice and Health</i>	The Hon. E. Nulsen
<i>Minister for the North-West and Minister for Forests</i>	The Hon. A. M. M. Coverley
<i>Minister for Education, Agriculture and Social Services</i>	The Hon. J. T. Tonkin
<i>Minister for Mines, Railways and Transport</i>	The Hon. W. M. Marshall

Canada

Governor-General : H. E. Field-Marshal The Right Hon. Viscount Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
Telephone : Whitehall 9741

High Commissioner : Norman A. Robertson

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council</i>	The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.
<i>Minister of Veterans' Affairs</i>	The Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, K.C.
<i>Minister of Reconstruction and Supply</i>	The Hon. C. D. Howe
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i>	The Hon. J. G. Gardiner
<i>Minister of Labour</i>	The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell
<i>Minister of Public Works</i>	The Hon. Alphonse Fournier, K.C.
<i>Minister of National Health and Welfare</i>	The Hon. Paul J. J. Martin, K.C.
<i>Minister of Mines and Resources (including Immigration)</i>	The Hon. James A. Glen, K.C.
<i>Minister of Transport</i>	The Hon. Lionel Chevri�er, K.C.

India

(Note.—Owing to the granting of Dominion Status, Indian affairs are, at the time of going to press, in a state of flux. Complete information is not available and some changes in the directory given below are anticipated).

Governor-General : H.E. Rear-Admiral The Right Hon. Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 8484

High Commissioner : M. K. Vellodi, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Acting)

Governor-General—Pakistan : Mohammed Ali Jinnah (as from 15th August, 1947)

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

New Delhi

Secretary for Labour The Hon. S. Lall, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Department The Hon. A. E. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
I.C.S.

Secretary for Industries and Supply Sir Arthur Waugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
I.C.S.

New Zealand

Governor-General : H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, C.V., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., etc.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 3241

High Commissioner : The Right Hon. W. J. Jordan, P.C.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT

Wellington, N.Z.

Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C., C.H.

Minister of Internal Affairs The Hon. W. Parry

Minister of Mines, Labour and Employment The Hon. A. McLagan

Minister of Works and Minister i/c State

Hydro-Electrical Development The Hon. R. Semple

Minister of Lands, Rehabilitation and Com-

missioner of State Forests The Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing The Hon. E. Cullen

South Africa

Governor-General : H. E. The Right Hon. G. B. van Zyl

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 4488

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria, South Africa

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defence Field-Marshal The Right Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., K.C., D.T.D.,
M.P.

Minister of Justice and Welfare The Hon. H. G. Lawrence, K.C., M.P.

Minister of Labour Dr. The Hon. C. F. Steyn, K.C., M.P.

Minister of Lands Senator The Hon. A. M. Conroy

<i>Minister of Native Affairs</i>	Major The Hon. P. V. G. van der Byl, M.C., M.P.
<i>Minister of the Interior</i>	Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson
<i>Minister of Health</i>	Dr. The Hon. H. Gluckman, M.P.
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Forestry</i>	The Hon. J. G. N. Strauss, K.C., M.P.
<i>Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs</i>	The Hon. J. W. Mushet, M.P.
<i>Minister of Economic Development and Minister of Mines</i>	The Hon. S. F. Waterson, M.P.

Southern Rhodesia

Governor : Major-General Sir John Kennedy, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Rhodesia House, 429, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 1133

High Commissioner : K. M. Goodenough, M.C.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i>	The Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.H., F.R.C.S., M.P.
<i>Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs</i>	The Hon. T. H. W. Beadle, K.C., O.B.E., M.P.
<i>Minister of Mines and Public Works</i>	The Hon. G. A. Davenport, M.P.
<i>Town Planning Officer</i>	P. M. Aldred, A.M.T.P.I., Dip.T.P.

United States of America

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY : OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Social Security Building, Fourth Street, and
Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Republic 7500, Extension 71346

Administrator : Raymond M. Foley

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Federal Housing Administration Building, Vermont Avenue, and K Street,
Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Executive 4160, Information Branches 2907 and 2918

Commissioner : Raymond M. Foley

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

1201, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Executive 4160, Information Branch 2251

Commissioner : Dillon S. Myer

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Federal Works Building, F. Street bet. 18th and 19th, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Executive 4900

Administrator : Major-General Philip B. Fleming

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Works Building, F. Street bet. 18th and 19th, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Executive 4900

Commissioner of Public Buildings : W. E. Reynolds

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Works Building, F. Street bet. 18th and 19th, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Telephone : Executive 4950

Commissioner : Thomas H. MacDonald

Statements of Government and Public Bodies

Ministry of Town and Country Planning

32, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 8411.

Minister : The Right Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P.



THE Town and Country Planning Act 1947 is a landmark in the history of planning. It disposes of the vexed problem of Compensation and Betterment and substitutes a positive system of planning for the negative and restrictive machinery of past Acts.

Such projects as the reconstruction and redevelopment of our old towns, the preservation of Green Belts, the provision of open spaces in overcrowded areas, the allocation of land for new houses, factories, etc., *in the right place*, as exemplified in the Abercrombie plans for London and similar plans for other cities, have been impossible in the past because of: The inflated compensation payable to landowners by local authorities; and an excessively static and rigid planning system which laid undue emphasis on local at the expense of regional and national needs.

The Act distinguishes two elements in the value of land: Its value for the purpose for which it is being used, *e.g.*, farmland, houses or shops (this is its "existing use" value); and its value for a potentially more profitable use, *e.g.*, development of farmland as a building estate, or replacement of houses by shops and cinemas (this is its "development" value).

The Act deprives landowners of the development value of their land and leaves them with its existing use value. Where building or rebuilding increases the value of the land above its existing use value, the resulting "betterment" will, in future, be collected by the State instead of by the landowner, whose opportunity for profit was often created not by his own activities, but by the growth of the community. The Act sets up a Central Land Board which will replace landowners as the collectors of the increment in land value.

The Government takes the view that owners who lose development value as a result of the passing of the Act are not on that account entitled as of right to compensation. They recognise, however, that if no payments were made hardship would be caused in many cases and they have decided, therefore, that a capital sum should be made available out of which payments may be made to landowners. The Act fixed this sum at £300,000,000 to cover England, Wales and Scotland. The method of distribution will be decided later by the Treasury, subject to affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Thus the Act does not nationalise the land but deprives landowners of the right to build on their land unless such building is in accordance with proper planning requirements and, by creating a right to impose a development charge when permission to build is granted, it deprives the landowners of future unearned increment in land values.

Under the Act local planning authorities will have to submit development plans within three years. The Act, unlike previous Acts, requires these plans to be reviewed at least every five years. Continuous adaptation to changing conditions is thus assured.

County councils are for the first time given direct planning powers, so that the requirements of town and country will be co-ordinated over a wider area than in the past. County councils and county boroughs will prepare the plans but local councils will have to be fully consulted and the carrying out of the plan, including the putting up of buildings, whether by private or public enterprise, will remain their responsibility.

Where regional planning needs overlap county boundaries, counties and county boroughs will be able to join together in joint planning boards. Co-ordination at national level will be the responsibility of the Minister.

The Act provides full powers for public purchase of land required for the carrying out of a plan and provides an Exchequer Grant to local authorities in respect of : Loss on redevelopment operations ; compulsory purchase, where they reduce the value of the land they buy by putting to a less profitable use ; payments to a landowner if the value of his land is reduced below existing use value.

All purchase of land for public use (whether by Government Departments, local authorities or statutory undertakings) will be at existing use value.

Powers already exercised by local authorities under the 1944 Act for dealing with blitzed areas are extended to any land wanted for development or redevelopment for a ten-year building programme, whether by public or private enterprise, which the plan will indicate. This programme of development will be extended when the plans are reviewed every five years or less, and can thus always be kept from five to ten years ahead.

The Act also provides powers :

1. To control outdoor advertisements. Regulations will be made to establish a national code of control for outdoor advertisements.
2. To ensure the preservation of trees in the interests of amenity and the preservation of historic buildings. The powers here are on the same lines as those existing hitherto.

In 1946 the New Towns Act was passed, setting up the machinery by which new towns can be established as an important though partial solution of the urban overspill problem. New Towns so far projected are Stevenage, Crawley-Three Bridges, Hemel Hempstead, Harlow and Aycliffe (Durham).

They will set a standard of planning and living conditions which will be a pattern for the rest of the country to follow.

Ministry of Works

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

Minister : The Right Hon. C. W. Key, M.P.

Telephone :

Reliance 7611.

THE Ministry of Works has the following functions :

1. Providing and maintaining buildings used in the public service (e.g., Government offices and factories and stores, research stations, Royal

Palaces and official residences, embassies overseas, etc.) ; acquiring, managing and disposing of land and premises, acting as estate agents for the Government service, and paying compensation for the use of premises (such as hotels), land etc. ; buying, storing and supplying furniture, consumable stores, etc. (other than stationery) for the public service ; managing and maintaining the Royal Parks ; advising on the restoration, caring for and managing many ancient monuments and historic buildings.

2. Planning and programming building and civil engineering ; allocating the available supply of labour for the building, civil engineering, and building materials industries, organising the scheme for registering and training building trade apprentices, advising on payment by results schemes and on output, etc. ; controlling by licensing the amount and use of labour and materials in civil building (other than new houses) ; assisting the production and distribution of building materials and controlling the prices thereof.

3. Carrying out research and development in building and civil engineering, and encouraging standardisation of products and organising, with the industries, the production of Codes of Practice on building and civil engineering.

Ministry of Health

Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 4300.

Minister : The Right Hon. Aneurin Bevan, P.C., M.P.

THE Ministry of Health is responsible for the general supervision of all matters relating to public health, including not only public health and sanitary services in the ordinary sense of the terms, but also housing and public assistance. The Ministry is also concerned with rating and valuation, certain aspects of the law of building, the audit of local authorities' accounts, and wide general and financial aspects of Local Government. Most of the services for which the Ministry is responsible are operated by local authorities.

The Minister has no jurisdiction in Scotland or Northern Ireland. In Wales, many of his functions are exercised through the Welsh Board of Health, with headquarters at Cardiff.

Protective services include supervision of the purity of food, drugs and therapeutic substances ; water supply ; sewerage and sewage disposal ; refuse disposal ; the provision of burial grounds and open spaces ; and the enforcement of building and other by-laws.

Of important measures in post-war reconstruction with which the Ministry is concerned, a number of Housing Acts have received the Royal Assent ; the Water Act was passed in 1945 ; and the Local Government Boundary Commission, set up in October 1945, published its first report in April 1947 (see section *Officially Appointed Committees*).

HOUSING

The Ministry of Health administers the Housing Acts, which give local authorities very wide powers and duties in the housing field.

These include not only powers to build houses but also to undertake slum clearance, mitigate overcrowding and to see that landlords and owners keep their property in habitable repair. The acute shortage of housing accommodation which has resulted from the war has made housing the most important of the Ministry's functions and necessitated concentrating the efforts of local authorities on the provision of new housing accommodation.

Houses are provided by local authorities with Government subsidy and the authorities' proposals are subject to Government approval. Approval to sites on planning grounds is given by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and all house-plans, etc., require the approval of the Ministry of Health. Certain definite standards of size, design and equipment are insisted upon. In order to eliminate delay in giving approval to local authorities' proposals the Housing Division of the Ministry has recently been reorganised by the devolution of responsibility for day-to-day liaison with local authorities to a number of "Principal Housing Officers", one of whom is stationed at the Headquarters of each of the old Civil Defence Regions throughout the country. Reference by them to Headquarters is necessary only in exceptional cases.

At Whitehall measures are taken on a national scale to facilitate the housing programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Works, which is responsible for the supply of materials, the Ministry of Supply which is responsible for equipment and components, and the Ministry of Labour.

A Progress Report on the Housing Programme is presented by the Minister of Health to Parliament at regular intervals.

Recent Housing legislation includes :

1. The Building Materials and Housing Act 1945, to make financial provision for bulk purchase by the Government of housing materials and components including complete prefabricated houses. The Act also contains a Clause providing that the power which local authorities have under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to advance money to people wishing to buy their houses or to build a house to live in, shall extend to houses up to a value of £1,500. Previously power was limited to houses valued at not more than £800.

2. The Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, to simplify the procedure whereby local authorities can acquire land compulsorily for public purposes.

3. The Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill which fixes *inter alia* the amount of the Exchequer subsidies payable to local authorities in respect of new houses built by them.

The following Defence Regulations have also been made in connection with housing :

1. Defence Regulation 68CA, which prohibits the use of housing accommodation (which has been used for non-residential purposes) except with the consent of the Housing Authority or of the Minister of Health on appeal.

2. Defence Regulation 68CB, which provides for the waiving of any by-laws or other provisions which would prevent home sharing in respect of accommodation registered with the local authority, in

response to the Minister of Health's appeal to householders to share their houses.

Power has also been delegated to local authorities to requisition empty houses, subject to certain conditions, for the inadequately housed, under Defence Regulation 51.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

55, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 3400.

Minister : The Right Hon. Tom Williams, P.C., M.P.

THE Agriculture Bill, which received the Royal Assent in 1947, implements the Government's policy of providing guaranteed prices and assured markets for the principal agricultural produces, and contains provisions to give the efficient farmer greater security of tenure. Every farmer is required to maintain his holding at a reasonable standard of efficient production having regard to character and situation, and every landowner to maintain his estate in a condition reasonably adequate to enable the occupier to maintain an efficient standard of production. Provision is made to deal with those who fail to fulfil the accepted obligations, and powers of dispossession may be applied where directions are ineffective.

County Agricultural Executive Committees will be constituted on much the same lines as the interim Committees appointed at the end of the war. Practically all the important functions of the Minister under the Act will be exercised through these Committees, and their local knowledge and practical experience will inform the actions of the Minister. There will be an independent court of appeal, in the form of Agricultural Land Tribunals, consisting of an independent legal chairman, a farmer and a landowner, assisted by two independent assessors with professional qualifications ; their decisions will be final and binding on the Minister.

The Act also includes : A new smallholding policy which will help to make agriculture a more attractive career to the worker ; power to control the splitting up of farms into uneconomic sub-divisions ; continuance for a limited period of the powers to make grants for land drainage and water supply.

The Minister is enabled to acquire land compulsorily where it is necessary to secure full and efficient use, for example in cases where the size of the problem is too great for private enterprise.

The various provisions of the Act will be brought into operation by Orders in Council.

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE. The Land Commissioner Service and the Rural Land Utilisation Organisation are now being amalgamated to form a comprehensive Agricultural Land Service which will be concerned, in the main, with work in connection with the acquisition and management of agricultural land ; advice on estate management ; measures under the Act to ensure good estate management and good husbandry ; advice on the agricultural aspects of town and country

planning and on the release of agricultural land for non-agricultural development, including afforestation ; the provision and management of smallholdings by smallholdings authorities ; the provision of allotments by local authorities ; and other duties, including schemes for farm water supplies and field drainage, assessment of compensation, etc. Some of these duties will be carried out through or in association with the County Agricultural Executive Committees, and in order to assist them on estate management problems an officer of the Agricultural Land Service will be attached to each Committee.

The Service will be organised on a Regional basis, each region being in charge of a Regional Agricultural Land Commissioner, who will be assisted by a number of Agricultural Land Commissioners, each of whom will be responsible for a district comprising two or three counties.

HOUSING AND AMENITIES. Agriculture's regular labour force can be satisfactorily increased only by improving conditions for farm workers—the provision of decent houses with modern amenities in rural areas, water supplies and up-to-date sanitation, electricity and gas supplies. It is hoped to raise the whole tenor of social life in villages and hamlets so that those who live and work in the country-side can enjoy opportunities for recreation and education similar to those available in the towns. The Ministry of Agriculture has organised training schemes for the benefit of ex-service men and women and made arrangements for placing trainees on farms and market gardens.

Ministry of Education

Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Sloane 4522.

Minister : The Right Hon. George Tomlinson, M.P.

THE two main building tasks in the immediate future in the field of education are to provide accommodation for : (i) The increased number of pupils resulting from the raising of the school leaving age to 15 ; and (ii) for children in the new housing estates. In the first case the work is being carried out mainly in Ministry of Works standard hutting, but in addition to this about £8½ million worth of permanent building has to be done by the end of 1948 to complete the programme. For new housing estates local Education Authorities have estimated that new schools at a total cost of about £11½ million will have to be built in 1947 or early in 1948.

Apart from these two tasks the main emphasis is on the development and improvement of the school meals service, so that school dinners may be provided free of charge as soon as is practicable as part of the Family Allowance Scheme.

In addition, there are numerous urgent requirements which cannot be postponed in spite of the national shortage of building labour and materials. Existing standards must be maintained : this involves, for example, the repair of war damage and the remedying of the worst cases of overcrowding. Teachers' training colleges have to be extended so

that more students can be trained to maintain the larger teacher force needed as a result of the raising of the school age. More space is needed at technical colleges for new classes and for apprentices whose employers are increasingly anxious to release them for part-time education as a contribution to their training. Accommodation has to be supplied in order to make good some of the worst gaps in the provision for children who are mentally or physically handicapped.

A report which may have an important influence on school building is expected about the end of the year from the Technical Working Party on School Construction which was set up by Miss Ellen Wilkinson in November 1946. This Working Party which, apart from officers of the Ministry of Education, consists of representatives of the County Architects Society, the R.I.B.A., the Association of Education Committees, the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Works, is studying the detailed application of standardisation to school design and construction; its appointment was prompted by the recommendations in *Standard Construction for Schools*, published by the Ministry of Works as No. 2 in the series *Post War Building Studies*.

Ministry of Labour and National Service

8, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 6200.

Minister : The Right Hon. G. A. Isaacs, M.P.

LABOUR SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. The Ministry is responsible for labour supply for the building and civil engineering industries, the building material and electrical contracting industries. It has constant liaison with the various Government departments concerned, *viz.* Ministry of Works, Ministry of Health, and the Board of Trade, relating to the national building programme. The aim of the Ministry is to build up the labour force and to maintain balance of the several parts of this force to enable the Government's building programme to be carried out.

The Ministry is also represented on the Housing Production Executive Committee which co-ordinates the work of the various departments interested in the Government's housing programme, and on the Headquarters Building Committee—the central executive for planning the Government priorities in the use of building labour and materials. Other Committees with which the Ministry is associated are the Building and Civil Engineering Joint Committee, London Housing Committee and the Power Station Committee.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT. The supply of building craftsmen and civil engineers through the normal method of recruitment falls short of the requirements of the building industry and the Ministry is therefore charged with the responsibility of operating special schemes of training adults to fill the gaps. To this end, Training Centres have been opened throughout the country which cover most industries where intensive courses of instruction are provided. Already some 37,300 have been trained and supplied as improvers to the industries under review.

Ministry of Supply

Shell Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Gerrard 6933.

Minister : The Right Hon. John Wilmot, J.P., M.P.

THE present Ministry of Supply is an amalgamation of the two former Ministries (of Supply and Aircraft Production) originally set up to produce materials of war.

Certain functions of the Ministry come within the scope of this book. It is responsible for the supply and in many cases the design of a large range of stores used by the Government for which concentration of purchasing arrangements is deemed advantageous. At present, this includes the production of housing fitments for the temporary housing programme and the production of the aluminium house. It has recently been made responsible for the production of mining machinery, heavy electrical plant and coal/oil conversion for the railways.

The Ministry has the primary responsibility for the engineering industry and for the metal industries including iron and steel. Because of this responsibility the Ministry operates the Metals Control which regulates the import and export, distribution and price of metals, and also engages in bulk purchasing and selling. It is responsible for research into and development and production of atomic energy.

There are 11 Regional Controllers who are representative, in their respective regions, of the Ministry.

Ministry of Transport

Berkeley Square House, W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 7711.

Minister : The Right Hon. Alfred Barnes, M.P.

THE Ministry of Transport was established under the provisions of the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, for the purpose of improving the means of, and facilities for, locomotion and transport. The Act transferred to the Ministry the powers and duties formerly exercised by other Government Departments in relation to (a) railways; (b) light railways; (c) tramways; (d) canals, waterways and inland navigations; (e) roads, bridges and ferries, and vehicles and traffic thereon; (f) harbours, docks and piers. In order to secure further co-ordination in the recent war it was decided to merge the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Transport, and this was made effective on 9th May, 1941, when the Ministry of War Transport was created.

In addition, the Ministry is responsible for carrying out the Government's policy in shipping matters generally, for the administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and for carrying out agreement for the use of British, Allied and Neutral ships, also requisitioning, chartering, operating and disposing of ships required for Government use.

The Ministry of War Transport (Dissolution) Order 1946 made under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act 1946 dissolved the Ministry of War Transport and transferred all the functions of the Minister of War Transport to the Minister of Transport with effect from 1st April, 1946.

Board of Trade

Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 5140.

President : The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.

AS soon as the war came to an end, one of the main tasks of the Board of Trade became the reconversion of industry from wartime to peacetime production. The function of the Department is to do everything within its powers to assist industry to achieve maximum production, both for home and export markets.

The Board of Trade is responsible for industries employing approximately 2½ million people ; broadly, these produce consumer goods and exclude agriculture, food and heavy engineering industries. One immediate object of the reconversion programme is the derequisitioning of factory and storage space which had been taken over by the Government during the war, so that it can be made available to industrialists. Another task is the administration of the Distribution of Industry Act which provides for the encouragement of a variety of industries in specified Development Areas.

In order that these problems should be handled with full local knowledge, Board of Trade Regional Offices have been set up in 13 areas, and a regional organisation co-ordinates industrial information from the various interested Government departments to provide a complete advice service for industrialists.

To ensure that labour and raw materials are fairly divided among industries, and that particular assistance is given where it is most needed, the tripartite Working Party system has been evolved ; the reports of the Working Parties give a picture of the industrial needs of the country, and of the problems and possibilities that face individual industries in reconversion from war to peace.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.)

Park House, 24, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.7.

Tel.: Kensington 9022.

Responsible Minister : The Lord President of the Council

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) was established in 1916. Its responsible minister, the Lord President, is advised by an Advisory Council composed of eminent scientists and industrialists, who report and recommend upon proposals (i) for instituting specific researches ; (ii) for establishing or developing special institutions or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries or trades ; (iii) for the establishment and award of research studentships and fellowships. Other Government departments appoint assessors to the Council.

SCOPE AND FUNCTIONS

With the exceptions of medicine and agriculture, which are dealt with by the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council

respectively, for which also the Lord President is responsible, the D.S.I.R. embraces in its scope all branches of natural science and their application to industrial processes, including the storage and processing of foodstuffs and the utilisation of timber. Within its scope the Department's activities are broadly as follows : (1) Research in the national interest for the benefit of the community and to meet the requirements of the Government ; (2) the encouragement of industrial research and the application of scientific knowledge in industry ; (3) the encouragement, as a main source of new knowledge, of fundamental research at the universities and elsewhere and the maintenance of an adequate supply of trained research workers for laboratories of all kinds.

NATIONAL RESEARCH. To discharge the first of these functions the Department maintains ten establishments under its own control and financed from its own vote. The largest of these is the National Physical Laboratory largely concerned with research into methods of measurement upon which apparatus for research purposes and for the control of industrial processes must ultimately be based. The National Physical Laboratory has Divisions devoted to aerodynamics, electricity, engineering, light, mathematics, metallurgy, metrology, physics, radio, and ship-design.

The D.S.I.R. is also responsible for the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology. The work of the Survey covers the scientific study of the geology of this country. Its advice is in continual demand by Government and industry on such problems as the distribution of mineral deposits of all kinds and of underground water. The Survey is almost invariably consulted before any important civil engineering work of any kind is begun. Other establishments of the Department deal with building ; the prevention of fires ; fuel, particularly coal, including the scientific survey of the national coal resources conducted at nine laboratories in the various coalfields, with headquarters at the Fuel Research Station at Greenwich ; the utilisation of timber ; road research ; the treatment of water and trade effluents and the prevention of the attack on stored produce by insects. The transport and storage of foodstuffs are dealt with in three laboratories, *viz.* the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge ; the Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, which is devoted to fish ; and the Ditton Laboratory, East Malling, devoted to the large-scale storage of fruit. The D.S.I.R. also maintains a Chemical Research Laboratory.

Collaboration between D.S.I.R. and the executive departments of State has become steadily closer and the provision of scientific knowledge upon which policy can be based has assumed continually increasing importance. The task of carrying out research to provide this knowledge is largely that of the D.S.I.R. establishments which co-operate closely, for example, with the Ministry of Works on building research and the Ministry of Fuel and Power on fuel research.

Most of the Department's organisations are under separate Directors of Research who are in turn advised by Boards and Committees appointed by the Lord President and which, like the Advisory Council, are composed of independent scientists and industrialists with assessors appointed by the appropriate Government departments.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH. In meeting its second objective D.S.I.R. has encouraged industrial research in many ways, but the chief means adopted has been the institution of co-operative research associations. These are autonomous bodies formed to serve the needs of particular industries, financed by the industries themselves, but assisted by grants from the Department related in amount to the sums raised by industry.

There are at present Research Associations serving the following industries : Iron and steel ; non-ferrous metals ; cast iron ; coal, gas and coke ; electricity ; cotton ; silk ; rayon ; wool ; linen ; jute ; leather ; boots and shoes ; cocoa, chocolate and confectionery ; flour-milling ; food-processing ; motor industry ; internal combustion engines ; laundry ; paint and varnish ; pottery ; refractories ; scientific instruments ; ship-building ; printing and paper ; rubber ; welding ; production engineering.

Negotiations are going on for the formation of several other associations.

RELATIONS WITH UNIVERSITIES

Turning to the relation of the Department to the universities, it should be noted that the responsibility for general provision for university research is not that of the Department but of the University Grants Committee. The Department, however, makes grants to individual workers at the universities and similar institutions. Such assistance normally takes the form of provision for the employment of research assistants or for the acquisition of special apparatus. The main criterion for the grants is the "timeliness and promise" of the work proposed. On the recommendation of its Boards and Committees the Department also makes arrangements for work on specific items to be carried out on their behalf extramurally at the universities.

The D.S.I.R. is also brought into close contact with the universities in a scheme for maintenance allowances for post-graduate students, which allows them to be trained as research workers. Under this scheme young post-graduate students work under the direction of a supervisor for perhaps two years on a problem usually selected by him. The object is not to turn out specialists, but to turn out trainees with an understanding of the scientific method of attack and with the confidence necessary for successful research work.

INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

Information in the possession of the Department and its advice have always been freely available to inquirers. To extend this service the headquarters of the Department have been strengthened by the setting up of an Intelligence Division, with the specific task of assisting inquirers with advice on the best means of dealing with their research problems. The object is not so much the provision of technical answers to inquiries, as the direction of inquirers to appropriate persons or organisations if reference to scientific literature is not sufficient. Thus the Division will direct inquirers to the establishments of the D.S.I.R., research associations, university workers or on occasion to industrial firms. In those cases where private consultants are able to be of assistance it will direct inquirers to suitable private consultants on the advice of the appropriate professional institutions. The Division also co-operates with other infor-

mation and intelligence divisions set up by industries, chambers of commerce and other industrial organisations.

The Division is also responsible for the extension of the publicity services of the Department which, in addition to the publication and dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, will include publicity of a more popular kind in the press and by broadcasts. A series of films and exhibitions are being planned.

OVERSEAS LIAISON

An Overseas Liaison Division has been set up, to which have been allocated various responsibilities in the field of scientific liaison with the Dominions and foreign countries, transferred to the Department on the ending of the wartime Ministry of Production. The Division is responsible for administration, on behalf of U.K. Departments, of the U.K. Scientific Mission in the British Commonwealth Scientific Office, North America, in Washington, and for similar Offices which it may be decided to set up from time to time, *e.g.* in London and elsewhere, as recommended by the Royal Society's and Official Scientific Conferences in 1946.

FUTURE PLANS

A survey by the Directors of Research and their respective Boards to consider how their work should be adapted and reorientated to meet post-war needs has been completed. Considerable expansion of the programmes of the Building, Fuel and Chemical Research Stations in particular is proposed. In 1946 a new Division was established in conjunction with the Fire Offices' Committee for Fire Research, and a Fire Research Station is to be established as soon as possible.

Future plans also include the establishment of new stations for research in Mechanical Engineering, Hydraulics, and Radio.

Building Research Station

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)
Bucknalls Lane, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts.
Director : F. M. Lea, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Telephone : Garston 2246.

THE Building Research Station was established in 1921. Its origin can be traced to the Housing (Building Construction) Committee (the Tudor Walters Committee) set up by the Local Government Board during the war of 1914-18 to consider problems of post-war housing. At the instance of that Committee, certain investigations on building materials were undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who appointed for that purpose a Building Materials Research Committee. This Committee was disbanded in 1920, and following a suggestion from the Standardisation and New Methods of Construction Committee of the Ministry of Health, the Building Research Board was appointed in that year by the Department to put research on building materials and methods of construction on a wider and more permanent footing.

The Building Research Station was first established in temporary premises at East Acton, and was moved to its present quarters in 1925.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS

The work of the Station falls into the following main divisions : Problems of materials ; problems of the structure ; problems associated with the efficiency of the building as a whole ; and problems of the technique of construction.

Work on materials is largely of a chemical and physical nature and covers a variety of materials such as building stones, clay products, cement and concrete, renderings and plasters, and flooring and roofing materials. Work on problems of the structure is largely of an engineering nature and is concerned primarily with the strength and stability of structures and related matters, such as problems of foundations, the stability of embankments and cuttings, pile driving, stresses in structures, wind pressures and fire resistance. Work connected with the efficiency of the building in use is particularly concerned with problems of heating, lighting, ventilation, sound insulation and plumbing and includes, for example, investigations of the heat losses through different elements of the building structure, of the distribution of light in rooms as affected by orientation and fenestration, and of the degree of sound insulation provided by different forms of elements of structure. The study of the technique of building construction is undertaken with a view to the comparison of different types from the standpoint of ease and speed of erection and is concerned at the same time with the effect of modifications of technique.

For the purpose of its work the Station is able to take advantage of special facilities and experience possessed by other establishments of the Department. For instance, the experimental work on sound insulation and on thermal conductivities of building materials is undertaken at the National Physical Laboratory ; the Station co-operates with the Fuel Research Station on problems of heating ; work on timber is undertaken at the Forest Products Research Laboratory.

SERVICES TO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The information and experience of the Station is held available in the fullest possible manner for the use of the building industry. The Station is prepared to answer inquiries on all problems of building, whether on troubles that have arisen in existing buildings, or on the design of projected buildings and structures. It has an extensive library, which is also held available for use and consultation, and for the preparation of bibliographies, etc. In general, these services are given without charge. It should be noted, however, that the Station does not engage to act in cases of dispute regarding problems of building leading to arbitration or legal proceedings.

In addition to the general research programme, which is undertaken in the public interest, and forms the main bulk of the research work of the Station, the following special arrangements are made for investigations which, in greater or less measure, are of special interest to professional institutions, associations or groups of firms, or individual firms.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCHES. Investigations of interest to particular sections of the industry may be undertaken in co-operation with a professional institution, with an association of firms or with a group of firms

under arrangements by which the co-operating body makes an agreed contribution to the cost. The Station reserves the right to publish the results of such work, but does not do so without consultation with the co-operating body.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS. Any individual firm may have an investigation made on its product, on payment, and receive a report which it is at liberty to publish in its trade literature, without further reference to the Station, or alternatively an approved abstract may be used by the firm in that manner. The Station again reserves the right to publish the results in so far as they are of general interest, but does not do so without first giving the firm an opportunity of expressing its views.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Much of the effort of the Station is at present concentrated on mobilising the available information for use in the planning of the post-war building programme and in general in giving technical advice in connection therewith. Three salient forms of activity in this connection are described below.

CODES OF PRACTICE. In certain cases before the war the Station produced Codes of Practice, but it has never regarded the preparation of Codes of Practice as being part of its normal work, considering that it was more of a function to be discharged by the professional institutions, but with the Station giving all the technical help and advice which it could. In 1942, the professional institutions established, under the leadership of the Ministry of Works, a Codes of Practice Committee, consisting of representatives of the Institutions sitting under a Chairman appointed by the Minister of Works, whose duty it is to arrange for the production of a comprehensive series of Codes of Practice, covering all aspects of buildings, civil engineering, and public works. The Station has undertaken to give every technical assistance in this work and has taken an important part both in the general development of the scheme and in the preparation of individual codes, for which purpose technical officers of the Station sit with the Drafting Committees.

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. For many years the Station has taken an active part in the preparation of British Standard Specifications dealing with building materials and elements of structure, and at present is heavily engaged on this in view of the desire of the Government for an extension of the range of British Standard Specifications in this field.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE* ON HOUSE CONSTRUCTION. Officers of the Station sit with the inter-Departmental Committee on House Construction and assist by presenting reports assessing the technical merits of schemes submitted to the Committee and carrying out any tests that may be required.

DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

The results of the Station's work are published in various ways. The following are issued through H.M. Stationery Office : *The Reports of the Building Research Board* (summaries of the Station's progress from year to year) published annually except in the years 1940—1944 inclusive, which are dealt with in retrospect in the Report for 1945 ; *Technical Papers*,

* This Committee no longer functions.

which are essentially scientific accounts of researches on particular problems ; *Special Reports*, in which groups of associated problems (such as studies in connection with a particular product) are dealt with in a comprehensive manner for the information, not only of the scientific worker, but also of the manufacturer or user ; *Bulletins* (summaries of information on a selected topic, written, so far as is possible, in non-technical language) ; *Building Science Abstracts*, which comprise a selection of abstracts prepared from English and foreign periodicals containing information on building science, brought together and issued monthly.

The above are all priced publications. On occasion, unpriced leaflets are prepared and issued free by the Building Research Station to inquirers. For instance, a series of twenty-four leaflets have been published on different aspects of the general problem of the repair and restoration of bomb-damaged and neglected property.

Besides these publications the results of the Station's work are communicated in the following ways :

NOTES FROM THE INFORMATION BUREAU. Before the war the Station issued every month to some 30 trade and technical journals notes dealing either with questions that have been put to the Station from the industry or with selected topics.

PAPERS TO TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS. From time to time papers by members of the staff are communicated for publication in technical and scientific journals.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES. A limited number of copies of bibliographies which have been prepared in the course of the Station's work are available on request.

EXHIBITIONS. The Station takes part in exhibitions such as the Building Trades Exhibition. Travelling exhibits have also been arranged for demonstration at different centres.

FILMS. In certain cases films have been prepared of different aspects of the Station's work which are available for issue on loan to outside bodies.

LECTURES. Lectures are given by members of the Station's staff to associations of professional men or firms in the industry as well as to groups interested in the general building problem. In suitable cases special series of lectures can be arranged.

Fire Research Organisation

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Fire Offices' Committee)

123, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 2493.

Director : S. H. Clarke, M.Sc.

THE year 1946 saw an important step taken towards the co-ordination of fire research—the establishment of a joint organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Fire Offices' Committee. A joint Fire Research Board has been appointed to advise on research into the prevention and extinction of fires, on the safety of life in fires, and on the mitigation of damage. A Fire Research Station will be established as soon as possible.

The programme of the Fire Research Organisation at present includes :

A survey of outbreaks of fires. All fires attended by the N.F.S. are reported in a standard manner and the reports are analysed statistically.

Fundamental studies of fire and fire suppression.

Studies of safety of life at fires ; means of escape.

Studies of the effects of fires in buildings and other structures and the improvement of structural fire precautions on economic lines. This work will include research using the equipment of the Fire Testing Station of the Fire Offices' Committee, which is to be part of the joint Research Organisation.

Studies of industrial and other special fire hazards.

The improvement of fire fighting appliances and technique.

Forest Products Research Laboratory

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Telephone : Princes Risborough 101.

Director : F. Y. Henderson, D.Sc., D.I.C.

IN 1920, the Imperial Forestry Conference made a recommendation which led to the establishment by the British Government, under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, of a Forest Products Research Board. Its functions were the organisation and maintenance of research into the utilisation of timber and other forest products. Following a survey of circumstances and the needs of industry by the Board, the Government, in 1925, set up a Forest Products Research Laboratory. The personnel and equipment were at first accommodated, as a temporary expedient, in buildings at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough, Hants. By July 1927 a new laboratory had been built at Princes Risborough, to which the staff and equipment were transferred. Subsequently, with the aid of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, it was possible to add to the accommodation and extend the activities of the Laboratory.

The various activities were organised under different Sections, the objects of which may be summarised briefly as follows :

WOOD STRUCTURE. To undertake investigations into the anatomical structure of wood in relation to its growth conditions and technical properties ; to make identifications of timbers and to maintain a collection of type specimens for research purposes.

PHYSICS. To study the movement of moisture and heat in wood and its elastic properties and machining qualities ; to devise new or improved testing methods, and to relate the physical properties of wood to its composition and use.

SEASONING. To study the practice of air, kiln and other methods of seasoning, the design and operation of kilns with a view to greater efficiency and reduction of waste, and the moisture relations of wood in use. Work on the steam-bending of wood was also undertaken in the Section, and at a later date it was extended to include an investigation of bends made from plywood and of laminated construction.

TIMBER MECHANICS. To determine from tests the comparative mechanical properties of various timbers, and the influence of defects on strength properties in timber in structural sizes ; to study the relation of mechanical properties to other characteristics ; and to devise special tests for specific uses. This phase of the work has for its objective the correct selection of species and quality of timber for specific uses and the economic design of structures. Later a study of the design of boxes, crates and packaging materials was undertaken with the object of providing the maximum of protection to goods in transit compatible with the economic use of wood and other packing materials.

COMPOSITE WOOD. To investigate problems associated with the cutting and drying of veneers and the manufacture of plywood and other composites containing wood as a major constituent, and the properties of adhesives employed in making composite wood under varying conditions of temperature and humidity, with a view to effecting improvements in technique.

WOODWORKING. To investigate the underlying principles of wood-cutting and the behaviour, one by one, of commercial timbers at different moisture contents during various machining operations with a view to improvement in the design of machines and tools in the interests of economy and increased efficiency ; to study problems arising in the cutting of refractory timbers and composite woods in relation to the design and metals of cutting tools.

WOOD PRESERVATION. To study the durability and resistance to fire of timbers in their natural and treated states, the treatment of timber to increase its resistance to decay and fire, the methods of impregnation with preservatives by species, and the relative toxicity of preservatives and efficacy of fire-retardant chemicals.

MYCOLOGY. To study the physiology of staining and wood-destroying fungi ; to determine the identity of species causing decay or discoloration in timber ; to make special studies of dry rot ; and, in co-operation with the Section of Wood Preservation, to study the toxicity of preservatives.

ENTOMOLOGY. To make biological studies of insects attacking timber, with a view to the development of methods of control ; to study, in co-operation with the Section of Wood Preservation, the toxicity of insecticides and preservatives.

CHEMISTRY. To study the chemical composition of wood, the properties of its components, and the chemical changes induced in wood by various agencies, with a view to improved utilisation through a better understanding of its chemical constitution and properties.

UTILISATION. To undertake industrial investigations into the uses of timbers, irrespective of origin, and of waste wood in the form of slabs and off-cuts, waste material from machining operations, etc. To study the production of charcoal in kilns and effective methods of utilising sawdust and other forms of waste wood as sources of energy.

PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS. To collect and circulate information from scientific and technical publications having a direct or indirect bearing on any phase of the Laboratory's work ; to arrange for the publication, through the Department, of the various bulletins, handbooks, records and other literature prepared at the Laboratory ; and to maintain a library of works of reference, etc. The *Annual Reports* of the Forest Products

Research Board summarise the work in progress, detailed results being given in the series of reports noted above. During the war most of these publications were suspended except for reports on subjects of wartime interest. The various forms of literature are published and (with the exception of free leaflets which are distributed by the Laboratory) sold by H.M. Stationery Office. In addition, contributions are made to scientific and technical journals.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS. To act as liaison agent between the Laboratory and industry ; to make the necessary arrangement for visits to the Laboratory by students and others seeking general information ; to arrange courses of instruction for and supervise the work of advanced students of wood technology, and to organise exhibits or loan collections, as required, for educational purposes. The personnel of the Section, by visits to and discussions with members of the timber-using professions and trades, attempt to discover what problems are arising to the solution of which research might profitably be directed, and to give general assistance by making known information, based on past work, appropriate to their solution.

It is necessary to emphasise that the different Sections are not separate units acting independently one of the other, but are rather members of a team co-operating to achieve the general objects for which the Laboratory was established. A hint of the kind of joint work undertaken by various Sections has already been given, and in fact, any or all work together or independently as occasion demands.

An important feature of the Laboratory's work is its free advisory service, by means of which many thousands of requests for information have been met since it came into existence.

Fuel Research Station

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, London, S.E.10. Telephone : Greenwich 1220.

Director : A. Parker, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.

THE Fuel Research organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was formed in 1917 and comprises the Fuel Research Station at Greenwich and nine Coal Survey Laboratories in the various coalfields of Great Britain. Its objectives are to investigate, in the broadest national interest, the nature, preparation, utilisation, and treatment of coal and other fuels and the products derived from them.

A comprehensive survey of the chemical and physical properties of the coals, as they are found underground, has been made. In addition, information has been obtained about commercial grades as produced at the collieries. The results have been published in more than 50 Coal Survey papers. In conjunction with the Geological Survey and with the co-operation of the Coal Commission, the Ministry of Fuel and Power and colliery undertakings, a rapid survey has been made of the quantities of coal and their types likely to be mined during the ensuing 100 years. A further study is in progress of the total reserves ; this work will involve the making of borings in concealed areas and areas remote from existing

collieries. The information obtained of the coals of the country enables coals to be correctly allocated for use in the best national interest, development work in mining to be properly planned and the fuel resources of the country to be developed as economically as possible and used with the highest efficiency that scientific knowledge, technical skill and organisation can achieve.

The production of coal for the market involves breaking, sizing, and cleaning. Experimental work, on various types of washers, including vacuum "froth flotation," has been carried out at the Fuel Research Station. The safe storage of coal to avoid combustion has been investigated and the requisite conditions established to reduce the risk of firing. Low-temperature carbonisation plants, which have reached a commercial scale in this country, have been tested by the Fuel Research Station staff and reports published. In addition, carbonising plant to produce a satisfactory low-temperature coke has been developed and a plant to this design has been erected by a commercial undertaking. Large-scale plants have been erected at the Fuel Research Station for carrying out experiments on the carbonisation of coal in horizontal and vertical retorts and in chamber ovens and for the production of water-gas and of hydrogen.

The conversion of coal into liquid fuel is of particular importance to this country, where there is very little indigenous oil. The primary work in this country on hydrogenation of coal and tar to oil as far as the semi-scale stage, was done at the Fuel Research Station. The synthesis of oils and methane from carbon monoxide and hydrogen has also been the subject of intensive work both in the laboratory and small plant stage. Investigations in Germany by members of the staff of the Fuel Research Station have provided full information on German technique and development.

Colloidal fuel (coal suspended in oil) has been the subject of large-scale trials. Burners of various types have also been devised for the use of pulverised fuel.

The efficient use of fuel is of vital importance to the community. On the domestic side, work is in progress in conjunction with the Ministries of Health, Works, and Fuel and Power. Various appliances, such as fires, stoves and cooking-ranges, have been tested. These tests involve special buildings and equipment. They form a useful basis in the development and use of efficient appliances. Measurements of smoke production are also made. The prevention of smoke from ships' boilers has received special study and a modified fire-door has been developed. This work is now being applied to land boilers.

Atmospheric pollution research comes under the Fuel Research organisation. The work involves the collection of measurements of atmospheric pollution throughout the country, and includes work on the prevention of pollution. Reports are regularly published of the data collected.

The Fuel Research organisation acts as adviser on fuel problems to the different Ministries of the Crown, and to the Dominions and Colonies. In the case of the Dominions and Colonies, training and experience are often given to members of their staffs, samples of fuels are analysed and tested, and advice given on proposed schemes of development.

Work is carried out for industries on particular problems. Investiga-

tions are in progress, for example, on the deposits on the heating surfaces of boilers and the sludging and corrosion in benzole absorption plants. Fundamental work is also carried out on such subjects as the constitution of coal, the synthesis of hydrocarbons, methods of coal and gas analysis. In conjunction with the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Manchester and Leeds special problems have been investigated. In some cases a member of the staff of the Fuel Research organisation is appointed to work under the guidance of the Professor or Head of the Department.

The Fuel Research organisation maintains close contact with the research work of other organisations including the National Coal Board, the British Coal Utilisation Research Association, the Gas Research Board, and the British Coke Research Association. A standing Consultative Conference on Fuel Research has been established to co-ordinate all work on fuel research. A Central Abstracting Bureau has been established at the Fuel Research Station for the preparation of Fuel Abstracts.

The following series of reports are published by H.M. Stationery Office : *Annual Reports of the Fuel Research Board, Technical Papers, Survey Papers, Reports on Low Temperature Carbonisation Processes, Special Reports and Miscellaneous Reports* ; papers are also contributed to scientific and technical journals.

Road Research Laboratory

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex.

Telephone : Colnbrook 116.

Director : W. H. Glanville, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.C.E.

THE Road Research Laboratory is a Government organisation for studying problems that arise in designing, building and maintaining public highways. The primary objectives of this work, which is undertaken in close collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, are to improve the road as a channel for traffic, to reduce the overall costs of construction and maintenance and to promote safety and comfort in road travel. The principal subjects of study are : (i) Road design and layout, (ii) soils and aggregates, (iii) concrete roads, (iv) bituminous surfacings, (v) road surface characteristics, (vi) traffic flow and movement control, (vii) the use of machinery in road construction.

Advice on the conduct of the work is given by a Road Research Board under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Smith, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., and by committees of the Board appointed to deal with specific subjects. Committees dealing with materials and methods of construction are the Committee on Soils, the Committee on Pavings and the Committee on Road Machinery. On the road safety side there are committees dealing respectively with Statistics, Roads (layout, surface characteristics, traffic signs, street lighting, etc.), Vehicles, and Road Users. The last-named is a joint committee of the Road Research Board and the Medical Research Council, the Council being responsible for researches into the physiological and psychological characteristics of road users.

Frequent contacts are maintained with industries concerned with the various aspects of the work, and certain parts of the programme are undertaken co-operatively with trade associations who contribute to the cost of the work and appoint representatives to joint advisory committees. Special investigations for which a fee is charged are undertaken on request in certain cases. Investigations are also undertaken on allied problems such as those associated with the construction of aerodrome runways.

The Laboratory runs an extensive library and acts as a central pool of information on all matters relating to roads and road-building and on the civil engineering side of aerodrome construction. World literature is surveyed and indexed, and two journals of abstracts are published : *Road Abstracts*, prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport (issued monthly by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers), and *Aerodrome Abstracts*, in collaboration with the Air Ministry (issued every two months by the Institution of Civil Engineers). The library is available to road engineers and technicians by appointment and will answer bibliographic inquiries and issue publications on loan.

The results of the Laboratory's researches are published in official reports. Except for short *Wartime Road Notes* official publications were suspended during the war but will shortly be resumed in the form of *Technical Papers* and *Road Notes* ; the publication of an *Annual Report* will also be resumed. Contributions are made to the proceedings of learned societies and to the technical press.

The Laboratory is represented on a large number of British Standards Institution and Codes of Practice committees. Instruction courses are held for road engineers. Advice and information are given on request.

Water Pollution Research Laboratory

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

Langley Road, Watford, Herts.

Telephone : Watford 4477.

Director : B. A. Southgate, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.Inst.S.P.

THE Water Pollution Research Board is the successor to a long line of commissions of inquiry which had worked, particularly during the second half of the nineteenth century, to reduce the dangers and damage caused by the discharge of sewage and industrial liquors into underground waters and surface waters. With the growth of towns and the growth and concentration of industry in industrial districts, pollution of water by sewage had become widespread and there was a high death-rate from water-borne diseases. Moreover large quantities of water were necessary in many of the new industries which had been established and for this reason factories had been built on the banks of rivers in which the water was of suitable quality. Uncontrolled discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, however, had in many cases rendered them unsuitable for industrial use. One of the most famous of the various commissions which examined these problems was the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, which carried out experimental work and collected a large body of data. In their Final Report, published in 1915, this Commission pointed out that many

further problems in the purification of polluting liquids remained to be solved and they recommended that a central authority should be set up to undertake this work.

The Water Pollution Research Board was appointed in 1927 to advise on the conduct of research on the prevention of pollution of waters, on the treatment of waters to improve their quality, and on related topics. In carrying out this programme, the work of the Board has included investigations on : (1) Treatment of water ; (2) treatment of sewage ; (3) treatment of trade wastes ; and (4) the effects of pollution. At first the work was carried out at various places under a Director of Research. Later, in 1940, a special Laboratory for water pollution research was set up at Watford. It has now a total staff of over 60 which includes chemists, biologists, and bacteriologists.

Water for domestic use may require treatment to remove dangerous bacteria, to remove unpleasant tastes and odours, to improve its appearance, to prevent the deposition of excessive amounts of scale, or to render it non-corrosive to metals. Similar problems arise in the treatment of water for industrial purposes, for some of which water complying with very strict specifications is required. Investigations made by the Laboratory include work on the softening of water by exchange processes, on the treatment of corrosive water, on the bacteriology of lakes and streams, on the production of drinking water from sea water, on methods of prevention of deposition of iron, on the production of water of great clarity for underwater photography, on the effects of chlorine on corrosion of metal fittings, and on the treatment of boiler-feed water. Many of these investigations have been made at water works in collaboration with water engineers.

By the time the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal was dissolved, in 1915, effective methods of treating sewage had been developed. Since that time, however, many improvements have been introduced which have led to economies in the cost of treatment and to improvement in the quality of the effluents produced. Work by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory, for example, has shown that by improved methods of operation the cost of treatment of sewage by one of the chief processes now used—that is by biological filtration—can be greatly reduced. Investigations have also been made, or are in progress, on the control of filter flies, on utilisation of sewage sludge, on the effects of chlorination of sewage effluents, and on the design of closets of the type which have been used in camps and A.R.P. shelters.

Treatment of waste waters from industry necessarily covers a very wide field since almost all industries discharge waste waters, the nature and composition of which differ widely. Before the war full-scale investigations had been made of methods of treatment and disposal of waste waters from the milk industry and from the manufacture of beet-sugar. In such investigations it is always necessary to consider very carefully the processes which give rise to the liquors since often it is possible to modify the manufacturing processes so as to reduce the volume and strength of the liquors ; the cost of plant for treatment may thus be greatly reduced. In the milk industry, for example, it was possible to reduce the volume of milk discharged in the waste waters, and in the manufacture of beet-sugar it has been found necessary and, it is believed, economic, to re-use

a great proportion of the waste liquor in the factory processes. During the war many urgent problems in the treatment of trade effluents have arisen as a result of changes in the location of industries and of the setting up of new industries. The erection of flax factories in Great Britain, for example, introduced a serious problem of treatment of waste waters which was solved through development by the Laboratory of a new process of flax-retting from which no effluent was discharged. Other industrial wastes for which methods of treatment and disposal have been developed during the war include those from shell-filling factories, from the pickling of copper, from photographic processes, from the manufacture of synthetic resins, from anodising and electro-plating, and from the drying of vegetables. More recently investigations have been undertaken on the disposal of waste waters from the manufacture of penicillin, D.D.T., and artificial silk, and from the processing of coffee and sisal. The last-mentioned research is being done in one of the Colonies and in this respect represents a new departure in the work of the Laboratory.

An important part of the work of the Laboratory is the assessment of the effects of pollution, particularly in surface waters. Two long researches had been made before the war, one on the River Tees, and the other on the estuary of the Mersey. Such surveys are very important since often the best means of treating industrial liquors can be devised only after careful consideration of the effects produced when the liquors are discharged to streams.

Another activity of the Laboratory is the collection of information on the field covered and the publication of monthly summaries of literature from British and foreign technical journals. From this accumulated store of information it is often possible to advise on specific problems without having to undertake special investigations. Where investigations are necessary they are usually made at first on a small scale in the Laboratory but are often followed by work with semi-scale or full-scale plant at factories, sewage-disposal works, or water works.

The progress of work in the Laboratory is summarised in the *Annual Reports* of the Water Pollution Research Board and *Technical Papers* are issued on certain of the investigations made. The *Annual Reports* were suspended during the war but publication is now being resumed and an account of work done during the war years was published early in 1947. The *Annual Reports*, the *Technical Papers*, and the *Summary of Current Literature* are published by H.M. Stationery Office. In addition the results of researches are published in the scientific and technical press.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research)

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7. Tel. : Kensington 5227.

Director : W. F. P. McLintock, D.Sc.

THE Geological Survey of Great Britain, which is the oldest organisation of its kind, was established in 1835 under the control of the Board of Ordnance for the purpose of preparing copies of the Ordnance Survey

maps "geologically coloured so as to be of service to science and industry." A Museum of Economic Geology, designed to demonstrate the relation of geology and industry, was inaugurated in 1837. After various changes of title and authority the two institutions came in 1919 under the control of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and in 1935 took up their present quarters. There are also an Edinburgh office (under the Assistant Director for Scotland) and district offices in Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Four Acts of Parliament give statutory powers for the prosecution of the work of the Geological Survey: An Act to facilitate the Completion of a Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, Cap. LXIII, 1845 (concerning access to land); the Petroleum Production Act 1918; the Mining Industry Act 1926, Section 23; and the Water Act 1945 (concerning notification of projected borings and shafts for oil, minerals and water, and access to plans, records, specimens and mine workings).

THE SURVEY: MAPS AND PUBLICATIONS

The prime function of the Geological Survey remains that for which it was originally founded, *viz.*, the preparation of maps of Britain showing the distribution of rock formations and of mineral resources. These maps are based on the topographical maps prepared by the Ordnance Survey. In the earlier years of the Survey the mapping was done on the scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, but subsequently a more detailed survey on the scale of 6 inches to 1 mile was begun and is still in progress. Priority in the surveying programme has been given to the coalfields and other areas of economic importance. The 6-inch maps of the more important areas, including the coalfields and the London district, are printed and published; the remainder are available for reference and copies can be supplied. There are two series of 1 inch to 1 mile maps—the "Old Series" which covers practically the whole of Britain, and the "New Series." Of the 360 sheets of the latter just over half have so far been completed; nearly all of them are based on detailed 6-inch field mapping, and are published colour-printed. Colour-printed maps on the 4-miles-to-1-inch and smaller scales, and special maps showing the distribution of mineral resources, are also published.

To supplement the Survey maps, several series of descriptive memoirs, reports and handbooks have been prepared. These include 1-inch *Sheet Memoirs*, *District Memoirs* dealing with selected areas, and memoirs dealing specially with mineral resources and water supply. During the war publication was in the form of a series of *Wartime Pamphlets*. In addition to this published material the files and manuscript records of the Survey contain much important unpublished information.

As the technique of geological surveying becomes refined, and in particular as knowledge is augmented by new shafts, boring and excavations, revision of many of the older maps and memoirs becomes necessary and is carried on concurrently with the primary 6-inch mapping programme.

THE MUSEUM: EXHIBITS AND COLLECTIONS

The exhibits in the Museum of Practical Geology demonstrate the basic principles of geology and physical geography; the geology of Great

Britain, with emphasis on the work of the Geological Survey, and its economic significance ; and the economic mineralogy and geology of the world. Handbooks and guides to the exhibits are published, and public lectures and demonstrations are given. Before the war the annual number of visitors was about 300,000. Apart from the exhibited material the Museum is the repository of extensive reference and reserve collections. These include over 500,000 fossils, 100,000 rock specimens, 70,000 microscope sections of rocks, and 40,000 mineral specimens, and are widely consulted by research workers. The Geological Survey and Museum Library includes approximately 75,000 books and pamphlets, and 25,000 geological maps. The Photographic Department has assembled some 13,000 photographs illustrating British geology and can supply prints and lantern slides of these.

The Museum is open to the public from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on weekdays, and from 2.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. on Sundays. The Library is open between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and between 10.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. on Saturday.

LIAISON WITH INDUSTRY

Adequate geological information is essential to the mining and quarrying industries for the efficient exploitation of such materials as coal, petroleum, metallic and non-metallic ores, building-stone, slate, brick-clays, refractory materials, moulding sands, roadstone, limestone and gypsum ; to the engineer, in connection with underground water supplies, drainage schemes, dam construction, foundations, aerodrome sites, tunnels, cuttings and other excavations ; to agriculturists ; and to planning authorities.

The resources of the Geological Survey and Museum are freely available to inquirers on such topics. Special field investigations additional to the normal programme of surveying are not normally undertaken, but all queries which can be answered from recorded information or from the personal knowledge of the staff are dealt with.

To further the practical application of geology, the Geological Survey and Museum acts in close co-operation with such bodies as the Soil Survey, the British Standards Institution, the National Coal Board and many of the professional institutions concerned with mining, quarrying and engineering. It maintains liaison with other branches of the D.S.I.R. working on cognate subjects, such as the Fuel, Road, Building, and Water Pollution Research Stations, and acts in an advisory capacity for Government departments including the Ministries of Health (for water supplies), Fuel and Power, Town and Country Planning, Works, and Transport.

Scottish Government Department Department of Health for Scotland

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Telephone : Edinburgh 33433.

Secretary : Sir George H. Henderson, K.B.E., C.B.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

THE Secretary of State has the same responsibilities in Scotland for town and country planning as the Minister of Town and Country

Planning has in England and Wales. The Secretary of State's planning functions are exercised through the Department of Health. The Department advises and guides local planning authorities on all aspects of town and country planning including survey work, planning standards and technique and the preparation of planning schemes. In addition the Department is responsible for carrying out planning research work.

The planning schemes of local authorities have to be approved by the Secretary of State who is also responsible for deciding appeals against the decisions of the local authorities.

Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government

Stormont, Belfast.

Telephone: Belfast 63210.

Minister : The Right Hon. W. Grant, J.P., M.P.

POST-WAR reconstruction in Northern Ireland so far as planning, housing and health services are concerned is under the control of the Ministry of Health and Local Government which came into being in June 1944.

The main statutory enactment relating to planning, namely, the Planning and Housing Act (Northern Ireland) 1931, was permissive in character, but the Planning (Interim Development) Act (Northern Ireland) 1944 has had the effect of bringing all land in Northern Ireland under planning control as from the 25th April, 1944, and planning authorities in their respective areas are now busily engaged in the production of plans.

The Northern Ireland Planning Commission and the Planning Advisory Board, bodies originally constituted before the functions relating to housing, planning, etc., were transferred to the newly-created department from the Ministry of Home Affairs, have done much valuable work. The Commission has already published a comprehensive *Report of Planning Proposals for the Belfast Area* (Cmd. Paper No. 227*) and a *Report on Road Communications in Northern Ireland* (Cmd. Paper 241*). The Commission also hopes to publish a Report and planning proposals for Londonderry County Borough and, it is anticipated, will subsequently produce a comprehensive Report regarding Planning in Northern Ireland as a whole.

The Planning Advisory Board, immediately after its formation, appointed a number of Sub-Committees to consider and report on certain specific subjects, namely, housing, water and sewerage, location of industry, education and recreation, tourist development, amenities, rural planning and transport. Up to the moment six of these Sub-Committees' Reports to the Planning Advisory Board have been published, namely, those on *Housing**, *Water and Sewerage**, the *Location of Industry**, *Tourist Industry**, *Recreational Facilities*, and *Amenities**. It is expected that

* See Officially Appointed Committees and Reports.

the Reports of the remaining Sub-Committees will be available at an early date. The work of the Planning Advisory Board in this connection should prove a valuable asset not only to the central Government but to local authorities in regard to their plans for post-war reconstruction.

Since the inception of the Ministry of Health and Local Government a very important development has been the passing of the Housing Act (Northern Ireland) 1945, which provides among other things for the creation of a Housing Trust* and gives to rural authorities functions in regard to housing which they have never previously exercised. Both the Housing Trust and local authorities are tackling the question of housing with energy and understanding. A number of sites have already been acquired by the Trust for the laying out of schemes and, similarly, numerous sites have been fixed for development by local authorities.

Central Electricity Board

Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
Chairman : Harold Hobson

Telephone :
Whitehall 2121.

THE Central Electricity Board was established under the Electricity (Supply) Act 1926, and comprises a full-time chairman and seven other members originally appointed by the Minister of Transport, whose duties under the Act are now, however, exercised by the Minister of Fuel and Power. The Board is not a Government department. Its main functions are to arrange for and control the production of electricity throughout the country (excluding the northern part of Scotland which is now under development by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board) and to afford supplies in bulk to all authorised electricity undertakers for distribution to their consumers. For this purpose the Board constructed and maintains the system of high-tension transmission lines commonly known as the "grid," interconnecting the main generating stations with one another and with the systems of the distributing undertakers. In order to make this interconnection effective, the Board, as a preliminary to full trading operations, completed a large programme of frequency standardisation at a net cost of about £16,000,000. At the end of 1946, the "grid" comprised 5,161 miles of transmission lines and 348 switching and transforming stations with a transforming capacity of 13,920,200 kVA. The capital cost of construction to date has been about £40,000,000. The operation of the selected stations connected to the "grid" is controlled by the Board, but the stations themselves remain in their original municipal and company ownership. Extensions of the stations and the building of new stations as may be necessary from time to time to meet the growth of load are carried out by the owners in accordance with directions given to them by the Board with the approval of the Electricity Commissioners. At the end of 1946 there were 142 selected stations with a total installed capacity of 11,588,306 kilowatts.

* See Northern Ireland Housing Trust in this section.

Central Valuation Committee

*Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Victoria 8540,
Chairman : Lionel G. H. Alldridge, O.B.E., F.S.I., F.A.I., J.P. Ext. 3.
Secretary : Walter Randell, M.B.E., F.S.I.*

THE Central Valuation Committee was constituted under Section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act 1925, and comprises representatives appointed by the various associations of local authorities and the Minister of Health. The Committee has no executive functions, but is required to advise the Minister on the operation of the Rating and Valuation Acts, and to take such action as may be open to it in order to secure uniformity of valuation for rating purposes in England and Wales. The Committee, as a purely advisory body, is not in a position to carry out plans for the post-war period, although it would be open to it to submit to the Government suggestions for the improvement of the present organisation.

Commissioners of Crown Lands

*1, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. Telephone : Welbeck 6511.
Ex-officio Commissioners : The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the
Secretary of State for Scotland*

THE powers and duties of the Commissioners of Crown Lands are laid down in the Crown Lands Acts, 1829 to 1943. The former title of the Commissioners—the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues—was altered to its present form by Order in Council of 8th December, 1924. The Commissioners became incorporated under Section 1 of the Crown Lands Act 1927. There are two *ex-officio* Commissioners, *viz.* the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (under the Crown Lands Act 1906) and the Secretary of State for Scotland (under the Crown Lands Act 1943) and one permanent Commissioner and Secretary.

The property in the charge of the Commissioners consists mainly of those portions of the hereditary estates of the Crown in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Isles of Man and Alderney, the revenues of which were surrendered to Parliament by His Majesty under the Civil List Act.

The property, exclusive of foreshores and areas in which the Crown owns the minerals but not the surface, amounts to about 364,000 acres, approximately 152,000 of which are in England, 81,000 in Wales and Monmouth, 115,000 in Scotland and 14,000 in the Isle of Man. It comprises many different types, including urban buildings (business and residential), agricultural land, foreshore interests, salmon fishings, mines, royal and other minerals (but not coal), unenclosed wastes, fee farm rents and the Windsor parks and woods.

The net revenues are paid into the Exchequer as part of the national income. The amount so paid, for the year ended March 1947, was £920,000.

Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland

51, Castle Street, Edinburgh

Telephone : Edinburgh 25179.

President : *The Right Hon. Sir John I. Falconer, W.S.*

THE Convention of Royal Burghs is one of the oldest bodies in the world, dating back for some 800 years. It is actually a survival of the old Scots Parliament, and speaks not only for the Scottish Burghs, which are all represented at it, but in a large measure for the Scottish people. Its aims and activities are similar to those of the Association of Municipal Corporations in England. In addition to its usual business of putting forward the viewpoint of the Scottish Burghs on current matters, the Convention is much interested in reconstruction in general. Such subjects as social security, compensation and betterment, a comprehensive health service, housing, hospital arrangements, nurses' salaries, and a great many other questions, including the development of industry, are considered and discussed at the Convention ; and the proposals and conclusions of the Burghs are recorded and submitted to Members of Parliament or to the appropriate Government department or authority.

The Convention works through committees. It has some nine standing committees on housing and other subjects, and in addition special committees are appointed from time to time in regard to such matters as public libraries, control of rents, aerodromes, water rates, the gas industry, and so on.

The Convention publishes various reports from time to time, and also issues an annual volume, copies of which may be obtained free.

Inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.A.S.

Council of Industrial Design

Tilbury House, Petty France, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 6322.

Chairman : *Sir Thomas Barlow, G.B.E.*

THE Council of Industrial Design was set up in December 1944 by the President of the Board of Trade. A Scottish Committee of the Council was set up at the same time under the Chairmanship of Sir A. Steven Bilsland, Bt., M.C., D.L., J.P.

The Council is financed by the Government, and a contribution from the Exchequer is made to Design Centres set up by industry in collaboration with the Council. Its purpose is to promote by all practicable means the improvement of design in the products of British industry. Its main functions are : To encourage and assist in the establishment of Design Centres by industries, and to advise the Board of Trade on the grant of financial assistance to these Centres ; to provide a national display of well-designed goods by holding, or participating in, exhibitions and to conduct publicity for good design in other appropriate forms ; to co-operate with the education authorities and other bodies in matters affecting the training of designers ; to advise, at the request of Government departments and other public bodies, on the design of articles to

be purchased by them, and to approve the selection of articles to be shown in United Kingdom Pavilions in international exhibitions and in official displays in other exhibitions ; and to be a centre of information and advice both for industry and for Government departments on all matters of industrial art and design.

The functions of the Design Centres, whose activities the Council co-ordinates, are : to study the problem of design in relation to the products of the particular industry ; to collect and make available to the industry information relating to changes in public taste and trade practice in home and overseas markets and to hold exhibitions both at home and overseas ; to conduct and encourage research and experiment in the design of the products of the industry ; and to co-operate with the education authorities and other bodies for the training of designers and in the provision of special equipment, prizes and grants, and to arrange factory visits and training in factories for art students.

Grants to Design Centres are made by the Board of Trade, after consulting the Council, on a similar basis to that adopted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for Research Association.

Design Centres have already been established for the rayon and jewellery industries; and discussions are actively proceeding with many other industries.

The Council organised the " Britain Can Make It " Exhibition which was opened by His Majesty the King in September 1946, and it was subsequently visited by over a million and a half people. The Exhibition was a selective one, covering all ranges of consumer goods, which it displayed both in their different commodity groups and in a series of furnished rooms.

The Council of Industrial Design, in co-operation with the Federation of British Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and with the full support of the civic authorities, has planned a series of " Design Weeks " to be held in the leading industrial centres of the country. The programme for these " Design Weeks " includes conferences on design for industrialists and retailers, the showing of special films and exhibitions of the work of student designers, and an open forum which will give housewives the opportunity of meeting a panel of experts to discuss improvements in the design of household goods and equipment.

Scotland's first post-war national exhibition, " Enterprise Scotland 1947," which opened on August 25th at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, was planned by the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design. The exhibition, which embraced a wide field of Scottish national life, was mainly devoted to a selective display of the products of Scottish industry.

Development Commission

6a Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 1177.

Chairman : *The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.,*

THE Development and Road Improvement Funds Act 1909 and 1910, set up the Development Commission—a body of eight members appointed

by Royal Warrant to carry out specified measures for the economic development of the United Kingdom. The area is now restricted to Great Britain.

Under the Development Acts of 1909 and 1910 as affected by subsequent legislation, the purposes which may be aided (either by grant or loan) from the Development Fund are : (a) The aiding and developing of agriculture and rural industries by promoting scientific research, instruction and experiments in the science, methods and practice of agriculture (including the provision of farm institutes), the organisation of co-operation, instruction in marketing produce, and the extension of the provision of smallholdings, and by the adoption of any other means which appear calculated to develop agriculture and rural industries ; (b) the reclamation and drainage of land ; (c) the construction and improvement of harbours in connection with the improvement and development of fisheries ; (d) the improvement and development of fisheries ; (e) any other purposes calculated to promote the economic development of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are advised that the last clause must be read in the light of the preceding clauses of the sub-section, and cannot therefore be held to cover all economic development, but only purposes cognate to those expressly named.

The expression "agriculture and rural industries" is defined as including agriculture, horticulture, dairying, the breeding of horses, cattle and other livestock including poultry, the cultivation of bees, home and cottage industries, the cultivation and preparation of flax, the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, and any industries immediately connected with and subservient to any of the said matters.

It has now been arranged that the Development Fund should not in fact be used to finance certain services (*e.g.*, agricultural research and advisory services and agricultural education) which have reached a stage of development at which they have become normal and recognised activities supported directly by the Agricultural Departments.

Payments from the Development Fund are actually made by the Treasury, who submit to Parliament annually an abstract account of the receipts into and issues out of the Fund. A sum of £2,900,000 was provided by the 1909 Act for the Fund, and necessary replenishments are made annually by Parliament.

The Commissioners consider every application received for grants from the Fund and report to the Treasury. The Treasury may veto the recommendations of the Commissioners, but it is not empowered to make advances from the Fund except on the recommendation of the Commissioners. The bodies qualified to receive advances are Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions and organisations or companies not trading for profit.

The Commissioners are empowered to frame schemes with respect to any of the matters for which advances may be made under the Act with a view to their adoption by a Government department or a qualified applicant.

The Commission is essentially an advisory body to the Treasury, but it differs from an ordinary advisory body in that it controls a fund which cannot be used without its sanction. It has no executive powers in the usual sense. Once a grant has been recommended, the money passes

beyond the control of the Commission, but the latter can in fact control expenditure by refusing the renewal of a recurrent grant, and further by attaching conditions to the advances recommended, and thus exercising a directing control over their administration even when grants or loans are not recurrent. The Commission is free to report without reference to a Minister ; its recommendations are not subject to confirmation by Parliament, and its status and procedure are laid down by statute.

The Commission is empowered to set up advisory committees, and this power has been freely used. For example, there is a Standing Advisory Committee on Fishery Research. Where necessary, the Commissioners procure expert advice.

The Commission has powers in certain circumstances to make a compulsory Order for the acquisition of land on behalf of a body to whom an advance from the Development Fund has been made. The compensation to be paid is settled by an arbitrator.

Before the war, an annual report of the proceedings of the Commissioners was made to the Treasury, who laid it before Parliament.

Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners

1, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Chairman : The Archbishop of Canterbury

Telephone : Whitehall 8954.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1836. They own over 300,000 acres of agricultural property, including woodlands and moorlands areas. There are about 12,000 acres of woodland. The estates are scattered over most of the English Counties, most of them having been ancient lands of the Church which have passed to the Commissioners under various Acts of Parliament.

Speaking generally the estates are well equipped, well cultivated and let to good tenants. Over one-third of the gross rental year by year is returned in repairs or improvements. The Commissioners' estates enjoy all the benefits of corporate ownership : Continuity ; capital resources ; long-term planning ; personal relationship between landlord and tenant ; elasticity of administration. Thus the Commissioners' farms have many of them been in the possession of the same family for over a century ; changes of tenant are few ; there is no fear of disturbance. The Commissioners are able to supply capital-expenditure when a farm needs it and without weighing unduly the balance sheet of the particular farm. They look to the interests of the land and best agricultural policy ; when (as sometimes happens) a farm goes back, they retain it in their own possession until fertility is restored before re-letting ; long-term planning is, of course, especially important in relation to afforestation. Although the Commissioners are a large statutory corporation, their estates are controlled by a statutory Estates Committee of five members with independent powers ; the First Church Estates Commissioner visits the

farms and meets the tenants personally. The administration is never by rote and individual circumstances receive individual consideration.

The policy of management is one to which the Commissioners attach the greatest importance, working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the County agricultural executive committees. It is their intention as labour-conditions permit to adopt a forward policy of re-afforestation with their own nurseries.

They have always been active in supplying cottages ; here too they plan resumption of a forward policy of extension and improvement when conditions permit.

Electricity Commission

Savoy Court, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 7565.

Chairman : Sir Cyril Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.

THE principal functions exercisable by the Electricity Commissioners include the control of the establishment or extension of generating stations and main transmission lines ; the approval of arrangements between electricity undertakers for mutual assistance and for bulk supplies ; the determination of questions between electricity undertakers as to the amount of the price to be charged for indirect bulk supplies from the grid ; the sanctioning of borrowing by the Central Electricity Board, joint electricity authorities and local authorities and joint boards for electricity supply purposes ; the granting of Special Orders authorising the supply of electricity in defined areas ; the compulsory acquisition of land for generating stations and for other purposes ; the consent to the exercise of purchase rights by local authorities and to variations of terms of purchase ; the approval of new systems of supply ; the consent to changes of system and the making of safety regulations ; the prescription forms of accounts for electricity undertakers and the appointment of auditors for the audit of company accounts ; the approval of schemes and proposals for the development of supplies of electricity in rural areas.

The Commissioners act under the general directions of the Minister of Fuel and Power and advise the Minister on all matters connected with the exercise of his powers and duties under the Electric Lighting Acts.

Forestry Commission

25, Savile Row, London, W.1.

Telephone : Regent 0221.

Chairman : Sir Roy Lister Robinson, O.B.E.

BEFORE the 1914-18 war, the United Kingdom had no forest policy, 97 per cent. of its three million acres of woodland were privately owned and managed. During this war, substantial economies in shipping were made by the substitution of home-grown for imported timber. A forest policy was afterwards approved on the basis of the experience gained

during this period. This (the Acland Report) included a programme of State afforestation and the maintenance of existing woods in a productive condition. In 1919 the Forestry Commission was set up under Act of Parliament and became the Forest Authority.

Financial instability caused many set-backs to the Forestry Commission's operations ; but, in spite of this, 834,000 acres of plantable land had been acquired by 1945, four-sevenths of which had been planted. An additional 149,000 acres had been planted with the aid of Forestry Commission grants. All conditions being favourable for securing the nation's timber supplies, large-scale action during the post-war period is advocated ; and the Forestry Commissioners published, in June 1943, a *Report on Post-War Policy*.

This Report is divided into seven sections : Historical ; considerations basic to British forest policy ; private woodlands ; technical services ; amenity and recreational facilities ; forest policy and programmes ; and forest authority. The Report also contains 13 appendices, including memoranda on post-war policy by the Royal Scottish Forestry Society, the Royal English Forestry Society and the Central Landowners' Association.

Between 1850 and 1913, the consumption of wood in the United Kingdom increased fivefold. Following upon the great fluctuations in the inter-war period, the general tendency is to increase the consumption still further. In recent years 96 per cent. of our consumption has been met by imports, when we used 16 times as much soft wood as hard wood. The average value of imported wood for 1934-38 was approximately £63,000,000. This includes the value of unmanufactured wood and timber, wood pulp, and wood manufactures.

Forth Conservancy Board

14, Princes Street, Falkirk.

Telephone : Falkirk 83.

Chairman : Capt. Cedric A. Salvesen, M.C., M.Inst.B.E.

THE Forth Conservancy Board was incorporated by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act 1921 for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth. The Board's jurisdiction extends between Stirling on the west and an imaginary line drawn across the Firth of Forth approximately a mile to the east of the Forth railway bridge. The Board is the navigation authority within the limits of its jurisdiction, and is concerned with the lighting and buoying of the River ; the improvement and deepening of parts of the bed and navigable channel ; the prevent of pollution ; and the regulation of the Navigation generally.

The Board consists of 31 members, appointed by various county and town councils interested in the River ; the Admiralty ; the Board of Trade ; the Ministry of War Transport ; the Department of Agriculture for Scotland ; the railway companies owning ports within the area ; and shipowners. It is accordingly fully representative of the commercial and other interests on the Forth.

The Board has promoted an extensive reclamation scheme at Kinneil, near Bo'ness. There are a number of docks within the area, of which Grangemouth (owned by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company) and Bo'ness and Alloa (both owned by the London and North Eastern Railway Company) are the most important. There are also a number of smaller harbours and piers. The dockyard port of Rosyth is situated within the Board's jurisdiction. The Forth railway bridge crosses the river from South Queensferry to North Queensferry, and the Kincardine road bridge (a swing bridge) provides a crossing for road transport between South Alloa and Kincardine. A committee of local authorities has been formed for the promotion of a Forth road bridge.

Inquiries should be sent to the Clerk of the Board, Duncan Kennedy, W.S., 14, Princes Street, Falkirk.

H.M. Land Registry

Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.
Chief Land Registrar : G. H. Curtis

Telephone : Holborn 4451.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration ; and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. Orders at various later dates between 1925 and 1938 extended compulsory registration on sale to Eastbourne, Hastings, the administrative county of Middlesex and the County Borough of Croydon. The Land Registration Act 1925 consolidated the previous Acts and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than that in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any county council or county borough council to apply to the Privy Council for an Order making registration of title compulsory in its area.

The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act 1928 (Sec. 9).

Lee Conservancy Board

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Chairman : Sir Thomas Keens, D.L., J.P.

Telephone :
Temple Bar 6416.

THE Board are the Conservators of the River Lee and control that river and its tributaries. Their functions cover the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the stream in its area of about 600 sq. miles. There are about 50 miles of navigable waterway. Since 1424 the Navigation has been controlled by various trustees and conservators. The present Board dates from 1868. In 1930 the Land Drainage Act established the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board which, consisting of the members of the Lee Conservancy Board, with additional members appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the County Councils in the catchment area, are responsible for land drainage, including the mitigation of flooding over the whole of the Lee Catchment area.

London County Council

The County Hall, London, S.E.1.
Chairman : The Lady Nathan, M.A., J.P.

Telephone : Waterloo 5000.

A brief summary is given below of those aspects of the Council's work which, amongst its many and diverse functions, chiefly concern the sphere of this book.

The London County Council is the authority responsible for the major local government services in the Administrative County of London, an area of 117 square miles with a pre-war population of over four millions. Within the Administrative County there are 29 other local authorities—the City of London Corporation and 28 Metropolitan Borough Councils—who administer in their own areas other services which are more local in character.

The London County Council consists of 124 councillors, who serve for three years, elected by the people of London, and 20 aldermen, who are elected by the councillors themselves and are in office for six years. The total membership of the London County Council is, therefore, 144.

The London County Council was established by Act of Parliament in 1888 (superseding the Metropolitan Board of Works which had been set up in 1855). The Council's period of office has been marked by great development and progress in the various services for which the Council is responsible, and today the Council stands as one of the greatest local authorities in the world.

HOUSING

The L.C.C. has carried out extensive housing and slum clearance and rehousing operations, particularly during the last twenty or more years,

and is now one of the biggest municipal landlords in the world. The Council owns nearly 100,000 dwellings with a population of nearly half-a-million tenants, who pay over £4 million a year in rents and rates. These dwellings are of various types and sizes, from one to six rooms, and are let on widely varying rentals according to the type and size of accommodation. About one half of the dwellings are cottages, or separate houses on estates, most of which have been built outside the County owing to lack of space within the County boundary, and the remainder are blocks of flats built in most cases on the sites of slums, within the County, which have been cleared away. Extensive schemes have been put in hand to meet the post-war housing shortage and considerable progress has been made.

In the layout of the larger estates provision is made for schools, churches, shopping centres, community centres, open spaces and other communal services.

MAIN DRAINAGE

The main drainage of London is the responsibility of the L.C.C., which operates about 420 miles of main sewers and two outfalls, or sewage works (one on the north bank of the Thames and one on the south bank) where the sewage is put through a purification process; the effluent is discharged into the Thames and the residue, the sludge, is pumped into sludge vessels and discharged at sea.

TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING REGULATION— THE LONDON PLAN

The L.C.C. is the town-planning authority for the County of London, and is also responsible for certain matters affecting the control of streets and buildings.

Of transcending importance is the Plan for the redevelopment of the County of London,* recently prepared for the Council by Mr. J. H. Forshaw, at that time the Council's architect, and Sir Patrick Abercrombie, the eminent authority on Town Planning. This Plan, great in its conceptions, proposes a 50-year programme of improvements and redevelopment in the County designed primarily to remove some of the more serious defects of present-day London—the areas of dreary and monotonous streets, of poor and obsolete houses, the haphazard mix-up of housing and industry, traffic congestion, and the lack of open spaces in some part of London as compared with others. At the same time the Plan aims at preserving much that is fine and beautiful in London and enabling more people to enjoy it.

The Council has approved the main principles of the Plan and a programme of priorities for immediate operation. The East End of London, which suffered so severely from air-raid damage, is being dealt with as a reconstruction area under the Town and Country Planning Act 1944.

* See Section *Area and City Replanning*.

HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND TUNNELS

The L.C.C. is the central authority for street improvements in London and has carried out various major schemes designed to improve traffic facilities.

The Council maintains ten of the Thames Bridges, the principal embankment walls and numerous smaller bridges. Within recent years several bridges have been re-built, the most important being the new Waterloo Bridge, which was opened in December 1945, and the cost of which, including the demolition of the old bridge and the erection and dismantling of the temporary bridge, was £1½ millions.

The Council also maintains two vehicular and two pedestrian tunnels under the Thames, a free ferry at Woolwich, and several subways under main roads for public utility services.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

The L.C.C. maintains 106 parks and open spaces, most of which are inside the County, of a total area of 6,716 acres.

The Council has provided in its parks and open spaces full facilities for the open-air enjoyment of leisure—games and athletic sports to suit all tastes and all ages, including athletic tracks, swimming baths and lidos, boating ponds, and entertainment during the summer season by bands, concert parties, dancing, fairs, circuses, mobile cinema shows, stage productions at an open-air theatre and by other special attractions. The Council has instituted a series of amateur championships and sports and recreations for which trophies are awarded.

Complementary to London's parks and open spaces is the creation of a Green Belt of open land round London, preserved from building and within the reach of Londoners so that they can enjoy the country-side without having to travel long distances from their homes. The green belt land is, of course, situated well outside the Administrative County of London, but it will bring great benefits to Londoners, and the London County Council, the prime mover in the scheme, has undertaken to contribute towards the cost of the acquisition of lands for this Green Belt. Twenty-five thousand acres have been acquired for this purpose and a further 50,000 acres have been provisionally approved; the Council's share of the cost will amount to £2 millions.

FINANCES

The L.C.C.'s annual maintenance expenditure amounts to approximately £50 million, of which rather more than one-third is met from rates and the balance from Government grants, rents, fees, etc.

Capital expenditure met out of borrowed money (*i.e.*, expenditure on permanent objects such as housing, schools, street improvements, etc.) was, in the years immediately preceding the war, about £6-£8 millions annually. The overtaking of arrears and the need for reconstruction following upon the ravages of the war have placed very heavy responsibilities upon the Council, in particular with regard to the provision of housing accommodation. For some years to come, therefore, the only limitations upon the Council's annual capital expenditure are likely to be those imposed by shortages of labour and materials.

London Passenger Transport Board

55, *Broadway, London, S.W.1.*

Telephone : *Abbey 1234.*

Chairman : *The Right Hon. Lord Ashfield*

THE London Passenger Transport Board came into being in 1933. The object of its formation was the unification of the activities of the various undertakings which up to then had been responsible for the carrying of passengers, but such unification, to be complete, required some of the machinery of co-ordination with the suburban lines of the main line railways. This was provided for under the London Passenger Transport Act 1933, by the creation of a Standing Joint Committee consisting of eight members, four of whom are appointed by the Board and one by each of the four main line railway companies.

The London Passenger Transport Act describes the Board as a "public authority" consisting of a Chairman, and six other members, from time to time appointed by a body known as the Appointing Trustees. The Appointing Trustees are as follows : The Chairman of the London County Council ; a representative of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee ; the Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers ; the President of the Law Society ; the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales ; and the Chairman of the Board or some other member of the Board nominated by the Board.

The area in which the Board operates, with a population of some 9½ million people, is known as the London Passenger Transport Area, and it embraces the whole of the administrative counties of London and Middlesex, parts of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey and Sussex. In the north it extends as far as Luton, Baldock and Bishop's Stortford ; in the east to Brentwood and Gravesend ; in the south to East Grinstead, Horsham and Guildford, and in the west to Slough and High Wycombe. It is within a radius of roughly 25 miles of Charing Cross, covers 1,986 square miles, and includes the districts of 169 local authorities, excluding parish councils. Within this area is a Special Area of 1,550 square miles, comprising approximately 78 per cent. of the whole, in which, except in certain minor cases, no person or company other than the Board may operate road services carrying passengers local to that area without the Board's written consent. Where such consent was not given on the establishment of the Board, the Board had to acquire the undertaking in so far as it was connected with the service or services in question, or to pay compensation. Within the Special Area the Board does not require a Road Service Licence from the Licensing authority, namely the Traffic Commissioner, but road vehicles on stage or express carriage services may only be operated in that area on roads approved by him. Inside the London Passenger Transport Area, but outside the Special Area, the Board is empowered to run public service vehicles subject to the provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1930, and to the granting of road service licences by traffic commissioners. The Board may also run road vehicles outside the London Passenger Transport Area to certain places as permitted by the Act

(these are termed Outward Runnings), *e.g.*, to Aylesbury, West Wycombe and Windsor.

The general duty of the Board is to secure the provision of an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport for the London Passenger Transport Area, and to that end, whilst avoiding the provision of unnecessary and wasteful competitive services, to take from time to time such steps as they consider necessary for extending and improving the facilities for passenger transport in that area. The Board is also under an obligation to conduct its undertaking in such a manner, and to fix such fares and charges in accordance with the Act of 1933, as to secure that revenues shall be sufficient to defray all charges which are, by the Act, required to be defrayed out of the Board's revenues.

Since 1st September, 1939, the undertaking of the Board, together with those of the main line and other railway companies, has been under Government control. The present financial arrangements of control provide that the revenue receipts and expenses of the Board and the main line and other railways shall, with certain exceptions, be pooled on a national basis under which certain Government fixed annual payments are provided for each undertaking. The balance of the pool, whether debit or credit, after meeting the fixed annual payments, is for the account of the Government.

Metropolitan Water Board

*New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1. Telephone : Terminus 3300-
Chairman : Harold Gibbons, O.B.E., J.P.*

THE Metropolitan Water Board is composed of 66 members appointed triennially, the appointing bodies being : The London County Council (14 members), City of London, City of Westminster, County Borough of West Ham (two each), each of the remaining 27 Metropolitan Boroughs (one each), County Councils of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Herts, Essex (one each), County Borough of East Ham and Borough Councils of Leyton, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Willesden (one each), and the Thames Conservancy and the Lee Conservancy (one each). There are also groups of authorities outside the County of London, each group of which sends one member to the Board.

The Board came into being as a result of the Metropolis Water Act 1902, which transferred to the Board the rights and responsibilities of the eight water companies previously supplying water in its area. This area stretches from Ware in Hertfordshire in the north to the borders of Sevenoaks in the south, and from Southfleet in the east to Sunbury in the west, and its 540 sq. miles had a pre-war population of seven millions.

The water supplied is obtained from the River Thames above the tideway, the River Lee, and from wells in the Lee Valley and in metropolitan Kent in the following proportions : approximately two-thirds from the Thames, one-sixth from the Lee, and one-sixth from wells. In contradistinction to the gravitational supplies to many large northern and

Midland cities, the maintenance of the supply is entirely dependent upon continuous pumping. The average daily supply for the year ended 31st March, 1947, amounted to 332 million gallons.

All the Board's river-derived water is pumped into storage reservoirs, afterwards passing through primary and/or slow-sand filters; is chlorinated, and afterwards passed to service reservoirs, whence it gravitates to the consumer. Chlorination of the well-derived waters is now necessary, largely on account of the extensive building work which has taken place in metropolitan Kent and the Lee Valley.

All water supplied by the Board is sampled and tested daily both chemically and bacteriologically in their own laboratories, which are amongst the finest in the world.

The Board's revenue is derived mainly from water consumers, the present charge being 9 per cent. on rateable value for domestic premises. Trade supplies are given by meter and charged at varying rates.

National Buildings Record

37, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7.

Telephone : Kensington 7070.

Chairman of Council : Sir Eric Maclagan, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.Litt., L.S.A.

THE National Buildings Record was inaugurated at a conference held at the invitation of the Royal Institute of British Architects in November 1940 when it was evident that the menace from the air would bring much serious loss to English architecture. The extent of the architectural riches of this country has scarcely yet been realised because, unlike the continental states, England has possessed no official record with the exception of the volumes published by the London Survey Committee and the inventories issued for London and a few counties by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. To those who were conscious of this failing it was felt that in view of the imminent danger, it was worth making the effort, even in wartime, to repair the lack of proper photographic records of English building and craftsmanship.

As a result of the conference a strong Council was formed representative of many societies and organisations interested in the subject, with Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, as Chairman. Mr. Walter H. Godfrey was appointed Director and Mr. John Summerson Deputy Director. Lord Reith, Minister of Works, promised support from the Government.

The work began in February 1941, while London was being intensively bombed, and besides the grant from the Treasury, financial help was forthcoming from the Leverhulme Trust, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Pilgrim Trust. In September 1941 the National Buildings Record was moved from London to All Souls College, Oxford and at the same time it received valuable help from the Courtauld Institute of Art which handed over to it the Conway Collection of architectural photographs, amounting to some 100,000 prints. In April 1942 it was incorporated under the Companies Act.

The first task of the Record was to photograph London buildings, and the work was carried on most courageously by one or two staff photographers, aided by many amateurs and some specially commissioned professional photographers. At the same time contact was made with everyone interested in the aims of the Record throughout England and Wales. Many valuable offers of help were accepted and the staffs of the Royal Commissions on Historical Monuments for both England and Wales were lent by the Treasury and later the Secretary of the Scottish Commission assisted with the northern counties of England. The extension of enemy attacks to Coventry, Birmingham, Plymouth, Southampton, etc., and the so-called Baedeker raids that followed menaced all our old towns and made it necessary to record our provincial centres, especially the cathedral and county towns. This meant not only a great deal of fresh work but the examination of all existing records, to ensure that nothing of importance was omitted. In a city like Norwich some 800 photographs were taken, and places like Bristol and Exeter were recorded, at times while actual bombing was in progress. Eventually most urban areas of interest were covered and work was switched to rural districts when bombing became more indiscriminate and the country was suffering from the V1 and V2 weapons. After four years of continuous work, with a relatively small staff and in very difficult conditions, the collection reached a total of 247,000 prints. A widely attended exhibition of the Record's work was held at the National Gallery in the summer of 1944.

It is now sufficiently evident that the National Buildings Record must be a permanent institution and that it will perform an important public service. Already Government departments such as the Ministries of Information, Works, Town and Country Planning, Health, and Education are consulting the collections, and an increasing number of students, authors and publishing firms apply for information and for copies of records. The policy of the National Buildings Record is to record everything, from cathedral to cottage, which may be reasonably required by students of architecture and authorities interested in the English scene, whether from the conservation or the development point of view. The records are arranged in topographical order by counties in the Library (temporarily housed at 37, Onslow Gardens) and they can be consulted by any responsible person in office hours, although a previous appointment will facilitate access. It is hoped that a full photographic service will be in being shortly to provide applicants with copies of the records at little more than the cost of printing.

The precise future status of the National Buildings Record has not yet been settled but there is reason to believe that it will continue to be supported by the Treasury and the completion of its programme is being planned in close co-operation with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and also with the Ministries of Works and Town and Country Planning. Every effort will be made to secure its widest possible service to all who have an interest in English building and craftsmanship, irrespective of period or date.

Sir Eric Maclagan succeeded Lord Greene as Chairman in September 1945 and Mr. Cecil Farthing succeeded Mr. John Summerson as Deputy Director in April 1947. Inquiries should be sent to the Director and Secretary, Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

National Coal Board

Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Tel. : Grosvenor 4070.
Scientific Department and Establishment Branch : Hobart House, Grosvenor Place,
Chairman : The Lord Hyndley, G.B.E. London, S.W.1.

THE Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946 received the Royal Assent on 12th July, 1946, and the National Coal Board, consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seven functional members, was constituted on 15th July. On the primary vesting date, 1st January, 1947, the Board took over the coal mining industry.

Eight Divisional Boards have now been appointed. The aims of the Board, as stated in the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946, are : (a) Working and getting the coal in Great Britain, to the exclusion (save in this Act provided) of any other person ; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry ; and (c) making supplies of coal available, of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices, as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects, including the avoidance of any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage.

The Production Members of the Board, who are responsible for the reconstruction and rebuilding of the industry, are : Sir Charles Reid, Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee which presented the Reid Report on *Coal Mining*, 1945 (Ministry of Fuel and Power—Cmd. 6610) ; and Mr. T. E. B. Young, prominent Midlands mining engineer.

North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board

16, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. Telephone : Edinburgh 27259.
Chairman : The Right Hon. Thomas Johnston, P.C., LL.D.

THE North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board was set up in September 1943 under the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943, with the primary duty of initiating and undertaking the development of all further generation of electricity by water-power in the Highlands. The Board also has a duty to distribute electricity in the North of Scotland District in areas which are not already within the territory of existing distributors. Further the Board is required to give supplies to the existing authorised undertakers, and provision is made to ensure that the benefits of cheap electricity so supplied are passed on to the consumers of those undertakers. The Board will also sell supplies to the Central Electricity Board on terms which, it is hoped, will yield a profit substantial enough to enable the Board to distribute electricity in the Highlands in areas where this would otherwise be economically impossible.

The Act also requires the Board to collaborate so far as its powers and duties permit in carrying out measures for the economic development and social improvement of the North of Scotland District, and it is hoped that

in the exercise of these powers it will be able to make a material contribution to the improvement of the Highlands.

The following schemes* have been published by the Board : *Constructional Scheme No. 1 (Loch Sloy, Loch Morar, Lochalsh)*, June 1944 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 2 (Tummel-Garry, Gairloch)* February 1945 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 3 (Loch Fannich)* April 1945 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 4 (Cowal)* January 1946 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 7 (Mullardoch—Fasnakyle—Affric)* August 1946 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 12 (Glen Shira Project)* February 1947 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 8 (Glen Lussa Project)* May 1947 ; *Constructional Scheme No. 13 (Storr Lochs)* June 1947 ; Schemes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 are now under construction.

DISTRIBUTION

By the beginning of 1947 eighteen distribution schemes had been submitted to the Electricity Commissioners, and of these the following had received the approval of the Secretary of State : *Scheme No. 1 (Lochalsh)*, population† 1,900 ; *Scheme No. 2 (Morar)*, population 1,700 ; *Scheme No. 3 (Gairloch)*, population 1,600 ; *Scheme No. 4 (Bute and South Cowal including Gt. Cumbrae)*, and *Scheme No. 7 (North Cowal)*, population for 4 and 7, 10,000 ; *Scheme No. 6 (Orkney mainland)*, population 10,000 ; *Scheme No. 8 (Isle of Skye)*, population 10,400 ; *Scheme No. 10 (Lochcarron)*, population 800 ; *Scheme No. 14 (Isle of Arran)*, population 4,500 (increased very substantially in summer).

The Electricity Commissioners have approved the following schemes, partial development being sanctioned at present : *Scheme No. 15 (Shetland part of mainland)*, population 7,000 ; *Scheme No. 5 (Lochinver and Ullapool)*, population 3,300 ; *Scheme No. 9 (Islay)*, population 5,000 ; *Scheme No. 11 (Lewis)*, population 21,000. The remainder of the Schemes submitted to the Electricity Commissioners are : *Scheme No. 12 (South Uist and neighbouring islands)*, population 4,200 ; *Scheme No. 13 (North Uist and neighbouring islands)*, population 3,200 ; *Scheme No. 18 (Harris)*, population 4,000 ; *Scheme No. 19 (Barra and Vatersay)*, population 2,500 ; *Scheme No. 20 (Lochaber)*, population 1,780.

The main transmission lines of the Board will be designed for operation at 132,000 volts and will link up the generating stations of the Board with the systems of authorised undertakers operating in the District, and with the Central Electricity Board's Grid in Central Scotland.

The high tension lines of the distribution schemes will be designed for voltages of 33,000, 22,000 and 11,000. Use will also be made of lower high tension voltages in certain cases.

The voltage supply to the ordinary consumer in the Board's distribution areas will be 240 volts single phase for lighting, heating and cooking, and 480/240 volts single phase or 415/240 volts three phase for power or special loads.

* Copies of all Schemes are obtainable from the Secretary. See *Books, Periodicals and Films*.

† Population figures are, in each case, approximate.

Northern Ireland Housing Trust

1, Donegall Square South, Belfast.

Chairman : F. Lucius O'Brien

THE Northern Ireland Housing Trust was established in 1945, under the terms of the Housing Act (Northern Ireland) 1945. Its main function is defined in the Act as the provision of housing accommodation for workers. Briefly, the Trust has power to acquire or dispose of land, and to carry out building schemes. It is Government-financed and its accounts are subject to the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Development schemes proposed by the Trust are subject to Government approval.

Housing, as laid down by Acts of Parliament, remains the responsibility of the local authorities. The Trust is to supplement their efforts by building, during the next ten years, 25 per cent. of the 100,000 houses needed, the remaining 75 per cent. being the concern of the local authorities and private enterprise. The Ministry of Health and Local Government indicates to the Trust the district in which it should build, and is guided in this by the contribution which the local authority is itself making to the housing needs of its area.

The *First Annual Report* of the Trust, published in 1946, covers its activities up to 31st August, 1946, by which date contracts had been placed for just over 3,000 houses on sites where the roads were either completed or were sufficiently near completion to allow building. Of these dwellings 117 were then tenanted. Land had been acquired for a further 2,300 houses, and roads were either being constructed or were in course of planning. Sites had been chosen with a reasonable prospect of being obtainable for approximately a further 1,400 houses, and other sites were under consideration.

Ordnance Survey Department

Ordnance Survey Office, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey. Telephone : Epsom 2660.

THE Ordnance Survey Department, founded in 1791, is responsible to the State, through the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, for the survey, and for the production of maps, of Great Britain. The buildings in Southampton, which contained the central office for many years, having been severely damaged in the war, the headquarters are now situated at Chessington in Surrey. There is, however, still a large technical establishment in Southampton. The field survey is directed through subsidiary offices situated respectively in London, Edinburgh, Bristol and Kidderminster.

Owing to the staff being depleted by the Geddes Axe after the first World War, the revision of the large scale plans of the country could not keep pace with inter-war housing and road development. Consequently

in 1935 a Departmental Committee was appointed to recommend measures to bring, and keep, the maps up to date. Now, after the second World War, the Ordnance Survey is at last in a position to implement their recommendations in full.

The principal innovation is the adoption of a new map projection enabling a new series of town surveys at the $1/1250$ scale, and a thorough revision of the old 25-inch plans, to be plotted on a country-wide homogeneous system to supersede the old independent county surveys and the anomalies that occurred across county and county-group boundaries. Linked with the new projection the national grid has been adopted for embodiment in maps at all scales in order to provide a unique co-ordinate map reference for every point in Great Britain, and by which maps at scales larger than the 1-inch are designated. The new surveys will occupy many years. To enable the national grid to be used meanwhile, in addition to the gridding of the small scale series, including the new sixth edition for England and Wales of the one-inch map, the grid is now appearing on a provisional edition of a map at a new scale, the $1/25,000$, and on a provisional edition of the six-inch map comprising the old quarter sheets brought as far up to date as revision material permits. Air Photo Mosaics at approximately $1/1250$ scale are being published of selected towns on the same sheet lines as the eventual plans.

All inquiries about maps, about the national grid, for levelling data, and for the co-ordinates of triangulation points and of the "Revision Points" in town areas surveyed since the war, should be addressed to the Director-General, Ordnance Survey, Chessington, Surrey.

The following map series are published or in course of production :

- $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ M and $1/625000$ —"atlas" sheets.
- $1/M$ —International Style, Roman Britain, etc.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and 1-inch scales (the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch map is being reconstituted).
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ($1/25000$) and 6-inch—Provisional Editions.
- 25-inch ($1/2500$) and $1/1250$ Plans.
- $1/1250$ Air Photo Mosaics of certain towns.

Port of London Authority

London, E.C.3.

Telephone : Royal 2000.

Chairman : Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., M.P.

THE Port of London Authority is a statutory undertaking (independent of Government or municipal direction) charged with the conservancy duties of 69 miles of the Thames from the sea to Teddington and owning the five large dock systems in the Port of London. The docks cover an area of some 4,183 acres, including a water area of 712 acres, and provide 44 miles of deep water quayage for vessels of every class and category. The normal traffic of the port involves the arrival and departure of some 62,000 vessels, representing 63,000,000 net register tons, and the handling of about 44,000,000 tons of goods a year. London is primarily a great seaport and market and its prosperity is based upon the facilities provided

in this port for overseas trade. The Authority are neither importers nor exporters of merchandise but custodians only of the goods they handle. On the other hand, many intricate marketing operations are performed on behalf of merchants by the Authority's expert staff, such as reporting upon weight, quality and condition ; sorting of produce to qualities and marks ; opening packages for inspection ; furnishing samples representative of the exact condition of consignments ; measuring, conditioning, repacking for export, etc. The port deals with over one-third of the total overseas trade of the United Kingdom. It serves a huge immediate market consisting of a population of approximately 20,000,000 souls within an economic distributing area. A great deal more enters the port, however, than is required by the immediate market at its doors ; and what has made London prominent is that it is a great international market, the financial centre of the world and a key distributing centre. The *entrepôt* trade has always been a most important feature of the Port of London.

The volume of business to be handled in the port now that hostilities have ended is expected to recover to its pre-war level, and the Port of London Authority are fully determined to provide the requisite port facilities.

Royal Fine Art Commission

22a, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 3935.

Chairman : The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres

THE Royal Fine Art Commission was set up under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual in May 1924 : " To inquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department ; and furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous ; . . . "

Under a Royal Warrant issued in May 1946, the terms of reference of the Commission were further extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if they so desire : " to call the attention of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character."

Under a Royal Warrant issued in May 1946, the terms of reference of the Commission were further extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if they so desire : " to call before them such persons as they shall judge likely to afford them any information upon the subject of the said Commission ; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford them the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever ; and to visit

and personally inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid."

The Commission is composed of six laymen, seven architects, a painter, a sculptor and an engineer.

The duties of the Commission are advisory and they have no statutory or executive powers, the object of the Government having been to secure a permanent body to whom questions of artistic importance may at any time be referred. The Commission are prepared to submit criticism and advice wherever it appears that their assistance is likely to be serviceable. They are empowered, if they so desire, to call attention to and visit any project or development which in their opinion may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character, and to call for persons and papers. The scope of their work is confined to England and Wales.

The Commission do not nominate artists for public or private work, nor do they act as assessors of competitions—although it sometimes occurs that in addition to the verdict of an assessor the approval of the Commission is necessary before a design can be put into execution. In cases of this kind, the Royal Commission follow a course of procedure determined after consultation with the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Commission have been consulted *inter alia* by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Privy Council; various Ministries and other Government Bodies, the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry; Crown Lands; Public Authorities, the Deans and Chapters of many Cathedrals, Governors and Trustees of various institutions, Quasi Public Bodies, Private Companies, Preservation Societies, Advisory Committees and Commissions.

Subjects which have come within the purview of the Commission include town planning schemes, the design and layout of important new buildings, ecclesiastical, public and domestic; bridges and open spaces; the preservation, repair, enlargement and decoration of public and historic buildings; the design and siting of Memorials and commemorative Monuments and the design of street furniture.

Under the terms of their Royal Warrant the Commission have liberty to report their proceedings from time to time when they judge it expedient to do so. Since the date of their original appointment, seven Reports have been presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. The Seventh Report, June 1946 (Cmd. 6819), covers the period from 1937 to 1945.

Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland

National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Chairman: The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C.

THE Commission was appointed to inquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of the Scottish Departments of State, and to report thereon

to such departments ; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous.

Scottish Council (Development and Industry)

20, George Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Telephone : Edinburgh 33687.

President and Chairman of Executive : Sir Steven Bilsland, Bt., M.C., D.L.

THE Scottish Development Council, established in 1931, and the Scottish Council on Industry, established in 1942, have now been merged into The Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

The primary aims of the new Council, as defined in its constitution, are : (1) To maintain a continuous survey of industrial development and trends and to assist in promoting the best economic development of Scotland ; (2) to examine, and advise the Secretary of State for Scotland in regard to the industrial, commercial, and economic problems of Scotland, on which action may be needed, particularly with a view to securing that the natural resources, capacity and labour of Scotland are properly utilised and that the position of Scotland is fully safeguarded ; and to take such steps as may be necessary to endeavour to arrive at a solution of these problems and to achieve the objects of the Council ; (3) to arrange, in consultation with the Secretary of State, for such inquiries and research into particular problems of development as may be desirable in view of their special importance to Scotland ; (4) to take such other action as may be desirable to promote the well-being of the people of Scotland.

The Council is directly representative of the local authorities, the chambers of commerce, the trades unions and the banks, and membership is open, in addition, to all kinds of corporate bodies, including firms, co-operative societies and trades councils, to a wide range of office bearers in various walks of Scottish life, and to private individuals. In pursuing its aim of promoting prosperity in Scotland, the Council will co-operate closely with its own constituent bodies, with the Secretary of State for Scotland and his departments, with other Government departments and with agencies, such as the Scottish Regional Board for Industry, the Regional Distribution of Industry Panel, the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design, the Scottish Tourist Board, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, and the Scottish Herring Industry Board. It is intended to open a bureau in London, possibly in conjunction with the Scottish Tourist Board.

The Council will welcome useful suggestions and constructive ideas and will endeavour to give the best possible service in the cause of Scottish prosperity. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, C. Macrae, D.Phil.(Oxon.), at the above address.

Scottish Tourist Board

20, York Place, Edinburgh.

Telephone : Edinburgh 23593.

Chairman : Right Hon. Thomas Johnston, P.C., LL.D.

Manager and Secretary : W. A. Nicholson

THE Scottish Tourist Board was set up in December 1945, on the recommendation of the Tourist Committee of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) to encourage the development of a prosperous tourist industry in Scotland. The Board, while receiving no financial support from the Government, operates with full Government approval. When the British Tourist and Holidays Board, the Government-sponsored organisation, was appointed in January 1947, the Government announced that "The Government recognises the special importance of the tourist and holiday industry in the economy of Scotland and welcomes the work which the Scottish Tourist Board has done and is doing in the direction of publicising and improving the tourist attractions of Scotland and accommodations for holiday services in Scotland, both for home holiday makers and overseas visitors. The Scottish Tourist Board retains the full responsibility, initiative and freedom of action, which it has hitherto possessed, and will continue to raise its own finances and to receive contributions from local authorities as the organisation approved under Statute by the Secretary of State for Scotland for this purpose."

Individual members of the Scottish Tourist Board—there are fourteen—represent no sectional interests, but hold their appointment as individuals working for, and anxious to secure, the prosperity of Scotland. Although it enjoys complete independence, the Board works in the closest collaboration with Government departments ; it constantly consults trade interests and seeks the advice of experts who can assist in developments being planned, while it works in the closest harmony with the British Tourist and Holidays Board and the Travel Association of Great Britain. The Board, by consent of the Government, the British Tourist and Holidays Board and the Travel Association prepare all publicity material concerning Scotland which is distributed overseas by the Travel Association.

The finances of the Board are raised from voluntary sources, from hotels, transport operators, manufacturers, shopkeepers and individuals, and from local authorities in Scotland. The Secretary of State for Scotland has designated the Board as the authority in Scotland to whom local authorities may contribute under various Acts of Parliament.

Under its constitution, the Board, which is a non-political, non-commercial organisation, enjoys wide powers which include authority to encourage the development of the tourist industry, to encourage improvements in accommodation and transport facilities, to encourage and sponsor the production of films publicising Scotland, to publish magazines, books and other literary works designed to publicise Scotland, to take part in exhibitions and to sponsor any interests which have as their object the development of Scotland's tourist industry.

Work undertaken so far by the Board includes : The production of a National Register of Accommodation in Scotland, the publication of a monthly magazine *Take Note*, of a magazine *Holiday Scotland*, and of

regional pictorial folders ; securing the derequisition and the rehabilitation of Scottish hotels, sponsoring national and local events, organising a national competition for the production of Scottish souvenirs, negotiating with the transport companies for improved services and the restoration of passenger shipping services to the River Clyde, and forming a world membership scheme under the title "The Tourist Association of Scotland." Through the Board and the Association, contact has been established with Scottish Societies and Scottish people in all parts of the world and when conditions permit, the Board and its subsidiary organisation will sponsor home holiday trips for exiled Scots, particularly from America and Canada.

Social Survey

39-41, Nottingham Place, London, W.1.
Director : Louis Moss

Telephone : Welbeck 8536.

THE Social Survey (now a Division of the Central Office of Information) is the official Government survey research organisation. Based upon statistical sampling of the population, the Survey's methods can be employed to provide Government departments (and other bodies having the support of a department) with information, both factual and opinion data, on social and economic problems. Since the establishment of the Survey, a considerable amount of work has been carried in the fields of population, housing and town planning. Apart from the housing and population data collected in the course of most surveys, there exists, for example, a specialised report on *Population and Housing in England and Wales : Mid-1945*. This report provides factual data, not available from any other source, on size of household, number of rooms occupied, regional, age and economic differences, etc. Other data of the same type are also obtainable from a report on the living conditions of old people.

In addition, however, town planning surveys for specific areas are frequently carried out. Although each project naturally presents its own characteristic problems, information is usually collected in each of them under such broad headings as satisfaction with present housing, opinion on the need for local planning improvement, the existence of neighbourhood loyalty, neighbourly relations, general social activities (actual and desired), and, more recently, willingness to move to a new satellite town. These data are combined with other information on population structure, family and household characteristics, present housing conditions, occupations, place of, and journey to, work, etc. Reports on this pattern already completed are those dealing with the location of dwellings in Scottish towns, a town planning survey for Middlesbrough, and a study of Scottish mining communities. A survey of the London Borough of Willesden was recently carried out (the first of its kind) to provide data for the planning of new towns, to discover the proportion of the population willing to move to a new town, and in what circumstances, while also providing information to assist in the replanning of the Borough

itself. Some of these reports are already published, and it is hoped that others will be in the near future. Other surveys now in progress concern the replanning of Glasgow, and a detailed, intensive study of a rural community in Oxfordshire.

Thames Conservancy

2-3, *Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.*
Chairman : Sir Jocelyn Bray, D.L., J.P.

Telephone : Temple Bar 5855.

THE Conservators of the River Thames were originally incorporated by the Thames Conservancy Act 1857, since when, by a series of intervening Acts, their powers have been amended and extended until they were finally consolidated by the Thames Conservancy Act 1932. Their jurisdiction as a navigation authority now covers a distance of about 136 miles of river, namely, from Cricklade (Wilts) to Teddington (Middlesex), approximately 70 miles above the mouth of the Thames, and their powers for the prevention of pollution extend over the whole catchment area of 3,812 sq. miles, comprising portions of the counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Middlesex, East Sussex, and West Sussex.

By the Land Drainage Act 1930, the Conservators were constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area, in addition to their duties under the Thames Conservancy Act, and exercise jurisdiction over 2,382 miles of "main river" comprising the Thames proper above Teddington and the whole or part of certain tributaries, indicated on the statutory map.

The Board consists of 34 Conservators, each appointed by an interested authority or authorities as prescribed by the Thames Conservancy Act 1932 (as amended) : Ministry of Agriculture (4), Berkshire County Council (2), Buckinghamshire County Council (2), Gloucestershire County Council (1), Hertfordshire County Council (2), Joint Committee representing the Councils of the Boroughs of Windsor, Henley-on-Thames, Maidenhead, Abingdon and Wallingford, and of the Urban Districts of Eton, Marlow, Egham, Staines, Chertsey, Walton and Weybridge and Sunbury (2), Joint Committee representing the Councils of the Boroughs of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surbiton and Twickenham and of the Urban District of Esher (2), Corporation of London (1), London County Council (1), Metropolitan Water Board (2), Middlesex County Council (3), Oxford County Borough (1), Oxfordshire County Council (2), Port of London Authority (1), Reading County Borough (1), Surrey County Council (3), Minister of Transport (3), Wiltshire County Council (1).

The statutory powers and duties of the Conservators under the Thames Conservancy Act 1932 are briefly : The construction and maintenance of locks, weirs and all other works necessary for the carrying on of the navigation, establishment and maintenance of ferries ; the appointment of water bailiffs for the protection of the fisheries ; the regulation of the

water levels ; the removal of sunken vessels ; the removal of obstructions from the river and tow-paths ; dredging for the purposes of maintaining and improving the navigation, maintenance of flow and the prevention of pollution of the river and all tributaries and streams connected with it ; the granting of licences for works in the river ; the registration of steam launches, houseboats and pleasure boats, and the regulation of these vessels ; the levying of tolls on vessels ; the making of by-laws for a number of purposes ; the regulation of navigation ; and the prevention of pollution from vessels.

The following are the powers and duties of the Conservators as the drainage board of the Thames Catchment Area : General supervision with respect to the drainage of the Thames Catchment Area ; exclusive powers and jurisdiction with respect to the "main river" and the banks thereof, and with respect to drainage works in connection therewith, improvement of existing works, and construction of new works, the cleansing, repairing, deepening, widening and straightening of the "main river" and its general maintenance in a due state of efficiency ; the promotion of or opposition to Bills in Parliament and the application for or opposition to provisional or other statutory orders ; the purchase, sale or exchange of land, including the power to acquire land compulsorily by means of an Order ; the making of by-laws to secure the efficient working of the system of drainage ; and the appropriation and disposal of dredged material. The Conservators are empowered to precept on the county councils and county borough councils in the watershed to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with land drainage. A number of authorities and water companies draw their supplies from the Thames and its tributaries, or underground sources in the Catchment area, under various statutory powers. The most important is the Metropolitan Water Board, which obtains two-thirds of London's daily consumption from the river Thames between Staines and Molesey.

War Damage Commission

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 8866.

Chairman : Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., M.C., T.D., K.C.

THE War Damage Act received the Royal Assent on 26th March, 1941, and was consolidated with two amending measures in the War Damage Act 1943 (3rd June). Under Part I it laid upon the War Damage Commission the duty of making payments in respect of damage to land and buildings resulting from enemy action or from measures taken to repel, prevent or hinder an attack or imagined attack by the enemy. These payments are made from the Exchequer, but owners of real property made five compulsory annual contributions of 2s. in the £ on the Schedule A value of their property. Special provisions are, however, made in regard to properties held for charitable purposes, public utilities and highways. The basis of payments by the Commission is the reasonable cost of carrying out repairs to premises which are economically

repairable, or a value payment, calculated on the value at 31st March, 1939, in those cases held to be a total loss.

The business of the Commission in dealing with claims is carried out at sixteen Regional Offices, and in addition to the technical staff at each of these there are technical out-stations in the more heavily raided areas which are equipped to deal on the spot with difficult local questions.

In order that the public may be given the fullest possible information concerning the administration of the Act, the Commission has issued two explanatory pamphlets. These are C.I.A., which explains the property-owner's rights and duties; and R.O.D.I., which deals at length with the procedure for arranging for war-damage repairs and the assessment of payments of cost of works.

Statements from Private Organisations

Particulars of publications issued and of libraries and information services maintained by many of the following organisations may be found in *Books, Periodicals and Films*, under the name of the organisation concerned.

Aluminium Development Association

33, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 7501.

President of the Council : The Hon. Geoffrey Cunliffe

Director-General : W. Helmore, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.Ae.S.

Technical Director : E. G. West, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.M.

THE main object of the Aluminium Development Association is to encourage the increasing use of aluminium and its alloys in all economically suitable forms. The Association was founded at the end of 1944 and absorbed the Wrought Light Alloys Development Association which had operated since 1941.

Government departments, local authorities and other official bodies recognise the Association as the impartial representative of the aluminium producing and fabricating industry, which sponsored it and supports it, on all aspects of technical development. To this end, the Association has representatives on official and research associations such as the Research Committees of Government departments and Collateral Research Associations, and the British Standards Institution. The Association also acts as a link between the aluminium industry and other industries, but takes no part in the trading activities of its members.

The broad aim of the Association is put into practical effect by Committees of representatives of member firms with whom the technical staff of the A.D.A. work in close co-operation. Six committees deal with the subjects of Building, Marine Application, Publications, Rail and Road Transport, Research, and Standards ; other committees are formed for special work as the need arises. In brief the committees examine possible applications of aluminium in their respective fields, give advice on problems submitted to them, and prepare written material for circulation within the industry or for publication as circumstances dictate. Publications are the special responsibility of the Publication Committee.

Research work is sponsored by the Association and undertaken by Government or university laboratories, by research associations, consultants or by member firms. The Association's staff includes specialists in the main fields of application who are available to produce designs which may be translated into prototypes, to prepare stress calculations and generally to act as consultants for the industry.

At the headquarters in London a library is maintained under the supervision of the Information Officer. Thus the Association is able to give authoritative advice on problems submitted to the Technical Advisory Service, and thousands of such inquiries have already been answered. A library of films is available on loan to *bona fide* inquirers (for details see

Films Section). Members of the staff also give lectures at colleges, institutions and works.

The object of the A.D.A. is pursued in a wider field through technical and general press publicity and by means of exhibitions. The Association's own exhibition *Aluminium—War to Peace* shown in London and at six provincial cities was seen by over 800,000 persons. This has been discontinued, having served its purpose, but the Association continued to take part in other exhibitions such as the *Ideal Homes Exhibition* and the *British Industries Fair*.

Association of Health and Pleasure Resorts

23-25, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.

Telephone : Southend 44839.

President : Wing-Commander J. Roland Robinson, M.A., LL.B., M.P.

Secretary : R. E. Goldspink

THE Association of Health and Pleasure Resorts is an association of the local authorities of the health and pleasure resorts of this country ; it includes in its membership all the large holiday towns and, either by federation or direct representation, nearly all the remaining resorts. The organisation was established in 1921 to watch the mutual interests of the resorts in their legal, entertainment, publicity and general activities, and to take such action as may be considered desirable in regard to matters in which the resorts are interested. It also acts as a clearing house for information of value to its members.

Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction

34, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Euston 2158.

Chairman : The Lord Forrester, M.A., F.I.I.A.

Director of Research : Miss Jaqueline Tyrwhitt, A.M.T.P.I.

THE objects of the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction are to serve as a centre for research and to correlate experience, but not to compete with institutions or organisations operating in any specific fields of activity.

In general the procedure of the A.P.R.R. is as follows : Subjects are studied which have a direct bearing on local, regional and national planning issues, under the guidance of a competent worker who enlists the help and advice of experts and others interested. Papers are read and discussed at regular meetings attended by those directly associated with the work, after which reports based on them are circulated to a wider public for criticism and subsequently issued in a *Review* of broadsheet form, revised or reprinted as necessary. All A.P.R.R. publications are available to the public for reproduction or other purposes. *Reports* and *Broadsheets* include considerations of regional and neighbourhood boundaries ; disposal and utilisation of domestic waste ; aspects of health, education, recreation and shopping, and the disposal of the dead.

Subscribers to the Information Service receive A.P.R.R. *Broadsheets*, *Reviews*, *Reports* and bi-monthly *Bulletins*.

The A.P.R.R. trains a nucleus of men and women in the broad technique of planning and the School of Planning and Research for Regional Development has been formed to carry on this work. This latter has, at the request of the War Office, prepared and is conducting a correspondence course for members of the forces. This is followed by a three months' practical completion course at 34, Gordon Square. Refresher courses for qualified planners, architects, engineers and surveyors are also arranged.

Association of Public Lighting Engineers

68, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 9132.

President : W. N. C. Clinch, M.I.E.E.

Secretary : H. O. Davies

THE Association was founded in 1923 by a small group of illuminating engineers representing local authorities, whose special functions concerned street lighting. Its promoters had as their main object a desire to bring together officers of local government responsible for public lighting of roads and highways, with the intention of encouraging and improving by a mutual exchange of ideas and information the science of efficient public lighting; and, further, of organising demonstrations and exhibitions of street lighting and lighting equipment in various districts throughout the country in order to secure as far as possible improved forms of lighting and a greater uniformity of street illumination. In 1928 the Association was incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908-17.

Today the Association includes the lighting engineers of all the chief cities and towns in the kingdom. Through it, considerable advances have been made in the technical improvement of lamps and lighting equipment. The Conferences held yearly under the auspices of the Association in various towns, bring together engineers and officially-appointed delegates from local authorities to discuss communications bearing upon public lighting and associated subjects. A series of exhibitions has provided manufacturers of lamps and lighting equipment with a useful opportunity to display and explain their products.

The Association was instrumental in inducing the Ministry of Transport to appoint a Select Committee to draft recommendations for efficient street lighting. This Committee published a final *Report on Street Lighting* in 1937. The Association has also sponsored a *British Standards Specification for Street Lighting*, designed to implement the Ministry of Transport Report referred to above.

Bournville Village Trust

Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.

Telephone : Kin 1171.

Chairman : Dame E. Cadbury, O.B.E.

Secretary and Manager : F. R. Barlow

THE Bournville Village Trust was founded in 1900 by the late George Cadbury. Begun as a garden village outside Birmingham, the estate is now a suburb lying within the boundary of the city. The development

of different parts of the estate has taken place at different periods over the past fifty years and more than half the present area of 1,000 acres is still undeveloped. A principal interest of Bournville lies in the concrete demonstration it offers of development in ideas of planning, design and layout during the past half-century. The Trust has, in the course of its pioneer housing and town planning activities, maintained an active interest in research.

Since its formation, the Trust has made many experiments in the construction and equipment of dwellings. These include a group of houses built after the last war in order to compare costs of alternative methods of construction ; the building of an all-electric house for the purpose of recording comparative costs of heating and cooking by electricity and other means ; and many tests of new materials and domestic fittings. Housing associations, leasing land from the Trust, have played a considerable part in the development of the estate.

The Trustees' interest in town planning and housing development has not been confined to Bournville Estate. In addition to the making of a grant for a Lectureship in Town Planning and Civic Design at the University of Birmingham, close contact has been maintained with other bodies, both official and unofficial, operating in this field.

For the last ten years the Trust has acquired an increasing acreage of agricultural land, which is held principally to form part of Birmingham's green belt. The present area of the Agricultural Estate is 2,318 acres.

In 1935 it was decided to inaugurate a programme of research into housing in Birmingham with special reference to its relation to industry and to the development of the surrounding region. The results of this research were published in 1941 under the title *When We Build Again*.

The Research Department of the Trust exists to provide information and advice on housing and town planning matters, and many inquiries are received from official bodies and research workers.

The Trustees attach great importance to the work of the West Midland Group on Post-war Reconstruction and Planning, to which they have given active support since its formation in January 1941.

British Coal Utilisation Research Association (B.C.U.R.A.)

13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 1534.

President : Sir Charles Ellis, F.R.S.

Director : D. T. A. Townend, D.Sc., Ph.D.

THE British Coal Utilisation Research Association was formed in the spring of 1938 with the object of conducting research into the utilisation of solid fuel and improving the efficiency with which coal is used.

Before the staff was thoroughly established at the original Experimental Station at Fulham the second European war broke out, and the programme of work was completely revised to meet war needs. Of primary importance in the early war years was the work on transport gas producers, and the filtration of producer-gas for use in internal combustion engines. Other work during the war years was mainly of an *ad hoc* nature directed

towards economy in the use of fuel. Work was carried out for the Fuel Efficiency Committee of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and the Association collaborated with the iron-founding industry in the design of a small heating stove for air-raid shelters. Between 1938 and 1946 the staff grew from 40 to almost 300, and the amount of research and development work undertaken increased in proportion.

The Association is divided for administrative purposes into four parts, of which the Technical Research Division is responsible for fundamental research of an exploratory character into the physical and chemical constitution of coal and its behaviour under various conditions, as well as for objective work which is designed to solve particular problems or assist applied research carried out in the other departments.

One of the more important practical investigations has been carried out by the Domestic Fuels and Appliances Department with the collaboration of the appliance manufacturers, coal producers and coal distributors, and is concerned with the improvement of solid-fuel burning appliances for use in the home. An open fire has been developed which is not only more efficient than existing conventional types, but also reduces smoke emission, burns continuously and provides for ash removal at weekly or bi-weekly intervals. Greatly improved multi-duty appliances which combine cooking, water-heating and room-warming have also been evolved, and attention has been paid to heating systems suitable for permanent houses.

Of special interest to industry is the work of the Steam Engineering Department, which undertakes both fundamental and practical investigations into problems connected with Shell-type boilers and the mitigation of troubles caused by external deposits and corrosion in water-tube boilers.

Liaison with industry and the study of industrial problems is the responsibility of the Development Division, which also carries out engineering work on furnaces embodying a novel system of combustion which was discovered by the Association in 1941-1942. Among other work of this Division is an investigation into gas producers for furnace firing, which is being made with the co-operation of the British Iron and Steel Research Association.

The Association is at present erecting buildings at Leatherhead, where the work now undertaken at six separate premises will be continued and expanded. It is hoped that the greater part of the staff will be housed in the new buildings by the autumn of 1947. Inquiries should be addressed to the Development Officer, R. Colville-Wallis.

British Council

3, Hanover Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 8484.

Chairman : General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Press Officer : Paul Reed

EXHIBITIONS. The British Council has sent a "County of London Plan" Exhibition, consisting of twenty panels measuring $24\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins., to South Africa, the U.S.S.R., Chile, Brazil, Syria, Turkey, Sweden,

Portugal, Egypt, the Argentine, Mexico, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

In addition, exhibition photographs and plans for the replanning of public parks and recreation grounds have been sent to the U.S.S.R. and the Argentine, together with photographs of town planning.

Exhibition photographs on the replanning of London, including Royal Academy and Royal Institute of British Architects plans, have been sent to Spain, the U.S.S.R. and the Argentine, with plans for the redevelopment of Birmingham. In addition the R.A. photographs were sent to Belgium. A photographic exhibition, *Replanning Britain*, has been sent to Hungary.

Other exhibitions have included pictures from the Tate Gallery to Rome, the works of William Blake to Paris and Antwerp, and exhibitions of British books, past and present, to illustrate both authorship and typography in Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Argentine.

An exhibition on Bath sent to Ethiopia, Sweden and Portugal, includes a section of photographs on replanning. This is going also to Brazil, Algiers and the U.S.S.R.

Exhibitions of British craft work have also been sent to many countries.

PUBLICATIONS. The Council's series of booklets published by Longmans, Green & Company Ltd., include as recent publications under the *Aspects of Britain* series, *The Land of Britain and How it is Used* by L. Dudley Stamp, and under the *Science in Britain* series, *Patents of Invention* by A. A. Gomme, *The Science of Animal Breeding in Britain* by F. H. A. Marshall and John Hammond, and *Sir Joseph Swan* by Kenneth R. Swan.

COURSES. Courses are arranged by the British Council for foreign and overseas teachers, professional men and women, architects, scientists, welfare workers and others. They include for example courses in English and English literature at the British Council Centre at Stratford-on-Avon, Town Planning, Police Administration, and Agricultural Science and Practice. Further details may be obtained from the Information Department, British Council.

British Electrical Development Association (E.D.A.)

2, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 9434.

President : The Right Hon. Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., M.C.

General Manager and Secretary : V. W. Dale

THE British Electrical Development Association is a non-profit earning organisation formed in 1919, to encourage the greater use of electricity. Membership of the Association is confined to authorised electricity supply authorities (both company owned and municipal) and the Central Electricity Board.

E.D.A. can be described as the "Public Relations" organisation of the electricity supply industry, and in that capacity has contact with practically every section of the community. This contact is maintained through a variety of channels, chief of which is the public press. The Association has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in advertising campaigns in

the national and technical press and has given extensive service in connection with the local advertising of individual electricity authorities. Advice and information are provided to journalists with the result that the reading public are kept fully informed on all developments in the electrical industry. The association, in normal times, publishes and circulates millions of pamphlets and books on all angles of the use of electricity—and this important aspect of E.D.A.'s work is being resumed although paper supplies do not permit it to be on the pre-war scale.

Among the many services which E.D.A. gives to its members is a wide range of films, for exhibition either in public cinemas, or at gatherings in schools, village halls, camps, etc.

Another important branch of the Association's work is the organising of electrical exhibitions. Since the end of the war it has concentrated largely on exhibitions of planned electric kitchens. In 1947, in addition to taking part in Housing Exhibitions, the Association is to stage electrical exhibits at the leading Agricultural Shows. The Association has also purchased cooking equipment to ensure that the catering at the "Royal" and other national agricultural shows is "all-electric".

The domestic application of electricity has always taken a large place in E.D.A.'s activities, and housewives are constantly being advised how this great public service can lighten their burdens. The "all-electric" house is the ideal that E.D.A. has kept before the public, organising competitions among architects for the best designs of electric kitchens for small and medium-sized houses, and establishing a house-planning service which is at the disposal of local authorities, architects, builders or private citizens. The Association also gives assistance and guidance on how to introduce electric light and power to existing houses, and has conducted campaigns in support of the wiring of houses, and the introduction of electric cooking, water-heating and refrigeration.

Industry, too, is catered for by E.D.A. Expert advice on air-conditioning of factories and business premises is given to industrialists, while the principles of correct lighting and the economic and social advantages of good illumination are brought to the attention of business executives.

Improved street lighting as a means of reducing road accidents, tasteful lighting schemes for shop windows, better lighting and heating of hotels, electric cooking by large-scale caterers, the development of the use of electricity on farms and in rural areas, the electrification of the railways and the mines, and the greater use of electrically-driven vehicles are yet other branches of the Association's interests. On all these subjects expert advice is given without regard to proprietary articles or systems.

British Gas Council

Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Tele. : Sloane 4554.

Chairman : Colonel H. C. Smith, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

General Manager : J. R. W. Alexander, M.A., LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Secretary : T. B. Scott, M.I.I.A., F.I.A.C.

THE Council was formed in June 1945 and incorporated as a Company limited by guarantee (the word "limited" being omitted by licence) on 1st November, 1946. The objective is to improve service to the com-

munity and with this end in view the functions of the Council include the following : To take over all or any of the assets and liabilities of the unincorporated National Gas Council which was founded in 1916 and the British Commercial Gas Association founded in 1911 ; to promote the commercial prosperity of the gas industry and to extend, promote and defend the interests and welfare of the said industry ; to adopt such means of making known the objects of the Council and the advantages of the use of gas as may seem expedient and particularly by advertisements, circulars and other printed matter, exhibitions, lectures, demonstrations, meetings and conferences ; to develop and improve the commercial methods of those engaged in the gas industry.

British Road Federation

4a, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Holborn 3345.

Chairman : The Lord Sandhurst, O.B.E.

Director : Major-General R. K. Ross, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary : A. A. E. Morgan, A.C.A.

THE British Road Federation, formed in 1932, is the only national organisation representing all the varied interests of the road transport industry, including owners of goods carrying vehicles with A, B and C licences and public service vehicles, road constructors, manufacturers of vehicles and all the trades and businesses ancillary to road transport. The membership of the Federation consists of 110 national organisations representing over 250,000 firms.

The objects of the Federation are : To promote, watch over and protect the interests of all persons concerned in the construction or in the use of roads ; to originate and promote improvements in the law or in the regulations which affect owners or users of road vehicles ; to promote a constructive transport policy in the national interest.

The Federation is able to present a united point of view on road and road transport problems both to the Government and to the general public.

FREE CHOICE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES. It is of the utmost importance that traders should retain the right to send their goods by the method of transport which suits them best. Restrictions on the method of transport or of the freedom to use their own vehicles for their own goods are directly opposed to the national interest. Any legislation designed to limit the radius of action or functions of goods or passenger carrying vehicles is undesirable.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT. On the grounds of public safety, commercial and industrial use, it is necessary for our road system to be greatly developed. If this is achieved the restriction which is placed on traffic today, due to the serious congestion which exists, loses force. The Federation is pressing this point of view on the Government, the technical interests and the general public by all suitable means.

MOTOR TAXATION. The cost of the construction and maintenance of the road system should be defrayed by all road users and by other parties benefiting financially from the construction or improvement of the roads. The present method of financing the road system, mainly by a levy upon

ratepayers, is inequitable. Only a small percentage of special motor taxation is devoted to road construction and maintenance. The Federation will continue its policy of urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the taxation on all road motor vehicles and on the fuel they use, and to devote larger sums to road improvement.

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS. The Federation is one of the bodies whose advice the Minister of Transport from time to time seeks in preparing new Bills and Regulations, and from experience it is able to tender advice on every aspect of present and future road transport legislation. The Federation is in close touch with the Road Groups in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and is thus able to suggest amendments to Bills and Regulations to Members of Parliament.

C LICENCE HOLDERS. An Associates' Committee deals particularly with the interests of C licence holders. It watches all proposed Acts and Regulations, and when necessary, suggests amendments to these or to existing legislation.

PUBLICATIONS. A *Bulletin of Road Information*, containing notes on the events of outstanding interest to road transport, is issued monthly. Other publications are produced from time to time, such as *Basic Road Statistics*, containing statistical information about the industry, *The Book of Road Signs*, *New Roads for Britain*.*

EXHIBITIONS. Road exhibitions stressing the need for modern road construction are a prominent feature of the Federation's activities. These are held in all parts of the country, one of the chief exhibits being a working model of a modern road system.

MEMBERSHIP. The subscription to Full Membership, with a right to a seat on the Committee of Management, is 25 guineas per annum.

The subscription to Associate Membership (under which heading come organisations of C licence holders), with a right to a seat on the Associates' Committee, is 3 guineas per annum.

British Road Tar Association

1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Sloane 6119.

President : H. E. G. West

Technical Director : W. E. Cone

Secretary : D. M. MacCormack, F.C.A., A.M.Inst.P.

THE Association was created in 1927 by the gas, the by-product coking and the tar distilling industries to promote the expansion of the use of tar and tar products for road purposes. Its objects and functions are to stimulate improvements and to ensure the most efficient utilisation of tar for the construction and maintenance of roads, and they cover research and technical development, technical service, road demonstrations, technical literature and publicity.

Co-operative research with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has proved of outstanding importance. Apart from laboratory investigations, many full-scale road trials have been undertaken, and the results so far obtained have indicated practical features which may well have an important bearing on the future development of tar road con-

* See *Books, Periodicals and Films*.

struction. Co-operative research has made a noteworthy contribution to the present *British Standard Specification No. 76-1943 (Tars for Road Purposes)*. The official *Revised Recommendations for Tar Carpets and Recommendations for Tar Surface Dressings* also take into account the knowledge gained from research and experimental work undertaken by the D.S.I.R. jointly with the Ministry of War Transport and the Association. The forthcoming issue of the revised *British Standard Specification No. 802-1938 (Tarmacadam)* is yet another example of the advances made by research. Investigations on tar emulsions are in progress.

Linked up with the increasing attention which is being given to the application of scientific knowledge to road construction, is the need for an improved technique in the application of the materials. In order to realise this objective, close contact is maintained with highway authorities and road contractors, and by this means substantial advances have been made in the processes and methods of using road tar. The Association will co-operate to the fullest extent with the new Federation of Coated Macadam Industries in the task of improving the quality of coated macadam for roadmaking.

The policy of the Association, in collaborating with highway authorities in road demonstrations, has been more than justified by the practical results obtained and utilised. In addition to serving the purpose of introducing scientific knowledge and improvements to established forms of tar road construction, these demonstrations have covered the testing of improved forms of tar surfacings designed to carry traffic of a very heavy and concentrated nature. In all this work, invaluable data have been obtained on the factors influencing the results on the road. It is confidently expected that the knowledge which has been steadily accumulated will ultimately lead to substantial improvements in the general technique of tar road construction and maintenance.

Valuable as the contribution of road tar to road construction in this country has been in the past, there are grounds for believing that it will play a still more important part in the future. Of all home-produced materials, tar is the most plentiful as it is the most easily obtained. Its value for the construction and maintenance of roads, has long been established, and the technique of road tar production and its use have been the subject of intensive investigation. Meanwhile, technical progress in the industry is proceeding steadily with the object of securing the highest degree of quality of road tar in the service of the user. The British Road Tar Association will play its part in ensuring that fuller use is made of research and technical development work in tar road construction to meet the needs of the country's reconstruction plans.

British Standards Institution (B.S.I.)

28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 3333.

President : The Right Hon. Lord Woolton, P.C., C.H.

Secretary : L. J. Watkins

THE work of the British Standards Institution began in 1901 with the formation of an Engineering Standards Committee. The Institution was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1929, and is recognised as "the sole

organisation for the issue, in consultation with any government, professional or industrial bodies concerned, of standards having a national application, other than those for pharmaceutical substances." It is thus the national organisation for the promulgation of British Standard terms, definitions, codes of practice and specifications for materials, articles and methods of tests.

Standards are prepared on the principles that (a) they shall be in accordance with the needs of industry and fulfil a generally recognised want ; (b) the interest of both producer and consumer shall be considered ; and (c) periodic review shall be undertaken.

The Institution is governed by a General Council. Work is divided into Engineering, Chemical, Building, and Textile Divisions, administered by Divisional Councils. Industry, as well as the Board of Trade, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the National Physical Laboratory, the Federation of British Industries, and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, are represented on the General Council.

The Institution co-operates with the National Standards bodies in various parts of the Commonwealth, and with the American Standards Association. It also participates in the International Organisation for Standardisation, which has the object of promoting the maximum possible co-ordination and unification of standards necessary for the post-war period.

The preparation of each standard is the responsibility of the industry primarily concerned. This is effected by the establishment of separate Industry (Standards) Committees, each being representative of both producer and user interests. In this way the maximum degree of co-operation is achieved. In addition to the industry committees, special committees which do not come within the scope of the Divisional Councils report directly to the General Council.

Over 1,400 specifications have been issued since the formation of the Institution, which also works on the establishment of agreed terms and definitions, methods of test, standards of performance and Codes of Practice. A comprehensive range of British Standards has been prepared for building materials, components and appliances, and for general civil engineering work, including roads.

A monthly information sheet is issued to members, giving information on new work started during the month ; draft standards ready for circulation ; new published standards ; and foreign standards received from abroad.

Special wartime work was undertaken for the then Ministry of Home Security, in connection with civil defence apparatus and the use of light in civil defence. The importance of packaging in wartime production, and its increasing problems, led the Institution in 1942 to issue a schedule of sizes and types of packages of pre-packed commodities for the home trade. In 1943, as the result of a request from the Anglo-American Packaging Committee of the Ministry of Production, the B.S.I. published its *British Standard Packaging Code*, and a *Supplement* dealing with packing for tropical climates has also been issued. Other important wartime work was done by the committee set up to consider the most efficient procedure to promote simplification and greater efficiency on the clerical side of works production and organisation ; this committee has prepared

booklets dealing with principles of production-control, pay-roll methods, office organisation and practice, drawing-office organisation, production-control in the small factory, and office mechanisation. For the Ministry of Supply, important work has included the co-ordination of steel specifications in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and work on the co-ordination of screw threads and threaded products.

It has been agreed that the work of the Institution will continue to be carried on by the Industry Committees, each of which is established only with the concurrence of the industrial and professional organisations concerned. Representatives of Government departments are included wherever appropriate. These Committees are the basis of the whole organisation and are the points at which standardisation is initiated and carried out. The co-ordination of their work is secured by the Divisional Councils.

The Institution maintains a library and an inquiry bureau and issues publications.

British subjects, and any organisation formed or incorporated under the laws of any part of the British Commonwealth, are qualified for election as contributing members.

Building Centre

9, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 2128.

Chairman : Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Chairman, Executive Committee : Sir Alfred Hurst, K.B.E., C.B.

Managing Director : F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

THE Building Centre provides a focus where every kind of material and equipment for building can be seen by architects, builders and others interested in the building industry. Most of the development and trade associations connected with the building industry are represented by composite exhibits, and such organisations as the British Electrical Development Association, the British Gas Council, the Timber Development Association and the Coal Utilisation Joint Council, maintain special technical assistants at the Building Centre to deal with problems in their particular industry. Free information on materials and equipment for building can be obtained either by personal visits, telephone or letter.

There is a library of technical trade papers, and, in addition to the permanent exhibition, temporary displays are held from time to time on matters likely to interest those consulting the Centre.

Building Industries National Council

11, Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Langham 2785.

President : Frederick W. Purse, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Secretary : H. B. Bryant

THE Building Industries National Council was formed in 1932 to provide a means of common consultation and united representation on all matters agreed to be of common interest to all sections of the building industries.

Its Associated (*i.e.* constituent) Bodies are : The Royal Institute of British Architects ; the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ; the National Federation of Building Trade Employers ; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives ; the National Federation of Ironmongers ; the British Electrical Development Association ; the National Gas Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Building Societies Association

14, Park Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 0515.

Chairman : Andrew Stewart, C.A., F.C.I.S.

Secretary : C. G. Garratt-Holden, B.A., M.Com.

THE Building Societies Association exists for the purpose of promoting the interests of building societies and of securing the adoption by such societies of standards of business which will command public confidence.

The membership of the Association consists of 386 building societies, the total assets of which exceed £840 millions, which represents 96 per cent. of the total assets of all building societies.

The affairs of the Association are directed by a Council of 38 consisting of 24 elected members, not more than six co-opted members, and of eight members representing the affiliated District Associations. The Council and its Committees meet at least once every month, and once a year the Council reports to an Annual General Meeting and Conference which lasts three days and is attended by about 500 representatives of member-societies.

The Association provides member-societies with information about political, financial and social developments ; keeps them informed about Parliamentary matters which affect them ; and maintains contact with other organisations concerned with the housing of the people. It is the recognised channel of communication between the Government and building societies on matters of general interest, and discusses matters of common concern with many Government departments.

There are eight District Associations affiliated to the parent Association, *viz.*, Metropolitan ; Midland ; North Western Counties ; Northumberland and Durham ; South Eastern Counties ; South Wales and Monmouthshire ; South Western ; and Yorkshire County.

Closely associated with the Building Societies Association is the Building Societies Institute, which exists for the purpose of training the staffs of building societies in the subjects of their work. (See *Building Societies Institute.*)

Building Societies Institute

14, Park Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Mayfair 0515.

President : Herbert Ashworth, LL.B., B.Sc.(Econ.)

Secretary : E. C. L. Butler, B.Sc.(Econ.)

THE Building Societies Institute was founded in 1934 as a result of a general desire to put on a more formal basis efforts which had from time to time been made to provide facilities for training the staffs of building

societies. Although it has other activities, the Institute is first and foremost an educational body. It is, under its constitution, expressly debarred from acting as a trade union.

The Institute is governed by a Council of 36 members, divided almost equally between chief officers and subordinate officers of building societies. One-third of the Council retires each year. The Council elects the President and Vice-Presidents of the Institute.

The Institute itself meets once a year, but carries on an active existence through its five groups, which in turn control 28 centres. The groups and centres meet monthly and carry out their own programmes of lectures, discussions, visits and social meetings.

The Institute is an examining body, and has held annual examinations continuously since 1936. Special arrangements have been made for candidates who have served or are still serving in H.M. Forces, including postal tuition courses under a War Office Scheme, and full time "refresher" courses on demobilisation.

Week-end Schools and Study Groups are held by the Groups of the Institute or are directly organised by the Institute headquarters.

The Institute publishes its own journal, *B.S.I. Quarterly*, and has also published a series of educational booklets dealing with various aspects of building society law and practice and housing.

The Institute maintains an Education Fund which enables increased educational facilities to be provided for the younger members of the staffs of building societies. There is also an Institute Benevolent Fund.

Central Council for the Care of Churches

London Office : Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 4355.

Main Office : Earlham, Dunster, Somerset.

Telephone : Dunster 367.

Chairman : The Very Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A.

Secretary : Francis C. Eeles, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.(Scot.), F.R.Hist.S.

BEFORE any alteration or addition can be made to a church or its furniture the legal authority of the Chancellor of the Diocese—the judge in the Bishop's Court—has to be obtained. In recent years a system of advisory committees has been set up to assist the Court in all questions where artistic or archaeological considerations are concerned. These committees also assist the archdeacons, who are responsible for seeing that existing work, whether in the fabric or its contents, is maintained in good order. The intention is to safeguard the treasures of the Church ; to preserve all that is old in accordance with the best modern methods of conservation ; and to raise the standard of new work so that really good artists are employed.

While the Court requires the opinion of the Committee before an application for a faculty or licence to do work is granted, parochial authorities and intending donors are warned to ask the advice of the Committee at the earliest opportunity, before schemes are definitely formulated or designs obtained. This saves the disappointment which may well occur if schemes are worked out and money raised, for proposals only to be found unsuitable at a later stage.

Where war damage is concerned, each diocese has a reorganisation committee, which deals with all the interests affected, including the possible removal as well as the rebuilding or repair of damaged churches, or even the use for other purposes of a redundant church. Diocesan Advisory Committees are represented on these bodies, and all cases where ancient churches or possible removals are concerned will be considered by the appropriate Advisory Committee at some stage in the proceedings, to make sure that nothing of architectural or artistic value is lost. Legislation provides that in an important case the Royal Fine Arts Commission shall be consulted.

Any architect, artist or contractor who is involved in a war damage case would be well advised to get in touch with his Diocesan Advisory Committee in any case of difficulty.

Full information about war damage procedure can be obtained from two official publications, *The Churches and War Damage* and *War Damage to Churches* and from the last two Reports of the Central Council.

The Council also has in its charge a collection of over 140,000 photographs and other records of English churches, which can in time be made available in London to architects and students for consultation.

The Council has a London office but most of the departments remain in the country at present.

Central Council of Civic Societies

82, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 0580.

Chairman : *The Right Hon. The Viscount Esher*

Hon. Secretary : *Miss E. Bright Ashford*

THE Council was formed in 1939 with the following aims : To enable civic societies to confer on matters of common interest ; to encourage the formation of new civic societies ; to enable civic societies to take concerted action as a representative national body ; to stimulate public interest in the improvement of urban amenities.

The Council meets once or twice a year and has an Executive Committee meeting more frequently. Its principal activities include : The holding of public meetings ; the provision of assistance in forming new societies ; maintenance of contacts between civic societies by the interchange of reports and information ; the preparation of a list of speakers for the information of societies ; the maintenance of contacts with Government departments and other societies having similar objective and with the professional bodies concerned with urban amenities ; the provision of assistance to societies in connection with exhibitions, publicity, contacts with national bodies and other such matters ; the issue to all societies represented on the Council of a periodical *Bulletin*.

Civic societies have already been formed in many cities and towns. Their general aims are : To increase and develop public amenities ; to preserve buildings and monuments of historic or artistic value and places of natural beauty ; to encourage and co-ordinate activities relating to architecture, music, drama, and the other arts ; to co-operate for these purposes with local authorities and with bodies with similar aims, both

local and national ; to stimulate interest in these matters so as to encourage a sense of citizenship.

The following is an indication of some of the matters dealt with by the societies in the field of planning and public amenities : Representations regarding town planning proposals, new buildings, open spaces, tree planting, playgrounds, design of street furniture, unsightly advertisements, litter, control of petrol stations, noise, care of cemeteries, transport facilities, gifts of trees and shrubs, seats ; development of bombed areas as gardens ; preservation of footpaths and "green belts" ; community centres ; preservation of buildings and monuments of historic or artistic worth ; preservation of iron railings of artistic or historical value ; mural tablets for buildings of special interest ; exhibitions and publicity on smoke abatement with representations on specific instances of pollution.

Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society

71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 9274.

Chairman : *The Right Hon. Lord Harmsworth*

Secretary : *Sir Lawrence Chubb*

THE Society exists to preserve for the public use all commons and village greens ; to assist local authorities and others in securing recreation grounds and other open spaces ; to promote the formation of national parks and nature reserves ; to preserve the public rights of way over footpaths, bridle-paths, carriage roads and tow-paths ; to protect roadside wastes, to preserve access to cliffs and seashore and the fullest enjoyment of the country-side generally ; and to advise local authorities and the public on all questions relating to any of the above matters.

It was founded in 1865 to protect the commons in and around London, many of which were in imminent danger of enclosure, and it gradually extended its activities to the whole of the commons of England and Wales, of which there are no less than 1½ million acres. By a long series of victories in legal proceedings taken on its initiative the Society has built up a protective system under which the present area of common land cannot lawfully be further reduced without the consent of Parliament or the Ministry of Agriculture and the public now enjoy a legal right of access to over half a million acres of it—a right which is being steadily extended to the remainder. In addition to maintaining the area of commons from unlawful enclosure the Society has been and still is occupied in securing their protection from damage and misuse by means of Regulation Schemes and other methods under the Commons Acts, and of provisions it was able to induce Parliament to insert in the Law of Property Act 1925, by which means their natural beauty is being preserved, litter and other abuses are checked and the commons are safeguarded as public open spaces. To its exertions are also due provisions in many Acts of Parliament relating to rights of way, culminating in the Rights of Way Act 1932, which greatly simplifies the proof that particular paths are public. The value of the Act has already been made manifest in successful actions in the courts and it is also resulting in the making of permanent records of public footpaths and bridleways in many

parts of the country—a notable piece of work the completion of which is urgently necessary. To the continuous exertions and vigilance of the Society the public owe at the present time the very existence of most of the commons and the right to enjoy their beauty. Moreover, the work of preserving them, though far advanced, is by no means complete, and much remains to be done to secure the public interests. The Society is the only national organisation in a position to undertake the work.

Copper Development Association

Kendals Hall, Radlett, Heris.

Telephone : Radlett 5616.

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. Telephone : Abbey 2677.

Chairman of the Council : Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. M. Preston, D.S.O.

General Manager : G. W. Preston, M.B.E., M.I.E.E.

THE Copper Development Association is a non-trading organisation supported by all sections of the copper industry and engaged in collecting and disseminating information, chiefly of a technical nature, on copper and copper alloys and their many uses.

The Association is controlled by a Council representing all member interests, the direction of its ordinary business being delegated to a Management Committee. Members' meetings are held bi-annually. The chief executive officer is the General Manager, G. W. Preston, M.B.E., M.I.E.E., and the staff comprises specialists whose qualifications and experience are related to the principal user industries.

Since the war, plans for a considerable expansion of the Association's activities have been put into effect. New headquarters, including a workshop, have been established at Kendals Hall, Radlett. The staff has been enlarged. All departments, including the new public relations department with offices in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2, have come into full operation. In addition to its technical information service, the Association provides practical demonstrations and lectures, illustrated by films or lantern slides, free of charge, for suitable organisations and educational institutions.

Close liaison is maintained with other organisations interested in applications of copper, such as the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, and the Copper and Brass Research Association in the United States, for the purpose of interchange of information and published material. The Association does not carry out research, being concerned mainly with the application in practice of the results of research. Experimental work on certain subjects, chiefly of interest to the building industry, is, however, being undertaken on an increasing scale.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England

4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Sloane 4280.

President : The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Chairman : Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

General Secretary : H. G. Griffin, C.B.E.

THE Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which is under the patronage of H.M. The King, exists to organise concerted action for the

protection of rural scenery and town amenities from disfigurement or injury ; to act as a centre for providing or procuring advice and information upon any matters affecting these aims ; and to arouse, form and educate public opinion for their furtherance.

The Council is representative of many interests and co-ordinates the work of various national associations, institutions and societies, each of which is interested in some particular aspect of the Council's objects. The constituent organisations number 45 ; there are 170 organisations affiliated to the Council, and a large number of regional and county branches, self-supporting and functioning in association with Headquarters.

The C.P.R.E. believes that the Council's aims can best be realised by the conservation and development of our agricultural resources and by the improvement of the social environment of the rural population, as expressed in the evidence prepared on behalf of the C.P.R.E. for various Royal Commissions and Government Committees. In recent years evidence has been prepared for three important Commissions, whose reports have become familiarly known as the Barlow Report, the Scott Report and the Uthwatt Report. The Council also watches, and takes appropriate action to protect, rural and amenity interests in new legislation. The extent of new legislation affecting such interests has, during the last year, been so great that it is impossible to refer to the various Acts and Bills in detail. Nearly every aspect of C.P.R.E. work has been affected.

The subjects in which the C.P.R.E. is actively concerned are : town and country planning, both national and regional ; agriculture ; housing, with a special interest in rural housing, rural industries ; land utilisation, covering the location of industry, the provision of new towns, land required for defence purposes, etc. ; national parks, national forest parks, and open spaces ; coastal preservation ; commons ; access to the country-side and coast ; roads ; electricity, sewage and water supplies ; camps and wartime settlements ; afforestation ; rivers and streams ; outdoor advertising ; petrol stations, salvage dumps and litter ; education.

Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales

Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1.

President : Temporarily Vacant

General Secretary : Humphrey ap Evans, M.C.

Telephone : Aberystwyth 9354.

Telephone : Sloane 4280.

THE C.P.R.W. (Cymdeithas Diogelw Harddwch Cymru) is closely associated with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, having an office at the same address in London as well as its office in Wales. Through a system of regional and county committees, the Council keeps in close touch with people and affairs in Wales.

Briefly, the Council's objects are : To arouse and maintain an instructed public opinion on all matters relating to the preservation and improvement of the Welsh country-side ; to maintain a watch over the development of the country and, through its committees and their members, to obtain information about possible threats, and to give advice and guidance ; to keep in close touch with the various ministries, particularly their Welsh departments, and local authorities, whose activities most nearly concern rural development, and to endeavour to give

advice at an early stage in such matters as housing, road improvement, and so forth.

The C.P.R.W. also maintains close liaison with other cultural or open-air bodies in Wales, and over thirty of these are already affiliated to the Council, which seeks in this way to obtain representative opinion on any threats to amenities.

The C.P.R.W. emphasises the fact that its aims are constructive. It has no desire to turn Wales into a museum piece, but desires to see the maximum development along the right lines. With regard to new industries particularly it wishes to avoid the mistakes of the past, caused by haphazard planning and building.

Apart from the industrial areas, the chief occupations in Wales are agriculture and the tourist trade. It is essential to the future of the country that both should be developed. The object of the Council is to ensure that such development is carried out in a satisfactory manner. To this end, close contact is maintained with the Regional and County Planning authorities, and the C.P.R.W. is always ready to give advice on the design and layout of buildings.

The Council is an entirely voluntary, non-political organisation, maintained solely by private subscription. The county committees are also run on a voluntary basis, and include, as far as possible, representatives not only of other voluntary bodies, but also of the teaching profession, local authorities and all those directly or indirectly responsible for the future control and development of the country-side.

Council for Visual Education

(Formerly Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment)

13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 2881.

President : Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

Hon. Secretary : C. B. Willcocks, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 47, St. Peter's Avenue, Caversham Heights, Reading Telephone : Reading 72255.

THE Council was formed in 1942 to encourage the teaching of the appreciation of design in all schools as a background subject and connecting link between other subjects to ensure a better planned and more beautiful environment for the everyday life of the people.

It consists of representatives of bodies prominent in the world of education, art, architecture and design, and of individuals interested in the subject.

C.V.E. aims through conferences and special lectures to teachers, etc., and by the production of books, leaflets and exhibitions to create a widespread interest in the appreciation of good design.

Docks and Harbour Authorities Association

7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 5781.

President : Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., M.P.

Secretary : W. Ashley Cummins

THE Association exists : To consider all matters affecting the general interests of dock or harbour undertakers or authorities, conservancy

authorities or pilotage authorities and to make recommendations thereon ; to promote, further and protect the general interests of dock or harbour undertakers or authorities, conservancy authorities or pilotage authorities ; to take common action on any public Bill, proposed Departmental Order or other measure of a legislative character that may in any way affect the common interests of members of the Association ; and generally to consult and co-operate on all matters affecting the common interests of members of the Association and on which it may from time to time be thought desirable to take action.

For these objects the Association may act alone or, if deemed advisable, take action with any other body or bodies, and do all such things as are in the opinion of the Association incidental or conducive to these objects.

Notwithstanding the generality of the objects as defined above, the Association's functions shall not extend to taking executive action on behalf of the Members of the Association unless such action be authorised by a unanimous decision of the Executive Committee of the Association.

The following bodies are eligible for membership, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee : Every board, commission, local authority, company, or other corporate body owning or controlling any public dock, quay or pier in the British Isles ; every harbour, conservancy or pilotage authority in the British Isles ; the four amalgamated Railway Companies constituted under or in accordance with the Railways Act 1921.

Any dock, harbour, conservancy or pilotage authority in any of the British Dominions, colonies or dependencies or any association of any such authorities may be elected an honorary member, without voting rights, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

The Association's officers include a President, six Vice-Presidents and a Parliamentary Chairman (who is a member of one of the Houses of Parliament) elected annually at the Annual General Meeting. It is administered by an Executive Committee which consists of : A Chairman, the President and the Parliamentary Chairman of the Association (*ex officio*) ; 11 members appointed from 11 electoral districts, 2 Railway Company members, and a small Ports member. Other persons may be co-opted for the consideration of special questions.

To promote the study of dock, harbour and conservancy subjects and of transport generally by young men engaged in dock and harbour undertakings the Association offers two monetary *Awards* through the Institute of Transport for meritorious papers on these subjects.

Engineering Industries Association

9, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.1. Telephone : Welbeck 2241.

President : The Right Hon. Viscount Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B.

Secretary-General : Capt. C. A. Kershaw, R.N.(Retd.), F.I.I.A.

THE Engineering Industries Association is the largest association of British engineering firms and represents all phases of British engineering.

Its activities are widespread and it is especially interested in all political,

economic and commercial developments affecting the engineering industry and in development of trade in British engineering products. The Association represents to the Government the views of the engineering industry on all matters of consequence, and is continually in negotiation with Government departments to secure the most enlightened treatment for the industry and for the Association's individual members.

In the field of finance and taxation the Association has been particularly active. Surveys have been carried out to determine the effects of the existing system of taxation on the engineering industry. Based on these surveys certain representations have been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Association, as well as its furtherance of the interests of British engineering as a whole, deals with the particular problems of its individual members, who include some of the leading and many of the small engineering firms in Britain.

A constant campaign in support of private enterprise against any undue Government control is in the forefront of the Association's policy.

The Association, in addition to specialised publications and Members' Information Papers, publishes a monthly *Bulletin* and a fortnightly *Capacity Exchange Gazette*.

Housing Centre

13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 2881.
Chairman : Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I.
Secretary : Miss M. C. Solomon, B.A.

THE Housing Centre is a voluntary association supported by subscribing members. Its aim is the improvement of housing conditions by providing a centre for housing information, publicity and research and a meeting ground for all interested in housing, planning and related subjects.

The Centre promotes and maintains an informed interest in the urgent need for the right houses in the right places. Its Exhibition Department has designed and toured exhibitions on all aspects of the problem. Slides, films and photographs are also available to lecturers and organisers of meetings and discussions. At its own premises in London the Centre arranges exhibitions of the work of local authorities and other individuals and organisations, which enable it to reach a wide public. Weekly lunch-time discussion meetings, which have been held continuously since 1935, enable experts in different fields to exchange experiences with others. Speakers on housing and planning are also provided for meetings throughout the country.

A comprehensive library (open to all *bona fide* inquirers) is available at the Centre, and a bookstall provides for sale the current literature on the subject. A monthly *Bulletin* is issued to members, informing them of meetings and exhibitions ; of recent publications ; and of housing news. Some 2,000 inquiries from local authorities, societies and members of the public are answered each year. The Centre issues special reports on aspects of housing from time to time.

Illuminating Engineering Society

32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 5215.

President : J. S. Dow

Hon. Secretary : H. C. Weston

Secretary : G. F. Cole

THE Illuminating Engineering Society was formed in 1909. It aims at providing a representative and impartial platform on which all aspects of illumination can be discussed and it includes amongst its members experts associated with various systems of lighting, kindred bodies concerned with light, and such people as architects, ophthalmic surgeons, etc.

The membership of the Society now exceeds 2,000 and centres have been formed in the chief cities of this country, each of which presents its local programme. In all, about 180 meetings are held annually.

The activities of the Society are summarised in its *Transactions* and in *Light and Lighting*, both published monthly. In addition the Society publishes from time to time special contributions dealing with various aspects of lighting, such as the series of six *Lighting Reconstruction Pamphlets* recently issued.

Leading members of the Society take part in the work of such bodies as the National Illumination Committee, and the British Standards Institution, and have also officiated on various Committees formed by the Home Office Factory Department, the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Transport, etc.

The Society was responsible for wartime street lighting and many other special researches concerned with applications of light during that period. It is now actively engaged on reconstruction work in the lighting field.

Institute of Builders

48, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Museum 7197.

President : Ernest C. Holloway, F.I.O.B.

Secretary : P. J. Spencer, M.A.(Cantab.)

THE Institute was founded in 1834. Its main objects are : To promote excellence in the construction of buildings, and honourable conduct in business ; to develop technical education for the industry, to provide lectures for this purpose, to test by examination or otherwise the competence of persons in or about to enter the industry, to award certificates and distinctions and to establish scholarships, grants, and other benefactions ; to arrange and promote the adoption of equitable forms of contract ; to promote sound legislation ; to discuss with other bodies matters affecting the industry ; to establish an industry library and to diffuse among members information of interest ; to encourage and discover inventions for use in the industry ; to encourage the settlement of disputes by arbitration and to nominate arbitrators.

Constitution. The Institute is incorporated under the Companies Acts. Its members are individuals whose liability is limited. Membership is divided into six groups, *viz.*, Fellows, Members, Associates, Licentiates, Probationers and Students, the first four of which are entitled to use the

distinguishing letters F.I.O.B., M.I.O.B., A.I.O.B., and L.I.O.B. respectively.

It is governed by a Council composed of the officers, past presidents and 30 elected Fellows and Members or such other number as a General Meeting may appoint. The Council may co-opt to its assistance others, being Fellows, Members, Associates or Licentiates. The Council has power to delegate its authority within defined limits to local or district representatives or committees.

Studentships and Awards. From the income of funds at its disposal the Institute offers : The *Aldous Travelling Studentship* (£100) for studying building abroad, to the most deserving successful candidate each year in the examinations for Members and Associates ; the *Mattheus-Macfarlane Travelling Studentship* (£25) and the *Sapcote Travelling Studentship* (£25) both for studying building in a home or continental centre selected by the holder, to one of the two most deserving successful candidates each year in the examination for Licentiates ; four *Awards* (£10 each) for books, instruments or special tuition, to the most deserving candidates each year admitted as Probationers ; eight *Awards* (£5 each) for books, instruments or special tuition, to the most deserving candidates each year admitted as Students. The Institute may in any year vary or withhold any of these awards.

Library. The Institute possesses a circulating library and a small collection of reference books.

National Certificates and Diplomas in Building. The scheme for the award of these certificates and diplomas is administered by the Institute of Builders in conjunction with the Ministry of Education (England and Wales) and with the Scottish Education Department.

Institute of Fuel

18, Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Welbeck 4124.

President : Dr. C. H. Lander, C.B.E.

Secretary : R. W. Reynolds-Davies, F.S.S.

THE Institute of Fuel was founded in 1927 as a Company limited by Guarantee. In 1944, amendments to the Articles of Association provided for conduct of its affairs in a manner similar to that of a Chartered Institution. It formulated, and agreed with the City and Guilds of London Institute, an education scheme for the examination and certification of fuel technologists. The provisions of this scheme, with further requirements of adequate experience, form the basis of admission to the Institute since the Royal Charter was granted in 1946.

The Institute consists of : Honorary Members ; Fellows ; Members ; Associate Members, who are corporate Members ; Associates ; Students ; and Collective Members (with their Representatives), who are non-corporate Members. The total membership at November 1946 was 2,855.

The Institute has the following Sections : North-Western (with a Merseyside Sub-Section) ; East Midland ; Midland ; Yorkshire ; Scottish ; North-Eastern ; South Wales ; and London. There are also numbers of overseas members.

Public meetings (usually in the evening) are held monthly, at places specially announced, in London and in other Sections from September to May. A *Journal* is published by the Institute.

The Founder President, the first Lord Melchett, in 1930 presented a sum for establishment of the *Melchett Medal* awarded each year regardless of membership or nationality, to one who in the opinion of the Council has made available the results of outstanding work in fuel. The Melchett Lecture is delivered annually and published in the *Journal*. A Students' Medal with a prize of £5 has also been established by the Council.

Institute of Housing

359, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 9514.

President : Cyril H. Walker, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., M.I.M. & Cy.E.,

General Secretary : Harold E. Wilson

L.R.I.B.A.

THE Institute of Housing exists for the following objects : To provide a central organisation for men and women engaged in housing and estate management ; to promote efficiency by the exchange of knowledge and experience ; and to provide a system of examinations in housing management and the issue of certificates thereon.

MEMBERSHIP. Members are classified thus : Fellows and Associates (men or women who have passed Parts I. and II. of the Institute's examinations and who hold positions in local authorities, housing associations or other bodies) ; Honorary Members (men or women of eminence in housing or whose membership is deemed to be advantageous to the work of the Institute) ; Student Members (men or women who intend to enter the profession of housing management and to qualify for it by study and training. They must pass Part I. of the Institute's examinations within five years of admission).

The Council of the Institute reserves the right to admit without examination men and women who have had wide experience of housing management and who have for not less than ten years held principal or senior positions with local authorities or housing associations.

PUBLICATIONS. The official journal of the Institute is *Housing*, which is issued quarterly and sent free to all members. It is also available to non-members on payment of an annual subscription of one guinea.

Inquiries concerning *Housing* should be sent to the Editor, H. E. Wilson, as above.

Institute of Landscape Architects

12, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Museum 1783.

President : G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

Secretary : Mrs. Douglas Browne

THE Institute of Landscape Architects is a professional institute, founded in 1929, for the advancement of the art of landscape architecture ; the theory and practice of garden, landscape and civic design ; the promotion of research and education therein ; and the creation and maintenance of a high standard of professional qualification.

The Institute has produced six reports, which can be obtained from the secretary. These are, *The Landscape Treatment of New Towns, Roads in the Landscape, The Design and Planting of Open Spaces in Urban and Central Districts, Garden Space in Relation to Housing, Forestry, and Topsoil Conservation and Re-use.* A half-yearly *Journal* is published, which is available to non-members.*

Admission to professional membership of the Institute is by examination only (except for Students), the examination being held in June each year. Training in landscape architecture is provided by a three-year diploma course at Reading University, and by an evening post-graduate course at the School of Planning, 34, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Institution of Civil Engineers

Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 4577.

President : Sir Reginald Stradling, C.B., M.C., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Secretary : E. Graham Clark, M.C., B.Sc.

THE Institution of Civil Engineers—the oldest engineering institution in the world—was founded in 1818 by a group of the younger engineers of the day, who decided “that a Society be formed consisting of persons studying the profession of a civil engineer.” In 1820, after Thomas Telford, the leading civil engineer of his day, had become the first President, it began steadily to expand until it had on 1st April, 1947, 15,751 members, including 17 Honorary Members, 2,376 Members, 8,276 Associate Members, 36 Associates and 5,046 Students. The Institution was granted a Royal Charter in 1828 and a Supplemental Charter in 1922, under the by-laws of which Members and Associate Members are now styled “chartered civil engineers.”

The term “civil engineering” was defined in the Institution Charter as “the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man” and so the Institution has always embraced all branches of engineering and from the beginning has welcomed amongst its members all duly qualified engineers from all parts of the world. Today it is the civil engineer who opens up a country and provides and maintains the roads, railways, docks, waterworks, buildings, etc.

The Institution is primarily a learned society and incidental to that a qualification-granting body. Its most important functions are : Firstly, the dissemination of knowledge by such means as arranging for the reading of papers at meetings, the issue of a *Journal* to all its members and the upkeep of a technical library ; secondly, the maintenance of high standards, educational and practical, for the admission of new members ; and, thirdly, the prosecution of research and investigation. Members are encouraged to contribute their knowledge and experience to the common stock of the profession.

In addition to Local Associations of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and also abroad, the Institution has formed a number of Engineering Divisions, at meetings of which members interested in a particular branch of engineering meet together and discuss papers. So far, six are functioning, namely, Divisions dealing with Road, Railway,

* For particulars see *Books, Periodicals and Films.*

Structural and Building, Maritime Engineering, Works Construction, and Airport Engineering. It is expected that in addition to meetings in London, meetings and visits will be held out of London, while another advantage is that Divisions give greater opportunity for the younger members to contribute papers and to take part in discussions.

Research has always been of interest to members, and the Research Committee, which carried out much important work before the war, has restarted its work. The general policy adopted is to invite other Institutions and bodies interested in any particular research to appoint representatives on the sub-committee carrying out the investigations. Publications include reports issued by the Post-War National Development Committee.

The Public Relations Committee has been responsible amongst its various duties for organising exhibitions like the "*Practical Planning*" Exhibition, whilst facilities are provided from time to time for exhibitions of interest to engineers, such as the "*Mulberry*" Exhibition, the "*Plan for Plymouth*" Exhibition, the "*Greater London Plan*" Exhibition, and "*Nations' Plan for Better Living*" Exhibition.

The Institution is engaged in many other activities which there is not space here to enumerate, such, for instance, as the drawing up of Codes of Practice for a number of subjects concerned with the profession, and it strives constantly to carry out its various functions, realising, as it does, the extent to which modern civilisation is dependent on the work of the engineer.

Institution of Municipal Engineers

84, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 5083.

President : J. B. L. Thompson, M.C., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

Secretary : C. W. Scott-Giles, M.A.

THE Institution is the representative organisation of engineers and surveyors to local authorities, who are the officers primarily concerned with planning and reconstruction from the technical standpoint. Its objects include the promotion and science of engineering and surveying applied to roads, drainage, water supply, planning and improvement, buildings, housing, recreation grounds, etc. for the benefit of local authorities and the communities they serve.

POST-WAR PLANNING AND RECONSTRUCTION. A consensus of the views of members on this subject was set out in a Report* issued by the Institution in 1942, of which the following is a summary.

The Report proposes that the national plan for Great Britain should be prepared on broad lines by a Ministerial department dealing with policy, standards and national details such as communications, zoning and public utilities. Local authorities should remain responsible for detailed planning, their schemes being approved by the State department. It is felt, however, that regional consideration should be achieved either by an extension of local authorities' boundaries so that a single authority

* See Books, Periodicals and Films.

would control a region, or by a statutory obligation on local authorities within a region to collaborate in the preparation of a regional plan.

It is thought that planning should be controlled by a Secretary of State of Cabinet rank, to be responsible for preparation and administration of the national scheme, and for fixing the boundaries of regions. Public control of land is considered essential, and the need for a survey of economic and natural resources is stressed ; this should cover the requirements of agriculture, forestry, national parks and other aspects of the life of the community, with full consultation between all bodies concerned. Regional schemes would be prepared and administered by statutory joint committees, while local schemes would be prepared on the present basis with simplification of procedure and granting of greater powers to local authorities. Suggestions are made for amending the Town and Country Planning Act 1932.

With reference to communications, it is stated that "the fundamental principle should be to encourage and assist every form of transport, without regard to sectional interests, to serve the community efficiently and economically in the manner for which it is best suited." A Government investigation into the subject, and plans for effective action, are recommended. It is suggested that motor ways should be constructed in addition to the widening and adaptation of many existing roads to a dual carriageway system.

Proposals regarding the redevelopment of built-up areas call for new legislation to co-ordinate the activities of individual owners of small sites, and for control by the planning authority or some other body of large-scale redevelopment, although many of the buildings would be better erected by private enterprise. Redevelopment should be planned in relation to the town as a whole, and the local authority should control layout, density and architecture. Special attention should be paid to the adequacy of communications and parking facilities ; preservation of the historic character of the town ; spaciousness combined with compact design on building sites ; and grouping of buildings and recreational facilities according to their character and demand.

Satellite towns should be established only after detailed surveys and in close co-ordination with the opening up of the existing developed area which it is intended to relieve, and they should be under the control of the bodies responsible for the administration of the existing areas.

It is suggested that new industries should be located in suitable places in or adjacent to existing towns which have suffered from depression.

Proposals are made for regional administration of such features as surface-water drainage, foul-water drainage, sewage disposal, and the prevention of river pollution. Recommendations are made for the consolidation and modernisation of water legislation, and for the establishment of a central authority to control and co-ordinate all water sources, with regional administration.

Finally, recommendations are made as to standards for dwellings, buildings, angles of light, highways, parkways, services, recreation and industrial development.

ACTIVITIES. Among the major activities of the Institution are the holding of meetings and conferences, contacts with Government departments

and public bodies, the issue of a *Journal* and other publications, and the conduct of professional examinations.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers

118, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 3017.

President : G. S. McDonald, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Cy.E., M.R.San.I.,

Secretary : Edward H. Webb, F.C.I.S.

M.I.Struct.E., M.Cons.E.

THE original Institute of Sanitary Engineers was founded in 1895. It was incorporated as an Institution in 1916 and now comprises 1,000 members, with the number steadily increasing.

MEMBERSHIP. Admission to membership is under the control of the Council, who may admit, either as Fellow, Member, Associate Member, Associate, or Student, any person who is established as a sanitary engineer, or who is engaged in sanitary work, or who shall have passed the prescribed examination.

Among members' privileges are the following : To receive, post free, the *Journal* of the Institution, which contains records of the transactions, special articles, abstracts of matters of interest to members, digests of Council meetings, reviews of books, etc.; to attend the Sessional Meetings, at which papers are read, and to take part in the discussions; to attend visits of inspection; to borrow books from the library; to compete for the annual *Silver Medal* (Essay); to submit papers to be read at Sessional Meetings, and articles and queries of interest for publication in the *Journal*; to lay before the Council disputed points arising in the course of practice and to receive advice thereon; to receive from the solicitor of the Institution advice on legal points connected with a member's practice.

The Institution is affiliated with the Federation of Sewage Works Associations, U.S.A., and members may, for a small additional subscription, join the "Inner Group" and receive the well-known *Sewage Works Journals* of the Federation.

ACTIVITIES. The Institution's regular work includes :

The *Journal*, normally issued on or about the first day of each month (except July and August), but quarterly at present.

Examinations of candidates for certificates of proficiency in sanitary engineering and qualifying for membership.

Sessional Meetings, which are held during the winter months and at which papers on subjects of interest to the profession are read and discussed. (Usually held at Caxton Hall, Westminster.) Members are invited to offer papers and to take part in the discussion. The sessional papers are reported in the technical press and are published in the *Journal*.

Visits of Inspection, arranged to public buildings, sewage works, factories, and other places of sanitary interest. (Free to members, who may introduce a friend.)

District Centres, established as follows : Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Institution of Structural Engineers

11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Sloane 7128

President : F. S. Snow, M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., M.Soc.C.E.(France)

Secretary : Major R. F. Maitland, O.B.E., M.I.Struct.E.

THE Institution of Structural Engineers was founded in 1908 and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1934.

It is a professional society with a membership of approximately 4,600. Its activities are devoted to the promotion and general advancement of the science and art of structural engineering in any or all of its branches and to the exchange of information and ideas relating thereto amongst the members of the Institution and otherwise. Meetings are held for reading and discussing papers bearing upon structural engineering and relevant subjects, including the constitution, properties and use of materials.

There are nine branches of the Institution, eight of which are in Great Britain and serve the following areas : Lancashire and Cheshire ; the Western counties ; Yorkshire ; the Midland counties ; the Northern counties ; the South-Western counties ; South Wales and Monmouthshire ; and Scotland. Overseas, there is the Union of South Africa Branch. The Institution issues a journal, *The Structural Engineer*, each month, and other publications.

Examinations are held by the Institution twice a year. In connection with these the following awards are made : The *Andrews Prize* to the most successful candidate in the complete Associate-Membership examination ; the *Husband Prize* to the candidate who takes the complete Associate-Membership examination and obtains the highest marks in the paper on "Structural Engineering Design and Drawing," and the *Senior and Junior Wallace Premiums* to (a) the candidate taking the whole of the Associate-Membership examination who obtains the highest marks in the paper "Theory of Structures (Advanced)" and (b) the candidate obtaining the highest number of marks in the complete Graduateship examination.

Since 1943, the Institution has been engaged in the drafting of Codes of Practice for reconstruction purposes in conjunction with the Ministry of Works, and acts as convenor institution for Load-Bearing Superstructures and Earth Retaining Structures. These Codes of Good Practice are about to be published.

In addition, the Institution at the request of the Ministry of Works submitted a report on *Reinforced Concrete Structures* published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Institution's Meeting Rooms and Library are at the above address.

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning

Provisional Headquarters : 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone :

President : George L. Pepler, C.B., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I.

Whitehall 2881.

Hon. Secretary : Mrs. G. L. Pepler, Hon.A.T.P.I., L.C.C.

THE Federation is an old-established body, pre-eminent in its field.

It was founded in London shortly before the outbreak of the first world

war as the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. About 1933 the present title was adopted and in 1938, after amalgamation with the International Housing Association, headquarters were moved from London to Brussels.

Just before the second world war, Dr. Strölin, Oberbürgermeister of Stuttgart, succeeded Mr. Pepler as President, and when the Germans over-ran Belgium Dr. Strölin moved the headquarters and library to Stuttgart where they are waiting to be returned to Brussels.

During the war a Free Section of the Federation was established in London and acted as a meeting place for a number of members of allied nations temporarily resident in Great Britain.

A Provisional Committee is now established with the object of restoring the Federation to its old position of usefulness as soon as possible. Members from a number of countries have already been enrolled and a news sheet is published periodically. An International Congress was held in Hastings in the autumn of 1946, attended by 1,200 delegates from 24 different countries, and the Federation has now been officially re-constituted. An International Housing and Town Planning Exhibition was held at the same time as the Congress, and has since been shown in Paris and in London. Recently, a small Conference was held in Paris, and it is hoped to hold the 19th Congress in Switzerland in June 1948.

The objects of the Federation are "to advance the knowledge of and secure improvements in the practice of the following matters: Housing for all classes; housing costs; financing of working-class housing; rural housing; abolition of slums; housing for special groups, such as single or aged persons; the use of land; town and country planning; traffic problems in relation to planning; garden cities; decentralisation of industry; city redevelopment; and the preservation of rural amenities and of beautiful or historic buildings."

The methods adopted to achieve these objects have included:

(a) The issue of publications in English, French and German, including an illustrated journal containing articles and current news from many countries on housing and planning subjects. Bulletins and special reports have also been issued and a glossary in English, French, German and Italian of such technical terms and definitions as are not to be ascertained by reference to an ordinary bi-lingual dictionary.

(b) The holding of congresses and study tours at important centres. Between 1914 and 1939, 17 congresses were held—four in London, four in Paris, and one each at Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Goteborg, Mexico City, New York, Prague, Rome and Stockholm.

(c) Acting as a clearing house for inquiries on any subjects within the scope of its objects and ensuring replies and information from authoritative sources.

The period of reconstruction with which the world is now faced vastly increases the opportunity for service by the Federation.

International Union of Architects

69, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

Telephone : Regent 5210.

President : Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.

Hon. Secretary (British Committee) : Erno Goldfinger, D.P.L.G.,

THIS organisation was formed at an international conference of architects held in London in September 1946. The seat of the Secretariat is in Paris and the members of the Union are National Sections formed in the following countries :

Belgium ; Bulgaria ; Czechoslovakia ; Denmark ; Egypt ; Finland ; France ; Great Britain ; Greece ; Hungary ; Ireland ; Italy ; Mexico ; Netherlands ; North Africa ; Norway ; Palestine ; Poland ; Portugal ; Sweden ; Switzerland ; Turkey ; U.S.A. ; U.S.S.R. ; Yugoslavia.

The objects of the International Union of Architects are :

To create and strengthen bonds between architects of different countries ; to uphold the confidence of the public in the integrity and capacity of the profession ; to co-operate with other international organisations in all matters related to architecture and physical planning ; to act as sponsor for international architectural competitions ; to organise or assist in organising international exhibitions ; to organise professional services ; to assist in the work of international standardisation ; to promote facilities for architectural education and exchange of students ; to organise international Congresses and Reunions ; to take any action or support any activity which may seem useful in furthering the scope of the Union.

An International Congress is to be held in Switzerland in 1948.

Land Settlement Association

43, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.

Telephone : Kensington 9066.

Chairman : Right Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Kt., C.M.G., LL.D.,

Vice-Chairman & Controller : A. C. Richmond, C.B.E. T.D.

THE Land Settlement Association was formed in 1935 for the purpose of buying estates and laying them out as smallholdings. It is a registered society under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Originally the smallholdings were let only to unemployed persons, who received a period of training before becoming tenants. Since 1939, however, these arrangements have ceased, and holdings are now let only to persons who can provide at least some of the working capital they require, and who have the necessary knowledge of farming or market gardening. The Association attaches great importance to the possession of practical experience, and persons without it cannot be accepted as tenants.

The Association has 19 developed estates, each consisting of a group of smallholdings. The size of the estates varies. The smallest consists of 25 smallholdings, and the largest of over 100.

Most of the capital which the Association required to build and manage the smallholding estates was advanced by the Government, but a substantial amount was also contributed by the Carnegie United Kingdom

Trust and also by private contributors. It is not a profit-making body, in the sense that, having met its overhead expenses, it is not required nor indeed permitted to earn profits for shareholders.

The smallholdings vary in size from about two to ten acres. The kinds of holding vary according to the type of land, but each is designed to provide a good living for a capable tenant.

Each estate consists of a group of smallholdings, and, in order to secure the advantages of co-operative trading, all buying and selling for all the tenants on each estate is organised centrally by the Association. On each estate there is a central packing shed, to which tenants' produce is taken to be packed, graded and sent to market. Similarly, there is a central store, through which all kinds of agricultural supplies (manures, feeding-stuffs, seeds, tools, etc.) are bought for and supplied to tenants. A propagating department is maintained, on which the plants (especially tomato plants) which a tenant requires are propagated and supplied to him. All tenants must under their tenancy agreement co-operate in this arrangement in order to ensure economic working. In another department, tractors and other heavy implements are kept, so that tenants can get their heavy cultivations done for them at rates which compare favourably with those charged in the district. In general, the object of this co-operative trading is to obtain for the smallholders the advantages in price, etc., enjoyed by the large farmer.

The Association maintains on each estate a manager, technical assistants, and other staff. The manager is responsible for running the estate, for ordering the supplies required by the tenants, and for arranging for the despatch of tenants' produce to market. Under him, the technical assistants, who have special experience in pigs, poultry or horticulture, supervise the particular activities with which they are concerned, and are available to advise and assist tenants.

With the passing of the Agriculture Act 1947, the estates of the Association become the property of the Minister of Agriculture, and the Association becomes his agent for the administration of the estates and for carrying out such further experiments relating to smallholding development as may be agreed with him.

Land Utilisation Survey of Britain

London School of Economics (University of London), Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Director : L. Dudley Stamp, C.B.E., B.A., D.Sc.

Secretary : Audrey N. Blake

Hon. Secretary : E. C. Willatts, B.Sc.(Econ.), Ph.D.

THE Land Utilisation Survey of Britain is an independent research organisation, supported by the sales of its publications and voluntary contributions, under the direction of Professor L. Dudley Stamp.

Its primary objective was to determine the use of every acre of England, Wales and Scotland ; to record that information on six-inch to one mile sheets ; to make the information readily available to the public by publishing coloured maps on the scale of one inch to one mile ; and to analyse the findings by a series of County Reports, under the title *The*

Land of Britain. The field survey was carried out in the years 1931-1939, mainly by school-children and undergraduates, and the publication programme has now been completed.

Research has also been carried out on a scheme of Land Classification, based on inherent fertility and productivity, and a map has been published on the ten-mile scale.

Lead Industries Development Council

Eagle House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 7264.

Chairman : Major W. E. Grey

Secretary and Manager : W. R. S. Hodgson

THE Lead Industries Development Council is an advisory non-profit making organisation for the furtherance of research and development work and the dissemination of technical information on lead sheet and pipe. The Council is at present primarily supported by the lead sheet and pipe industry through the Federation of Lead Sheet and Pipe Manufacturers, but support from other lead using industries may be expected in the future.

The Council supports, by annual subscription, the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association to enable this organisation to carry out a scientific research programme on lead and its alloys. Research on methods of use and the collation of relevant information is carried out by the Council's own technical officers. The Council maintains a Technical Information Bureau with the function of dealing with inquiries from all users of lead sheet and pipe in the building and allied industries.

MARS Group (English Branch of CIAM)*

46, Sheffield Terrace, London, W.8.

Hon. Secretary : M. Hartland Thomas, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

THE Modern Architectural Research Group, consisting at present of about 100 members—architects, engineers and allied technicians—has for some years been working to further an architecture which can best serve the needs of society. Although primarily a research group, the Mars Group has formed a meeting ground for all those interested in a constructive policy in architecture, giving them an opportunity to co-ordinate their experience. Emphasis is laid upon the value of a living and progressive architecture subject to continual change resulting from the interaction of opposing ideas. The Group does not exist to advocate any style from a doctrinaire standpoint.

Another important activity is to form a liaison between English architects and their *confrères* in Europe and America. In this it has co-operated with similar national groups organised in almost every country in Europe who are associated in the International Congresses for Modern Architecture. These national groups include the leading progressive architects of each country, and the Mars Group has kept

* Les Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne.

continuously in touch with them and their work. Such contacts were not entirely lost even during the war and are now being resumed.

In the ten years between 1928 and 1938 the Congresses were held in different centres in Europe and for each a definite subject was selected and the representatives of the groups concerned brought to the meeting the results of the research work on it in their own countries. The Mars Group was, therefore, able to present the work of English architects to the architects of Europe.

Apart from research work carried out for the Congresses, independent programmes of research were undertaken in this country. The most important of these was an analysis of the town planning problems of London. A synopsis of this material was published in the *Architectural Review* of June 1942, and its influence upon all subsequent London plans has been very apparent.

The Group has also held several Exhibitions to present the problems involved in arriving at the best architectural solution. The first was held in 1935 and dealt particularly with *Housing Problems*, and a second, on *The Elements of Architecture*, was held at the New Burlington Galleries in January 1938.

During the war, as many of the members were either on active service, or engaged on war work, the research activities of the Group had to be considerably reduced.

The Group continues to provide contact between the members, and discussion meetings are held. A particular feature of present activities is the discussion at Group meetings of members' current professional work, such as *The Middlesbrough Survey and Plan*; the "Braithwaite" House; box frame construction; planning in West Africa; and critical discussions of members designs. The Group has published for private circulation its *Observations on the County of London Plan*, and *What is Modern Architecture?* (the Report of a public discussion meeting at the R.I.B.A.). The sixth Congress is to be held in England in September 1947.

The Group is ready to collaborate with other research organisations on questions of housing, town planning, and architecture. A survey of architectural education is at present under way in collaboration with the Architectural Students' Association. Applicants for membership must be proposed and seconded by members.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association

20, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 5037.

Chairman of the Committee: The Right Hon. The Viscount Davidson,
Acting Secretary: Miss Margaret Eliot P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B.

THE Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, which is under the patronage of H.M. Queen Mary, was founded in 1882, by the late Earl of Meath.

The objects of the Association are to create and preserve open spaces for public benefit; and to provide seats and encourage the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs in existing open spaces. Its area of operations is confined more or less exactly to that of the Metropolitan Police.

The Association's horticultural expert can be consulted without charge by those responsible for the upkeep of small open spaces, such as churchyards. Grants are given to assist in planting where only small funds are available. Where there is no alternative the Association will also engage staff and supervise work.

The early activities of the Association were confined almost entirely to the City of London, where nearly 150 small "lungs" owe their existence to its efforts. More recently the Association has taken an active part in the preservation of Kenwood, Hampstead, and Chiswick House and grounds as public open spaces.

The funds of the Association are held by Trustees and administered by an Executive Committee.

MEMBERSHIP. The following are eligible : (a) Donors of £20 and upwards who shall have the right to be called Life Members ; (b) Annual Subscribers of at least 5s. All members are subject to election by the Executive Committee.

National Allotments and Gardens Society

Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone : Euston 5920.

President : The Right Hon. Lord Trent, J.P.

Secretary : G. W. Giles, O.B.E., F.R.H.S.

THE Society has for its objects : The co-operative organisation of allotment, garden, horticultural, small-livestock and social welfare societies ; the securing of improved legislation for the movement and the promotion of horticultural education ; the publication of a *Journal* and other literature of interest to associated members ; and the provision of general advice.

The Society is registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and is the parent body to which allotment gardening and other associations affiliate. It is democratically controlled by an Annual Conference representative of all affiliated bodies. The affairs of the Society are administered by a Management Committee. One member is elected by each of the 14 areas into which England and Wales is divided and six members are appointed by Conference which, in addition, elects a president and a treasurer. The two latter are appointed annually, half the Committee only retiring each year. Several leading Statesmen are Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Society is supported by contributions from affiliated associations and local authorities and by voluntary subscriptions.

The Society acts as a central bureau of information on all matters relating to allotments, gardens, etc. It conducts the formalities of registration under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts on behalf of associations ; supplies the latter with model rules for the purpose ; frames schemes for co-operative land renting and the co-operative ownership of land ; advises in regard to the purchase and sale of garden requirements ; negotiates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, local authorities and private owners in respect of land for allotments ; advocates improved legislation with special reference to security of tenure for allotment holders ;

and encourages the post-war planning of allotments and the general improvement of allotment amenities.

National Council of Building Material Producers

2, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Abbey 5111.

President : Sir William Larke, K.B.E.

Secretary : M. G. Ionides

THE National Council of Building Material Producers is a Council of Associations concerned with the manufacture and development of materials and components used in building and civil engineering work of all kinds. It was formed as a Council in 1942 with the support of the then Minister of Works to provide a medium through which the Government could consult with a body representing the industry as a whole.

The Council represents the views of the industry to the Government, and serves as a channel for interpreting and explaining Government policy and administrative activity to the industry. The individual associations deal directly with Government departments in matters relating to their own specialised fields ; the Council's concern is with those aspects of policy and administration which embrace the industry as a whole. Thus its activities are complementary to those of associations and serve to reinforce the direct links between associations and their appropriate Government departments.

The Council's main point of contact with the Government is through the Ministry of Works, whose function it is to co-ordinate on the Government's side all matters relating to the production of building materials and components. Regular meetings with the senior officials at the Ministry of Works are held, with representation from other Ministries where this is appropriate. A system of standing committees ensures that detailed consideration, with discussion with the appropriate Government departments where necessary, is maintained over the various aspects of the Council's work.

Through its Executive Committee the Council consults with the Government departments on questions of policy and planning which affect the manufacture of building materials and components. Its range includes such matters as fuel and power supplies, distribution problems, price control policy, the supply of raw materials, legislation and, in general, all problems arising out of the Government's machinery of administration and control.

Membership consists of about fifty trade associations, each of which nominates two representatives to the Council. The full Council as so constituted elects annually an Executive Committee of fifteen who serve in an individual capacity. Standing committees and *ad hoc* committees are nominated by the Executive Committee.

The Council issues a *Weekly Information Broadsheet* which presents in concise and fully indexed form all important events relating to Government policy, legislation, and statistics, which are of relevance to the industry. This weekly broadsheet is available by subscription to non-member associations or individuals.

National Council of Social Service

26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Museum 8944.

President : Sir P. Malcolm Stewart, Bt., D.L., O.B.E.

Secretary : G. E. Haynes, C.B.E.

THE National Council of Social Service is composed of representatives of all the principal agencies engaged in social work. On it are represented the major voluntary societies, the central Government departments and the organisations of local government authorities and their officers.

Its aims, briefly stated, are to develop co-operation between voluntary social service agencies and between the statutory and voluntary social services ; to provide a clearing-house of information on the social services ; to promote and if necessary to undertake experiments in social service ; to administer and advise on the administration of grants-in-aid from Government departments and charitable trusts, and to undertake studies of social questions as occasion may demand.

The Council provides a centre for consultation among voluntary societies and a common ground for the discussion of particular social problems by societies and organisations most closely concerned. In connection with this work the Council has promoted and provides the secretariat for a number of autonomous consultative groups, particularly the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organisations, the Women's Group on Public Welfare and the Churches Group, representative of the chief religious faiths, which is concerned with practical measures of co-operation by the churches in the field of social service. There is also an Old People's Welfare Committee which has been active in the promotion of hostels for elderly people and the collection of information necessary for meeting adequately the special needs of the old after the war.

The Council takes particular interest in the development of local groups and in the quality of neighbourhood life. It has taken the initiative in the development of Village Halls in rural areas, and in this connection has advised the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Development Commission on the administration of funds to assist in the development of Village Halls. The Council has also played a considerable part in the development of the Community Association movement which arose from the social needs of neighbourhoods, particularly new housing areas. The growth of the idea of the Community-Centre as the focus for this neighbourhood life comes particularly from this movement. The Council is prepared to give advice and help in the planning and equipment of Village Halls and Community Centres.

The Council acts as the national headquarters for local organisations generally known as Rural Community Councils and Councils of Social Service, which have as their aim the integration of social service and a concern for the quality of social life in their areas. The Council is also actively considering the particular problems of urban areas, and reviewing the growth of Councils of Social Service in order to plan for future developments.

The Council has also initiated and undertaken the central services in connection with the Citizens' Advice Bureau service, which now extends throughout the country.

National Council of Women of Great Britain

Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. Telephone : Euston 3618.
President, 1945-47 : Miss M. G. Cowan, O.B.E., M.A.
General Secretary : Mrs. K. M. Cowan

THE National Council of Women exists : To promote sympathy of thought and purpose among the women of Great Britain ; to promote the social, civil, moral and religious welfare of the community ; to co-ordinate, both nationally and locally, organisations in harmony with these purposes ; to promote such conditions of life as will assure to every child an opportunity for full and free development ; to work for the removal of all disabilities of women, whether legal, economic, or social ; to collect and re-distribute information of service to the community ; and to form a link with the National Councils of Women in other countries through the International Council of Women.

The Council is a co-ordinating body with 86 branches throughout the country, including a number of women's organisations, and has at present 130 affiliated societies. It is non-party and non-denominational and membership is open to all women.

The work is carried out through a number of Sectional Committees each of which deals with some specific problem such as education, public health and child welfare, legislation, housing, moral welfare, etc. Of these the Housing Sectional Committee is of particular interest here.

The Housing Sectional Committee. This has *Terms of Reference* as follows :

To examine the general conditions of housing in this country and to consider all housing problems with a view to improving the housing conditions of the people.

The Committee has given special attention to problems in connection with elderly people and independent women, and has published a leaflet as guidance to branches and others interested, entitled *Where Shall She Live?*

National Farmers' Union (N.F.U.)

45, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Telephone : Museum 7525.
President : James Turner
Secretary : J. K. Knowles

N.F.U. policy is designed to secure a healthy and well-balanced home industry by the full and scientific use of the country's soil, so as to preserve a prosperous country-side as an essential part of the social well-being of the nation as a whole. The Union has welcomed the general provisions of the Agriculture Act as providing a long term basis for a stable industry, while insisting that much depends on efficient administration, bearing in mind the practical needs of the farmer. Regulation of imports and organised marketing of home agricultural products are considered necessary by the Union to a stable industry. It recommends also that policy generally should be planned on a mixed-farming basis.

Failing ownership of the land, secure tenancy is considered satisfactory,

and the Union recommends statutory recognition of the fact that compensation for disturbance represents in reality the value of the goodwill of the tenant-farmer's business with a commensurate increase in the existing scale of such compensation. The Union records its concern with the ramifications of planning proposals, and strongly recommends full consultation and co-operation between the Union and planning authorities to ensure that due weight is given to practical agricultural considerations in the administration of planning legislation and schemes. Drainage, roads, water supplies and buildings must be generally improved. The Union urges that owners and occupiers shall receive adequate notice of schemes and amendments to existing schemes proposed by catchment boards and internal drainage boards for the improvement of agricultural land, and that all water-courses be regularly cleaned, the cost being eligible for drainage grant. Drainage must be maintained, but only as part of a programme designed to safeguard the economic security of agriculture. The Union recommends that road requirements should form part of the Government's survey of the needs in respect of farm houses and buildings, followed by steps to give every farm an efficient road service.

A big programme of rural housing is considered urgent. With reference to water supplies, the Union recommends that local authorities should make full use of their powers to carry water supplies to industrial undertakings, and that landowners should be obliged to ensure adequate supplies to their farms. Further improvement of farm equipment would be possible if there were relief from death duties on agricultural land specifically for the maintenance and development of agricultural estates. The Union also urges extinguishment of the tithe system.

In connection with farm equipment, the Union recommends a Government survey of agricultural machinery, and prompt introduction of legislation to ensure the overall electrification of the country-side.

The importance is stressed of social amenities, and proposals to improve these include good housing accommodation ; reasonable transport facilities to and from work, and to neighbouring towns ; facilities for social recreation ; and opportunities for advanced education. The Union recommends that farm cottages should be constructed for key workers at the same time as building is carried out in the villages, provision being made for an increase in the number of workers employed in milk production.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers

82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

President, 1947 : E. J. Smith (Cardiff)

Secretary : C. Gordon Rowlands, M.A.

Telephone : Langham 4041.

THE National Federation of Building Trades Employers is the main representative body of employers in the building industry and consists of general building contractors and sub-contractors in the various trades of the industry.

The objects of the Federation include :

(a) To promote the formation of regularised methods of procedure in regard to the negotiation and conclusion of agreements relating to wages, hours and other conditions of employment ; the adjustment of any differences arising out of the operation of such agreements ; the prevention of cessations of work pending such adjustment ; and the adjustment of differences involving demarcation of work.

(b) To safeguard the interests of members and to obtain from Government departments, public bodies, professional societies, manufacturers, and merchants' associations, individual officials or members thereof and others, fair and equitable treatment for members in relation to conditions of tendering, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, specifications, supply of materials, and in any other way.

(c) To examine all legislative measures which may affect or tend to affect the building industry, and if necessary take measures in support thereof or opposition thereto.

The members are organised in 10 Regional Federations and some 250 Local Associations covering the whole of England and Wales. The Federation maintains close relations with the Government departments connected with the building industry, particularly the Ministries of Works, Health, Labour and National Service, Supply, and Town and Country Planning, and the War Office, and appoints representatives to serve on the advisory bodies established by these departments. Special attention is given to the interests of private enterprise housebuilders.

The Federation publishes *The National Builder* monthly.

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives

Federal House, Cedars Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4. Tele.: Macaulay 4451.

President : J. W. Stephenson, C.B.E., J.P.

General Secretary : R. Coppock, C.B.E., J.P., Hon.A.R.I.B.A.

THE National Federation of Building Trades Operatives is a Federation of 19 building trade unions of crafts and labourers covering the United Kingdom, with a present membership of approximately half a million.

Its objects are expressed in Rule 2 of the General Rules : " To uphold the rights of combination of labour ; to consolidate the affiliated unions for mutual protection ; to establish a uniform rate of wages for all building trades operatives ; to adjust disputes ; to provide financial support in times of strikes or lockouts ; to improve the general position and status of building trades operatives by securing unity of action amongst affiliated unions ; and to propagate the principle of control of industry by and for the benefit of the workers."

The Federation is a focal point, and co-ordinates the industrial activities of its affiliated unions in connection with their wage movements. Its final authority is the General Council, who consist of executive representatives of the unions, and its power and authority are derived from those unions.

The activities of the Federation relate to all matters affecting building workers, namely, wages and conditions, holidays, guaranteed week, wel-

fare, building regulations (under the Factories Act), and it has conducted, and still conducts, constant agitation for improved housing conditions. Apprenticeship and Training are matters in which it takes keen interest.

It is represented on advisory and consultative committees associated with the Ministries of Labour and of Works.

Since the outbreak of the war the Federation, always with the active co-operation of its Unions, has established agreement for a 32-hour week, for a week's holidays with pay, for a national apprenticeship scheme, and it is now engaged in devising a scheme for payment for statutory holidays, the principle having been accepted by the employers. All these agreements are registered through and are under the auspices of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, a joint negotiating body for the determination of wages and conditions on which employers and operatives are equally represented.

A war-time agreement covering the employment of women is still in operation, and so is an agreement covering the wages and conditions of young male labourers.

National Federation of Housing Societies

(Incorporated under Licence of the Board of Trade)

13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 2881.

President : The Right Hon. The Viscount Gage, K.C.V.O.

Secretary : Miss Meg Merrylees

THE National Federation of Housing Societies is officially recognised under Section 96 of the Housing Act 1936, and under Section 29 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935, as the "Central Association" of Housing Societies.

It owes its origin to a clause in the Housing Act 1935 (subsequently Section 96 of the Housing Act 1936). The then Minister of Health had stated that in recognition of the usefulness of the activities of housing associations (*i.e.* housing societies), sympathetic consideration would be given to communications presented on their behalf by a body representing them in combination. With this valuable recognition, the Federation was duly formed.

Members of the Federation consist only of those associations, societies, trusts, etc., whose constitution conforms with the requirements of Section 188 of the Housing Act 1936, or Section 29 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1935, both defining a housing association; or Section 35 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, which defines an "authorised association." In conformity with these statutory definitions a housing society does not trade for profit, and its rules limit the payment of any dividend or interest on capital to the rate prescribed for the time being by the Treasury (at present 5 per cent.). The Federation also has Associate or Subscribing Members, individuals who, on payment of 10s. 6d. per annum, receive all publications, but are not entitled to voting rights.

Housing Societies have their origin in the last century as public utility societies, but it is only in recent years that the number has really grown. Before the war there were about 250 societies in the country. 150 of

these were members of the Federation. There are now some 340 Societies, of which 318 are affiliated to the Federation.

The object of housing societies is, briefly, to provide housing accommodation and associate amenities for the low and lower income groups at rents or prices which they can afford to pay. In the main, societies provide dwellings for letting both by building and reconditioning. When building houses to let and working in co-operation with their Local Authorities, Housing Societies are eligible for the same subsidies and the same priorities as the Local Authorities themselves.

Out of the total membership of 318 Societies, some 38 have been promoted by industrial concerns, mainly for the housing of their own employees. Examples of these are, the Bournville Village Trust, the G.W.R. and L.N.E.R. Estates, the three Housing Societies promoted by Almin Ltd., at Langley, Renfrew and Aylesbury, Somerford Housing Society Ltd. at New Milton, and the Babcox and Wilcox Broomlea Estates at Renfrew.

Another 46 Housing Societies are engaged on the housing and care of the old people, mainly in large houses which have been adapted with double and single bed sitting rooms, with communal facilities. Typical of these Societies are Bournemouth Elderly People's Welfare and Housing Association Ltd., Hill Homes Ltd. (Highgate), Westminster Homes Ltd., Bradford Old People's Homes Ltd., and Old People's Homes (Edinburgh) Ltd. An example of an old people's estate is that built by Tunbridge Wells Council of Service Housing Society Ltd. Single women workers are catered for in blocks of flats by Housing Improvements (Halifax) Ltd., Shoreditch and Hackney Housing Association Ltd., and in a bungalow estate by Workers Ltd., Malvern.

The third and largest group of Societies cater for families of the lower income groups in blocks of flats with amenities, usually as part of a slum clearance or abatement of overcrowding scheme. Well known examples are the estates of St. Pancras Housing Society Ltd., Church Army Housing Ltd., Salford Housing Ltd., and Guinness Trust.

Housing Societies took part in early Garden Village development at Letchworth and Welwyn Garden Village and more recently built such estates as Franklands Village (Haywards Heath) and Ulster Garden Village (Belfast). Other examples of mixed development are to be found at Swaythling, Southampton and Exeter.

In addition to giving approval for subsidy in the case of building schemes, Local Authorities may assist Housing Societies (under provisions of the Housing Act) to obtain advantageous mortgage and other financial facilities. The balance of the finance is raised by the issue of Share and Loan Stock capital at a restricted rate of interest.

The Federation is maintained by the subscriptions of its Member Societies and also receives a grant from the Treasury. It advises its member-societies on all matters of policy and administration, the building-up of sound financial structure, etc. It is the liaison between the housing societies and the various Government departments, and watches carefully the progress of housing legislation. It is also responsible for the publication of a quarterly Bulletin to which the member societies themselves contribute, and which contains news of their activities and articles on various subjects of importance to those interested in housing. The

members of the Federation staff are constantly engaged in speaking at meetings in various parts of the country. These are frequently convened by groups of people or organisations who wish to form housing societies in some particular area. A great many local authorities and housing committees have been addressed on the subject in the past three years.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

National Housing and Town Planning Council

42, Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Welbeck 8440.

Chairman : Alderman C. R. Gill, M.B.E., J.P.

THE National Housing and Town Planning Council was formed to disseminate among all local authorities, by conferences, literature and any other means, all available information respecting their powers and duties for the improvement of the housing conditions of the people and the planning of their districts, and to assist them in dealing with any difficulties which may arise ; to secure the abolition of unhealthy and socially undesirable housing conditions throughout the country ; to urge the adoption by the Government and by local authorities of a definite and continuous policy which will ensure a proper standard of housing accommodation and amenity for every family ; to organise and stimulate independently of all political parties a strong public opinion in support of the above-mentioned objects, and to unite for this purpose all men and women interested in the progressive welfare of the community.

The Council includes representatives of local authorities as follows : 34 county councils, 24 metropolitan boroughs and City of London, 289 municipal corporations, 365 urban district councils, and 272 rural district councils.

The Council issues from time to time a publication entitled *Housing and Planning News-Bulletin*, which provides information on current topics of especial interest to local authorities in connection with housing and planning administration.

National Playing Fields Association

71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Victoria 9274.

President : The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

General Secretary : Sir Lawrence Chubb

THE principal aims and objects of the Association are : To secure adequate public playing fields for the present and future needs of all sections of the community ; to secure properly-equipped playgrounds for the use of children of school age ; to co-operate in saving threatened private sports grounds ; to act as a centre of advice for local authorities and interested persons on all matters connected with the acquisition, layout and use of grounds set apart for the playing of games ; to encourage local authorities to make the fullest use of their powers when preparing town planning schemes in ensuring that ample open spaces are secured, and that when slum-clearance schemes are initiated children's playgrounds shall be provided ; to encourage physical recreation and ensure

that the fullest use is made of all recreation grounds ; to encourage the training and appointment of play-leaders ; and to encourage all members of the community to make the right use of leisure. The society is incorporated by Royal Charter.

The area required for a playing field varies in proportion to the population of the town or village. There should be enough space for football to be played without damage to the actual cricket pitch. A parish with a population of 1,000 needs a ground of 6 acres ; a village with a population of 250 would probably find 4 acres enough. It has, however, to be remembered that the cost of upkeep must be taken into account and also the possible growth in the local population owing to building development, whether industrial or residential. Many villages have hitherto depended upon the squire to allow cricket and football to be played in his park, or on some farmer to lend a pasture field for the purpose. But the experience of the Association has shown how dangerous it is to depend upon the continuance of voluntary facilities of this kind. Large estates are being broken up and farms often change hands, with the result that the village suddenly finds itself without any facilities for outdoor recreation. A serious deficiency in public playing fields exists in rural areas generally. It must also be borne in mind that the wartime transfer of factories from towns to the country may become permanent, in which event the operatives and other factory workers will expect to be provided with playing fields.

Recreation grounds are essential for the health and well-being of every community, and no planning scheme should be approved which does not ensure the reservation of a sufficient number of suitable areas. Playing fields should not be acquired as an afterthought, when land has risen in value and when the most suitable areas have been absorbed by building development. Like highways, they should be carefully planned in advance of actual requirements.

National Smoke Abatement Society

Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Abbey 1359.
President : Sir George Elliston, M.C., M.A., J.P., D.L.
General Secretary : Arnold Marsh, M.Sc., M.Inst.F.

THE seriousness of the smoke nuisance as a factor affecting public health has long been recognised, and the first organisation to attempt to deal with the problem was a Smoke Abatement Institution in 1882. This did not succeed but was followed in 1899 by the Coal Smoke Abatement Society, concerned chiefly with London, and, in 1909, by an organisation for the provinces, the Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain. After the last war the Minister of Health appointed a Departmental Committee to review the problem, and increasing public interest led to the amalgamation of the Society and the League to form, in 1929, the present National Smoke Abatement Society.

The N.S.A.S. is a voluntary organisation that derives its income from the subscriptions of members and of affiliated local authorities and other bodies. Its objects, as laid down in its constitution, are : To create an informed public opinion on the evils of air pollution ; to inquire into

and, if thought advisable, to assist investigations directed towards the abolition of smoke, whether industrial or domestic ; to take steps to popularise the use of smokeless methods of heat and power production ; and to promote and support legislation for preventing the pollution of the atmosphere.

The work of the Society in promoting these objects includes the holding of conferences, meetings and exhibitions ; the publication of technical and popular literature and of a quarterly journal, *Smokeless Air* ; acting as an information centre ; and undertaking inquiries and investigations.

The Society regards atmospheric pollution first as a public health problem, but at the same time stresses its important economic consequences and the injury that it does to amenities, vegetation and property, especially building stone and fabrics. The means for the solution of the problem are given much attention, and here the Society recognises that progress depends largely upon the development of more scientific and efficient methods for the utilisation of our fuel resources.

The activities of the Society at the present time are being largely directed to the prevention of smoke in reconstruction, including housing. It has put forward a number of proposals and has been gratified that its case in relation to domestic smoke and for the setting up of smokeless zones has been endorsed by the Fuel and Power Advisory Council in its report, *Domestic Fuel Policy*, which has been broadly accepted by the Government.

The Society is affiliated to the Central Council for Health Education and to the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. It has Divisional organisations in Scotland, the North-West, and Yorkshire. Nearly 300 local authorities, including most of the larger cities and boroughs, are now members.

Further information, copies of the *Annual Report* and other publications may be obtained from the General Secretary.

National Trust

42, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 0211.

President : H.M. Queen Mary

Chairman of Executive Committee : The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres

Secretary : Vice-Admiral Oliver Bevir, C.B., C.B.E.

THOUGH the National Trust as a landowner is small compared with official bodies like the Forestry Commission or the Ecclesiastical Commission, it is an important feature in our national life. Founded 52 years ago, it is a corporate body solely dependent on voluntary gifts in its endeavour to preserve for the nation all sorts of beautiful or interesting places. Outside these islands it has no exact parallel, and all should understand what it is and does.

Its many properties scattered all over England, Wales and Northern Ireland vary in size from 13,000 acres to a few square yards. They include cliffs and moors, woods, hilltops, the homes of famous men, nature reserves, prehistoric sites, medieval crosses, old cottages and notable examples of English architecture of all periods. The work of the Trust mainly consists in managing these so as to conserve their beauty and interest, and to provide a large measure of public access.

The beauty of this country is intimately associated with its use. The face of England is nowhere what it would have been in the absence of man, and preservation very seldom indeed means sterilisation from use. Buildings were meant to be used; agriculture and silviculture are essential to the beauty of the country-side. The Trust's properties include whole villages as well as over 300 farms and many cottages. These must not only be beautiful; they must be comfortable homes. Farm buildings must be up-to-date and in good repair. Inns or hostels must be good of their kind. The work of the Trust, therefore, is closely connected with the life of the country-side. But its policy cannot be dictated solely by the economic motive. The Trust would, for instance, be neglecting its duty if in pursuit of increased productivity it allowed in peace-time the ploughing up of some stretch of down acquired so that the public might find health and recreation in walking on its springy turf and enjoying the wide views. Eighty per cent. of our people live in urban surroundings, and it is for the nation's good that many of them should have access to beauty in the country and places specially managed from this point of view where at least to a small extent they can learn of country things and country ways.

From some properties the public must be excluded—for instance from some breeding-places of rare and shy birds. But on others they throng in such numbers that not even rough grazing is possible. Here the Trust must perforce control vegetation by a sort of wild gardening, cutting bracken and thorn, burning old gorse or small patches of heather and so on to preserve an aspect of wildness. This process is costly and calls for special skill and knowledge.

In the case of some houses a similar problem arises. They attract thousands of visitors and cannot be lived in and must be artificially and expensively maintained so as to preserve as nearly as may be the appearance of homes.

The work of the Trust has two other aspects. First, some areas—42,000 acres in all—are controlled by restrictions to prevent, for instance, the erection of houses where they would spoil the beauty of some neighbouring place of public resort. These controlled areas are not owned by the Trust but the Trust must keep an ever-watchful eye upon them.

The remaining aspect of the work is growth and publicity. Ten years ago the Trust owned 40,000 acres; today it owns over 120,000. All the properties have either been given by their owners with enough income for proper upkeep or been bought with money coming from appeals or special donations. In the years to come the Trust can only go ahead if it does its work in such a way as to command continued support. Not the least important part of publicity is providing that people shall recognise National Trust properties when they visit them and be assured by what they find and by what they hear from tenants that the Trust is a wise, humane and efficient landlord.

There is talk of national parks, national nature reserves and so on financed by the State as in many other countries. But the National Trust still has an important work to do (and one which need impose no burden on the tax-payer) complementary to all these, and it is taking steps to see that it is equipped to meet its obligations.

The Trust was incorporated by the National Trust Acts 1907.

PEP**(Political and Economic Planning)***16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.**Telephone : Whitehall 7245.**Chairman : L. K. Elmhirst**Director : R. J. Goodman*

PEP is an independent research organisation operating in the field of economic and social affairs. It was founded during, and actually as a consequence of, the great depression of 1931-33. Its legal status is that of an educational trust.

It is a voluntary association of a comparatively small number of people of various political views, or of none, but all of whom have a practical or otherwise expert background in one aspect or another of our national life. They are business men, professional men, scientists and technicians, Members of Parliament, civil servants, economists, university teachers, etc. They are united in certain convictions : That we live in a period of major change in which the important thing is to look forward, not back ; that whether we like it or not we, as a community, are being compelled by the march of science and technology to take more conscious control of our environment than we have been accustomed to regard as necessary, and that we had better learn how best to do it ; that facts are apt to speak for themselves if we find them out, all of them, and weigh them up objectively and honestly.

The purpose of PEP is to find the facts bearing on problems in the social and economic field ; to interpret them accurately and honestly ; and to draw sound conclusions of policy from them. Its working method is a combination of factual research by a small expert staff and group discussion among those whose experience enables them to attack the subject from different angles, and consultation with other well-informed people. Membership of groups is by invitation.

The subjects now in hand include : British Trade Unions (their place in industrial relations) ; the Fuel and Power Industries of Great Britain ; Population Policy ; the British Engineering Industry ; Manpower Policy ; Active Democracy ; British trade associations. Most of the groups engaged on this work will issue full-scale reports. Recent reports include *The Market for Household Appliances ; British and World Trade ;* and two reports for the Arts Enquiry : *The Visual Arts* and *The Factual Film*.

PEP also publishes every three weeks a broadsheet, *Planning*. Each issue deals with a single subject and normally embodies the results of one or other of the active groups.

Reinforced Concrete Association*York Mansion, 94-98, Petty France, London, S.W.1. Tele.: Whitehall 9936.**President : Vacant**Secretary : R. V. Chate*

THE Association is registered under the Companies Act 1929 as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. It is debarred from supporting with its funds any object which would give it the character of a trade union.

Its aims are : To promote, encourage and improve the science, art and practice of reinforced concrete design and construction and all operations and expedients connected therewith, and to give an impulse to ideas likely to be useful to members of the Association and the community at large ; to enable persons to meet and correspond ; to facilitate the interchange of ideas, and to acquire and disseminate information ; to promote and conduct research ; to encourage the discovery of, and investigate and make known the nature and merits of inventions ; to promote and improve the education and technical knowledge of persons engaged in any employment in connection with reinforced concrete ; to do all or any of the above-mentioned things whether affecting the whole of the membership or merely one or more particular groups or sections thereof.

There are two classes of Corporate Member : Ordinary Members, firms and companies engaged in any business relating to reinforced concrete ; and Associates, persons engaged in a technical capacity in any activity within the scope of the Association.

The Association is managed by a Council of not more than 16 Ordinary Members and not more than eight Associates.

The Association has carried out research on a number of problems in co-operation with the Building Research Station, the results of which have been published in B.R.S. Technical Papers. It has also published several technical papers of its own, and it issues a journal periodically under the title of *The Reinforced Concrete Review*, which is designed to keep readers informed about developments in reinforced concrete design and construction throughout the world.

Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers

Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

President : C. A. Klein

Telephone : Molesey 1063.

Director of Research : L.A. Jordan, D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.

Secretary : S. H. Bell, Ph.D., A.R.C.Sc., F.R.I.C.

THIS Research Association was founded in 1926. In common with other research associations, it operates under the aegis of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and is financed partly by subscription income from the membership (consisting of firms engaged in the manufacture of paint and allied materials) and partly by Government grant.

The laboratories of the Association at the Paint Research Station, Teddington, are well equipped for the application of scientific methods to the problems of the related industries, which include those concerned with paint, colour, varnish, printing ink, linoleum, leather-cloth, etc. The main activity is research and investigation. There is in addition a library and an information bureau service, with provision for the answering of technical inquiries and for liaison work generally.

New schemes have now been put into operation providing for a substantial expansion of activity involving additional accommodation and a much increased scientific staff.

The experimental work carried out is complementary to that of individual firms. The results are transmitted to the members as confidential *Technical Papers*; some work of immediate practical significance is published without delay, in condensed form, as confidential *Research Memoranda*, and other publications are issued.

The affairs of the Association are in the hands of a Council, which in technical matters delegates its functions to a Technical Advisory Committee. This in its turn supervises the work of nine Subject Panels, dealing with the following: Drying oils and their treatment, including the linoleum and leather-cloth interests; Varnishes, and natural and synthetic resins; Pigments and chemical colours; Paints and paint preparation; Paint application; Cellulose and other lacquers; Testing; Bitumen, blacks and pitches; Anti-corrosive and other industrial protective paints.

The members of these Panels are mainly individuals with specialised interests drawn from the personnel of member firms, and thus the close relationship between the research work on the one hand and the problems of the industry on the other is maintained.

The staff is arranged so as to provide, in effect, nine research teams, with general staff, chemical, physical, and technical, to deal with fundamental background work.

Royal Academy of Arts

Piccadilly, London, W.1.

President: Sir Alfred J. Munnings, R.A.

Secretary: Sir Walter R. M. Lamb, K.C.V.O.

Telephone: Regent 4895.

THE Royal Academy of Arts in London was founded by King George III in 1768 for the promotion of the arts of design. Since that date it has continued, and developed its functions (1) by maintaining its free Schools of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, and (2) by holding annual exhibitions of contemporary work in these arts, no charge being made to artists for the exhibition or sale of their works, and the admission money after deduction of expenses being applied to the support of the free Art Schools and other expenses of the Institution.

The Royal Academy is conducted as a voluntary enterprise of artists independently of State support or control, under the direct authority and sanction of the Sovereign.

Usually there are about eight architects among the 40 Academicians and 30 Associates; they are elected from among the most distinguished architects practising in Great Britain. The Presidency has in the past been held by the following architects: James Wyatt, 1805-6; Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., 1919-24; Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, O.M., K.C.I.E., 1938-44.

One Gallery is usually allotted in the Summer Exhibition to architectural drawings and models sent in by Members and non-Members. During and since the recent war, plans for reconstruction in London by the Royal Academy Planning Committee and other architects have been included in these Exhibitions.

Royal Institute of British Architects

66, Portland Place, London, W.1.

Telephone : Welbeck 5721.

President : Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., M.Arch. (Lppl.)

Secretary : C. D. Spragg

THE Royal Institute of British Architects is a professional society whose Royal Charter states that it is an "Institution for the general advancement of civil architecture for promoting and facilitating the acquirements of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith." The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education operates the examination system and thus controls architectural education. The R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board deals primarily with post-graduate and refresher education on the scientific and technical sides of architecture. The R.I.B.A. is responsible for administering a code of professional conduct, and the scales of professional charges to which all its members must subscribe.

The Royal Institute possesses the largest architectural library in the Empire consisting of some 65,000 books and periodicals on science, technology and the arts. It also possesses a very important collection of architectural drawings.

General meetings of members are held regularly at which papers on architectural subjects and other specialised technical subjects are read. The *Journal of the Royal Institute* publishes these papers, together with illustrations of buildings and planning schemes and articles on a wider range of professional matters.

The Royal Institute takes a leading part in the education of the public on architectural and planning matters, in particular by supplying the names of lecturers to a wide field of schools, societies, clubs, by the loan of photographs, mostly illustrating current architectural subjects, by the organisation and circulation of exhibitions and sets of discussion posters and other visual aids. Their last major exhibition was "Building Now," and others will follow shortly. In addition, exhibitions of the architectural work of other nations are shown from time to time at the Institute headquarters. Three of these have already been held since the war. The Institute's exhibition galleries and lecture hall are also used widely for other exhibitions and conferences dealing with matters of interest connected with building and planning generally.

When necessary, special research groups are created to study particular problems of the moment and to issue reports. The recent report on school buildings is already being used as the basis of the new school building programme by several educational authorities.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

12, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Whitehall 5322.

President : R. W. Trumper

Secretary : Brigadier A. H. Killick, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

THE objects of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors are defined in its Royal Charters as follows : To secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of

a surveyor, namely, the art of determining the value of all descriptions of landed, mineral and house property and of the various interests therein, the practice of managing and developing estates, the science of measuring and delineating the physical features of the earth, and of measuring and estimating artificers' work ; to promote the general interests of the profession and to maintain and extend its usefulness for the public advantage.

The main activities of the Institution, in addition to protecting generally the interests of its members, are the holding of examinations as tests of proficiency before admission to membership ; the maintenance of a library of 15,000 volumes ; the publication of a monthly *Journal* ; the examination of official Reports and Parliamentary Bills affecting the management, valuation, development and use of land and buildings and of interests therein, or affecting the measurement and cost of building operations ; the publication of reports and memoranda on such matters for the information and assistance of Royal Commissions or Government departments and for the guidance of members ; the prescription and enforcement of standards of professional ethics ; the furtherance of professional education ; the exchange and dissemination of technical information, whether by the spoken or written word ; and the promotion of social intercourse between its 13,000 members.

There are some 30 home and overseas branches of the Institution, organised on a territorial basis. Some of the latter comprise areas lately in enemy occupation. These branches advise the Council of the Institution on any matters referred to them and are themselves represented on the Council. They arrange and conduct their own meetings, discussions and social activities, and play an essential part in promoting local interest in the Institution's affairs.

There is also a Junior Organisation which is charged with the welfare and interests of members under the age (temporarily) of 40 and has its own Committee and territorial branch organisation. It is also specifically represented on the Council.

There are special provisions in the constitution for quantity surveyors, who form a highly specialised section of the surveyors' profession, their particular function being the measurement and estimation of building artificers' work. Members qualified as quantity surveyors have the right to elect annually their own Committee for the management of all their own affairs, subject to the authority of the Council on questions of general policy only. They have the right under the Royal Charters to designate themselves chartered quantity surveyors.

The Institution has no politics. In reporting or making known its views on matters before Parliament or under consideration by Government committees, etc., its settled policy is to restrict its observations to the technical aspects on which surveyors, as such, can speak with special authority. It represents surveyors who are employed in the Government and local government service as well as those who are in private practice as consultants. It represents those who act, in their professional capacity, for landlords and tenants, lessors and lessees, rating authorities and ratepayers, Inland Revenue and taxpayers. On the somewhat vexed question of rent control, for example, on which the Institution submitted evidence to Lord Ridley's Inter-Departmental Committee, its views were

given from the standpoint, not specially of landlords or tenants, but of good estate management.

Within the past three years, the Institution has published a number of important reports and memoranda on matters bearing on post-war reconstruction. Special Committees of the Institution have considered the questions of the management and use of agricultural land after the war, and of tenant-right valuation, and prepared a Memorandum and submitted it to the Committee on the Selling Price of Houses. They have prepared observations and comments on a number of the more important proposals for replanning, *e.g.* the County of London and City of London Plans, and have submitted to the Ministers concerned several memoranda on a number of matters including the Town and Country Planning Bill, the Agriculture Bill, the Forestry Bill, the Prime Minister's Committee on the Regent's Park Terraces, and the Reith Committee on New Towns.

Royal Sanitary Institute

90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Telephone : Sloane 5134.

President : The Right Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, P.C., G.C., M.G.

Secretary : J. W. Dudleyn Robinson, M.Sc., Ph.D.

THE Institute was founded in 1876 with the aim of promoting the application of the Public Health Acts of 1875. Its object is to promote the advancement of sanitary science in all or any of its branches, and the diffusion of knowledge relating thereto. "Sanitary" means "pertaining to Health," and the operations of the Institute have always extended over such subjects as are covered by the various terms, hygiene, public health, preventive medicine, social medicine, and others.

MEMBERSHIP. The foundation of the Institute is its body of members who are gathered together by a common interest in the objects of the Institute, but unlike many societies, membership is not restricted to one profession, trade or calling. Among the 7,000 persons who belong are included the chairmen of public health committees, members of the medical, engineering, architectural, veterinary, legal and other professions, and a large proportion of those engaged in public health work, particularly officers of local authorities such as medical officers of health, engineers and surveyors, sanitary inspectors and health visitors ; there is also a group of similar persons engaged in commercial pursuits allied to the work of the Institute.

MEETINGS. Meetings are held which range from the Annual Congress (with an attendance of 2,000 to 2,500 persons) to sessional meetings in London, and in other towns which are smaller and of more local interest. Conferences are also held from time to time to deal with subjects of special interest.

LIBRARY. This contains a representative collection of works on all aspects of sanitary science, public health, hygiene and allied subjects both for reference and on loan to members only.

THE PARKES MUSEUM. The Museum (a memorial to the late E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., first Professor of Military Hygiene at Netley) is

organised for the instruction rather of students than of the general public, the space and income available necessitating some restriction in scope.

PUBLICATIONS. The *Proceedings* of the Institute are published in the *Journal*, which also includes reviews of the latest books. From time to time special articles of interest to members are also published.

EXAMINATIONS. The Institute holds examinations in many subjects, the following of which apply particularly to the scope of this work : Sanitary Science as Applied to Buildings and Public Works ; Qualifying for Associateship (General Hygiene and Sanitation) ; Qualifying for Membership ; Smoke Inspectors ; Sanitary Inspectors. Certain of these examinations can be taken in Cyprus, Bombay, Sind, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, West Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, British West Africa, British East Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Quebec, British West Indies, and Jamaica.

The Institute acts as an informal information bureau for its members, the staff being always willing to give help, especially to members in remote parts of the Empire to whom the usual facilities are inaccessible. Courses of lectures are a feature of the work and have stimulated the establishment of similar courses throughout the British Empire.

Royal Society of Arts

John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Telephone : Temple Bar 8274.
President : The Right Hon. The Viscount Bennett, P.C., K.C., LL.D.
Secretary : K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.

THE Society of Arts was founded in 1754 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1847. It exists for "the promotion of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and provides, through its meetings, a platform for the exposition and discussion of the latest developments in these fields. Its *Journal*, published fortnightly under present conditions, gives a full account of all proceedings, and in addition notes on current exhibitions, new books, and notices concerning the meetings of kindred societies. The Society encourages the young student of industrial design by organising annual competitions and travelling scholarships. It is the parent body of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry which was founded in 1936 when the Council of the Society, realising that no high distinction had ever been created for "Industrial Art" as in the case of "Fine Art," decided to institute a new and exclusive distinction under the aegis of the Society, with a view to enhancing the status of industrial designers. The title of this distinction is "Royal Designer for Industry," indicated by the letters "R.D.I." and conferred upon British designers "who," in the words of the Ordinance, "have attained to high eminence and efficiency in creative design in their various spheres of industry." The distinction is also granted in honorary form to foreign designers. Under the Ordinance, the number of designers to hold the distinction at any one time is limited to 40, and the total number at the present time is 32.

The War Memorials Advisory Council, which has its headquarters at the Society's House, was set up in 1944 as the direct result of a one-day Conference organised by the Society, and exists to give guidance to those

concerned in the erection of memorials to the fallen in the last war. It now comprises some 40-50 societies and organisations, many of whom are able to give practical advice to inquirers.

The Society, starting with the Great Exhibition of 1851, has sponsored several exhibitions, including the *Exhibition of British Art in Industry* held at Burlington House in 1935. It organises and, when desired, acts as the adjudicating body in technical competitions connected with design (e.g. 1945 : *Architectural Competition for an Improved Design in Moulded Concrete Fences* ; 1945-47 : *Architectural Competition for the New Cathedral in Colombo*).

The Society's programme of lectures covers each year a wide range of subjects. From time to time, however, special series of lectures are arranged, such as the following : *The Post-war Home, its Interior and Equipment* (1942) ; *Agriculture Today and Tomorrow* (1942-43) ; *Education Today and Tomorrow* (1944) ; and *Economic Reconstruction* (1946-47).

Rural Reconstruction Association

479, Park West, Marble Arch, London, W.1.

President : Col. The Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, J.P., D.L.

Hon. Secretary of the Council : Montague Fordham, M.A. (Cantab.),

F.R.Hist.S., F.R.Econ.S.

THE Association is an independent non-party organisation, concerned in securing the restoration of agriculture to its rightful place in our national life.

The Ministry of Information issued the following description of the movement :

"The Rural Reconstruction Association was founded in 1926, to develop the proposals set out in the Report of the Rural Reconstruction Committee formed by the Institute of Sociology in 1924 under the presidency of Lady Hall, and to inform political and administrative circles on the questions involved. To a less extent the Rural Reconstruction Association educated the public and the press, but its work was to get action in Parliament, rather than propaganda.

"The Association has explored and initiated research on almost every branch of the rural problem, both historic and modern, in Britain, and also to a considerable extent in other countries. Its members also investigated related social and economic theories. The Association's work is unique, for it studied every problem for many years continuously and objectively.

"In the case of the Wheat Act the Association's specific proposals for standard prices were adopted.

"The Association's policy was also reflected in the specific schemes that were adopted for various branches of the agricultural industry in the years before the war, as, for example, that applied to the hop trade and the potato trade. The Government during the war also followed the general line of policy suggested by the Association."

The Association is concerned with a problem on which it is strongly held that the future of our civilisation depends. Small in membership, it has nevertheless always included authorities of distinction and of wide first-hand experience. Its conclusions, and the policy based upon them,

have consequently always been essentially practical, a fact that probably accounts for its success in persuading Parliament to adopt its ideas. Moreover, its Members, through wide experience gained in governmental, local authority and other work, are able to impart a specially practical quality to its activities.

So far as conditions permitted, the Association carried on its functions during the war and has now been reconstructed and developed in order to secure the adoption by the nation of a full agricultural policy.

Scottish Council of Social Service

10, Alva Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Telephone : Edinburgh 31852.

President : Sir Hector Hetherington, LL.D.

Secretary : A. M. Struthers, O.B.E., B.Sc.

OBJECTS. The Scottish Council of Social Service, set up in 1943, and incorporated in 1946, acts as a centre of information for the voluntary associations which are seeking to improve the quality of the lives of the people of Scotland. It also aims at being a centre for consultation and co-operation among them and for securing co-operation in social service matters between voluntary and statutory bodies.

MEMBERSHIP. Seventy-eight national voluntary bodies have appointed representatives to the Council. Among them are such important bodies as the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross Society, St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, Scottish Youth Hostels Association, the Scottish Trades Union Congress, and the Educational Institute of Scotland. Eleven religious bodies and the Scottish universities appoint representatives to the Council and twelve Government departments appoint assessors.

To carry out the function of consultation some of the national voluntary organisations have formed the following Groups : Scottish Women's Group on Public Welfare ; Scottish Old People's Welfare Committee ; Standing Conference of Voluntary Organisations ; Scottish Churches Consultative Committee ; and Committee on the Welfare of the Disabled. These bodies provide the means of consultation and study of common problems. They arrange conferences and prepare publications.

The Council acts as the headquarters of the Community Centres and Associations movement in Scotland. Its officers keep in touch with local bodies concerned with community centres and advise local authorities on community centre questions. It is responsible for the administration in Scotland of the Grants and Loans Scheme of the National Council of Social Service, which enables rural communities with populations of less than 4,000 to obtain grants and loans for the building of village halls.

A committee of the Council has prepared a *Report on a Proposed Third Statistical Account of Scotland*. In co-operation with the Scottish Universities, the Council is now preparing statistical accounts of the counties of Ayr, East Lothian and Fife and of the city of Aberdeen.

PUBLICATIONS. The Council publications include : *Service for Democracy*, a description of the voluntary associations and the social services in Scotland ; *Our Scottish Towns, Evacuation and the Social Future* ; *A Social Survey of Hawick* ; *Homes for Old People*.

Scottish Industrial Estates

3, Woodside Place, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C.3. Telephone : Douglas 6651.
 Chairman of Directors : Sir Steven Bilsland, Bt., M.C., D.L.
 Secretary : W. Irvine, M.A., LL.B.

SCOTTISH Industrial Estates Limited is a non-profit making concern which was incorporated in 1937. The purpose was, and still is, to build factories which can be let to industrialists at the lowest possible rates and, at the same time, provide them with services and all communal amenities. With the passing of the Distribution of Industries Act in 1945, the general control of the Estates passed to the Board of Trade.

The first estate to be acquired was at Hillington, near Glasgow, consisting of 320 acres. In 1938, three smaller estates were established with the co-operation of the Commissioner for the Special Area in Lanarkshire, at Carfin, Chapelhall and Larkhall. Today, ten years after the inauguration of the Company, there are twenty estates in Scotland and the Company also is responsible for some twenty-five individual factories and former Government factories.

It should be noted that this Company acts only in the Scottish Development Area, that is, the western half of the central industrial belt of Scotland plus the City of Dundee. The purpose of the Company since its inception has been to introduce new light industries to Scotland to combat rising unemployment figures, and provide an alternative to the heavier industries, e.g. shipbuilding, mining, etc., on which so much reliance has been placed in Scotland in the past.

The normal rental for a factory is 1s. per sq.ft. per annum with small additions for steam supplied for power and heating and for any "extras" outwith standard design which the industrialist may require.

Normally, factories on the Scottish estates are built on two patterns—units of "Nest" factories each 1,200 sq. ft. and "Standard" each of 5,000 sq. ft. The tenant may lease either one or more of these units according to his requirements.

The Estate Company accepts the responsibility for maintaining the fabric of the building in a wind and water tight condition and organising communal amenities such as canteens, first-aid rooms, central boiler-houses, garages, gardens and sports grounds, shops, etc.

Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Council

Town Clerk's Office, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire. Telephone : Port Glasgow 49.
 President : Sir William E. Whyte, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 Hon. Secretary : Robert Moore, B.L. (Town Clerk, Port Glasgow)

THE aims of the Council are to enlist the interest and support of local authorities and others in securing adequate housing of high standard throughout Scotland, and to encourage the preparation of town planning schemes ; to educate public opinion in these matters by conferences, lectures, exhibitions, competitions and otherwise ; and to represent Scottish opinion in relation to Government proposals dealing with housing and town planning.

The Council consists of representatives of the local authorities in Scotland, of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, of building employers and employees, and of such number from other organisations and co-opted persons interested in housing and town planning as the Council may from time to time decide. It meets annually in March, and holds an annual summer conference. Special meetings are held as necessary. From time to time the Council makes representations to the Secretary of State for Scotland and also to the Department of Health for Scotland, with whom there is close collaboration. It co-operates with the National Housing and Town Planning Council for England and Wales in all matters of common concern. The general business of the Council is carried out by an Executive Committee, which meets frequently.

Scottish Special Housing Association

15-21, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.
Secretary : George Ross

Telephone : Edinburgh 34981-6.

THE Scottish Special Housing Association, which is a registered company with no share capital, was established in 1937 to build houses in certain areas of Scotland that were hard hit industrially, by methods of construction alternative to the normal brick and stone. Recently its sphere of operations has been extended to any part of Scotland which the Secretary of State may indicate and it may now build by any method. The Association has been given a programme to erect about 100,000 houses in Scotland in the next ten years and its immediate post-war programme amounts to 10,000 houses.

The Association's capital is found by the Government and it is given the usual Government subsidies which local authorities receive plus the equivalent of the financial contributions which local authorities are bound to make.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

55, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

Telephone : Holborn 2646.

Chairman : The Right Hon. The Viscount Esher, M.B.E.

Technical Adviser : John E. M. MacGregor, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary : Mrs. H. C. Dance

THE Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings was founded by William Morris in 1877 when the crusade against thoughtless destruction and spoliation was commenced. Philip Webb, John Ruskin, Holman Hunt, Burne Jones, Thomas Carlyle and other distinguished men of that time formed the first Committee.

The function of the Society, as its title implies, is to preserve ancient buildings and to secure their repair and maintenance by giving specialised advice on their treatment. Not only does it deal with castles, cathedrals and churches, but with buildings of all kinds—cottages and manor houses, barns and dovecotes, windmills and bridges.

An additional function of the Society is to assist Borough and Town Councils with the making of surveys of the ancient buildings in their towns prior to the drawing up of their replanning schemes.

The latest Report of the Committee (June 1943) can be obtained from the Society, which places its long experience and special knowledge at the service of any who may desire it.

Society of Women Housing Managers

13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone : Whitehall 2881.

President : Mrs. M. E. Hill, B.A., F.S.W.H.M.

Chairman : Miss M. Stanbridge, B.Sc., M.S.W.H.M.

Secretary : Miss O. D. Clarke, B.A.

THE Society of Women Housing Managers is the professional association of women housing managers trained in Octavia Hill principles, which recognises the inter-relation of the social and business aspects of housing.

Students receive practical training in the offices of members and work for one of the following examinations : The Women Housing Managers' Certificate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ; the Professional Examinations of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ; the B.Sc. (Estate Management), University of London.

Members are employed by Government departments, local authorities, housing associations and private owners.

Timber Development Association

75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone : City 6146.

President : The Right Hon. The Earl of Dunmore, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Secretary : C. T. Tobutt

THE Timber Development Association was incorporated in 1934, its main purpose being the promotion of the common interests of all engaged in the production, exportation, shipping, importation, sale, distribution, preservation and utilisation of wood. It is a non-trading organisation and, following upon reorganisation in 1944, has had the support of all members of the Timber Trade Federation and of many allied industries with which the Association is co-operating in the maintenance of timber supplies and the advancement of a scientific and economic utilisation of timber.

Present organisation consists of a Council of 28 with the following Standing Committees : Finance and Planning, Public Relations, Education, Timber Utilisation, and Statistics and Information.

The policy of the Council and its Standing Committees is implemented through Headquarters' staff, linked with Regional and Area Organisations covering the whole of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. The work of the Association may be briefly summarised under the following heads :

TECHNICAL ADVISORY WORK. This is closely connected with advice to Government departments and local authorities, architects and engineers

and consumers of timber in general. Many inquiries are received and dealt with. Interest in the publications of the Association is world-wide and some quarter of a million T.D.A. publications were distributed during the past year.

LECTURES. Lectures are given to architectural societies, technical and other schools, H.M. Forces and other associations representing consumer interests.

LIBRARIES, FILMS AND LANTERN SLIDES. The Association maintains a standard reference library at Headquarters, branch libraries and college and school libraries. Films, lantern slides and photographs are available for lectures and other educational purposes.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION COMMITTEES. The T.D.A. is represented on all the B.S.I. Committees covering the utilisation of timber.

CONSTRUCTIONAL RESEARCH. The Association formed a Constructional Research and Design Unit in the latter part of 1946 in order to meet the growing demand from the consuming industries for designs and design data to enable available supplies of timber to be used to the best possible advantage. This department provides a free advisory and design service to architects and engineers and is engaged on the compilation of design data, the lack of which has been a serious obstacle to the development of timber engineering in this country.

RESEARCH GENERALLY. The Association keeps very closely in touch with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, particularly the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, and has a reciprocal arrangement for the exchange of information on development of recent research with all the leading timber research stations abroad.

EDUCATIONAL. In addition to the Standing Committee there is a National Education Advisory Committee comprising representatives from each area committee, the Ministry of Education, the Forest Products Research Laboratory (D.S.I.R.), the Association of Technical Institutions and the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions.

PUBLICATIONS. The Association has produced a series of Red Booklets and Leaflets on timber which can be obtained free of charge from Headquarters.

Town and Country Planning Association

The Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

Telephone : Temple Bar 5006.

President : The Right Hon. The Earl of Lytton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Chairman of Executive : F. J. Osborn

Director : J. Mumford

THE Association, since its inception in 1899 as the Garden Cities Association, has sought the good design and ordered development of towns. It has consistently advocated the relief of central congestion in the big industrial cities, not by adding further suburbs to the perimeters of the towns, nor by substituting vertical for horizontal congestion, but by building new towns well away from the fringes of the congested cities, where homes and gardens, open spaces, factories, offices, shops and public

buildings could be provided, and townspeople would have easy access to the country-side. Open country reserved for agriculture and recreation would prevent the sprawl of both old cities and new towns.

The Association, inspired by Ebenezer Howard, sponsored the first Garden City at Letchworth in 1903, and warmly supported the second at Welwyn in 1919. In 1940 the Barlow Royal Commission recommended a State policy of dispersal of industry from the congested areas, and the planning movement began to accept the Association's policy. The principles upheld by the Association were reinforced in the Uthwatt and Scott Reports of 1942 and its general views were accepted in Reports issued by the Liberal, Labour and Conservative Parties.

In 1944 and 1945 the Coalition Government accepted a dispersal planning policy based on the Barlow report and, since then, that Government and its present successor have given increasing definition to the policy. By the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, the Dispersal of Industry Act 1945, the New Towns Act 1946, and the Town and Country Planning Act 1947, most of the legislative powers requisite for the Association's policy have been secured. The passing of the latter Act will largely solve the great outstanding problem of compensation for the reservation of agricultural green belts and for the reduction of density in crowded areas. Thus the restriction of development to the right places and the limitation of the size and density of towns is now practicable. And national machinery and finance is available for positive town-building and socially-desirable development.

The Association, which has an influential membership including technicians, laymen, local authorities, business firms and local societies, now seeks to inspire and guide public opinion and the planning administration in the effective carrying out of this great national policy. It welcomes members who will assist in any way, or subscribe to, the furtherance of its work. The Country Towns Committee of the Association (representing typical country towns and areas) seeks to keep before the public the capacity of many of our smaller country towns to absorb population and industry from congested cities. It stresses the need for better buildings for the arts, entertainment and recreation in the smaller towns.

National and regional conferences on current planning issues are frequently held. Home and foreign study tours and summer schools are arranged. Meetings, film shows and exhibitions are held in London and the provinces. The Association's premises at the Planning Centre include a meeting room for members and friends, a library and information service, a book department and exhibition space. *Town and Country Planning*, the journal of the Association, is published quarterly.

Town Planning Institute

18, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1.

President : J. R. Howard Roberts, C.B.E.

Secretary : Alfred R. Potter

Telephone : Victoria 8815.

THE Town Planning Institute is the technical body responsible for the practice of the profession of town and country planning. Its objects are

set out in the Memorandum of Association and the first three are as follows : To advance the study of town planning, civic design and kindred subjects, and of the arts and sciences as applied to those subjects ; to promote the artistic and scientific development of town and cities ; to secure the association, and to promote the general interests of those engaged or interested in the practice of town planning.

The membership consists of the technical classes of Members and Associate Members and the law classes of Legal Members and Legal Associate Members. Entrance is by examination plus a period of practical experience. There are also Honorary Members, Honorary Associates and Honorary Corresponding Members. Suitably qualified persons who intend to proceed with the examinations may be enrolled as Students. Membership is not restricted to British subjects.

The work and importance of the Institute has steadily increased and since the setting up of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning the volume of inquiries received from persons in this country as well as overseas, including those in the Forces, and from other organisations, indicates the realisation of the importance of town and country planning in its relation to physical reconstruction throughout the world.

The Final Examination is conducted by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board which comprises representatives of the Institute, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Institution of Municipal Engineers. The Board is also the examining body for the Town Planning Diploma or equivalent examination of these constituent Institutions. A uniform standard of qualification for those practising the profession is therefore secured. A new syllabus for the Examination has recently been approved by the Board to include training in the use of the further data required in Planning Surveys, and the Intermediate Examination is now under revision. Notice of the date when the new syllabus will come into operation will be given in due course.

The Institute has also established a Special Committee to consider the whole question of town planning education and what adaptations or developments are appropriate to present professional trends in this country and in Empire countries overseas.

There are diploma courses in Town and Country Planning recognised by the Institute at several universities and schools in various parts of the country and a five-year degree course has now been initiated at Durham University. Students who hold the Town Planning Degree or Diploma are exempt from the Institute examinations and are eligible for Associate Membership subject to satisfying the Council on their practical town planning experience, in the same way as those who pass the final examination. The pre-war arrangement for a Visiting Board to pay periodical visits to the recognised schools is being re-established this year.

To assist Service candidates, the Institute has agreed to recognise success in the Forces Preliminary Examination as evidence of a satisfactory standard of general education for entrants for the Intermediate Examination.

The Research Committee of the Institute have recently submitted memoranda to the Ordnance Survey Department on their Post-war Programme and the Design for a new 6-inch series, and to the Registrar-

General on Population Statistics. A memorandum is being prepared on Roadside Rests.

The Institute has reference and lending libraries which include a valuable collection of old maps.

The Institute has a number of branches in England and also Scottish, Welsh and Irish branches, where meetings are held for the discussion of papers of technical interest, etc. There are also branches in South Africa and New Zealand.

The first post-war Annual Country Meeting (the twenty-first) was held at Torquay on the 29th to 31st May, 1947, when the main discussion was centred round those aspects of the Town and Country Planning Bill 1947 of particular interest to practising technicians.

The Summer school, which has proved very popular, was resumed in 1943 at Birmingham. It has since been held in 1944 at St. Andrews; in 1945 at Bristol; and in 1946 at Durham. The 1947 School is arranged for Reading University in July. The *Reports of the Proceedings* of these Schools are obtainable from the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS. The Institute publishes a *Journal* which includes papers read at Institute meetings and discussions and articles of topical planning interest, as well as commentaries on current planning events in various parts of the world. Among Reports which have been prepared and published during the past few years and which have had a considerable bearing on the recent evolution of thought are those on *National Survey and National Planning and Compensation and Betterment*, copies of which can be obtained from the Institute. A *Year Book* is also published.

The Institute has given evidence before Government commissions and committees and has made representations to the Government in regard to various Bills.

Town Planning Institute (Scottish Branch)

37, St. Vincent Crescent, Glasgow, C.3. Telephone: Glasgow Central 1836.
 Chairman: Charles Haddon, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.
 Honorary Secretary: James Macaulay, F.S.I., M.T.P.I.

TO further the objects of the Town Planning Institute in Scotland it was deemed wise to establish the Scottish Branch in March 1930. The different legislation, land tenure and geographical and topographical conditions of the country are such as to warrant a national outlook and basic differences in planning. Like the parent body it consists of the technical classes of members and associate members. The other classes of membership, namely, honorary members, honorary associates and students are represented also in the Scottish Branch.

The Final Examination, conducted by the Town Planning Joint Examination Board, is held in Glasgow at the same time as in London and has been advantageous not only for students in Scotland but for those in the north of England. The number of candidates coming forward has steadily increased year by year.

The powers under legislation which have devolved upon the Secretary of State for Scotland and the various departments under him since the

setting up of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, have increasingly demanded the attention of the Branch and emphasised the importance of town and country planning in its relation to reconstruction and development.

A recognised school of planning is seated in Edinburgh School of Art. Efforts are being made to establish a degree course in Glasgow University in co-operation with the Royal Technical College, the School of Art and the School of Architecture.

The Scottish Branch has given evidence before the Committees of the Department of Health for Scotland dealing with housing, and made representations to the Government in regard to planning legislation, including the new Act of 1947. Considerable research work has also been done in planning principles and standards for the Secretary of State for Scotland which met with approval and adoption, in most cases assisting in the formulating of policy and procedure.

The Scottish Branch has held meetings in various centres throughout the country from time to time in order to encourage progress in town and country planning by the submission of papers, and discussions.

West Midland Group on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning

*Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. Telephone : King's Norton 1171.
Chairman : Dr. Raymond E. Priestley, M.C., M.A.*

THIS Group is a voluntary research body, founded in 1941, engaged primarily in the study of factors upon which the reconstruction and planning of the West Midland Region should be based.

The Research programme embraces a study of physical background, surface utilisation, industrial and economic structure, planning of towns and villages, communications and public utilities, social services, places of natural beauty and recreational facilities. A special study has been made of the control of land in relation to planning and of the administrative and financial problems connected therewith and a Report has already been published.

A comprehensive survey of the county of Hereford bearing the title *English County* has already been published.

Research is now concentrated upon the Birmingham Black Country "conurbation," one of the problem areas of the country. Sectional Reports by Sub-Committees have been prepared on a large number of subjects which have to be taken into account in the replanning of this heavily industrialised area. These Reports are now being correlated with a view to the publication of a planning Report in the near future.

The Group has paid special attention to classification of agricultural land in the whole region. Its study of the five counties is completed and a report and maps dealing with these have been published this year.

Zinc Development Association

Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford
Director : R. Lewis Stubbs

Telephone : Oxford 47988.

THE Zinc Development Association, formed in 1938 to provide users and potential users of zinc with a comprehensive information service on the properties and applications of zinc, is a non-trading organisation supported by all the Empire producers of the metal. All its services are free. Its scope has been greatly enlarged by the formation of the Zinc Alloy Die Casters Association (1941) and the Zinc Pigment Development Association (1943). Its experimental workshop assists in the development and improvement of the uses of sheet zinc in the building industry by the construction of prototypes of zinc building parts and sections. A recent feature has been the intensified lecture campaign with practical demonstrations of zinc working, at Government training centres for builders and plumbers.

The ZDA is represented on several British Standards Institution Committees and remains in close touch with various Government departments dealing with the use of non-ferrous metals. It has also participated in the recent Government sponsored industrial visits to European countries.

ZINC ALLOY DIE CASTERS ASSOCIATION

This Association, which comprises the great majority of zinc alloy die casters in this country, spreads information on the uses and properties of zinc alloy die castings, with the object of increasing the use of die casting. Its Technical Committee gives free technical advice on all aspects of die casting and prepares reports and material which are distributed by the Publications Committee.

ZINC PIGMENT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

This Association includes the British manufacturers of zinc oxide and lithopone and aims at disseminating knowledge of properties and uses of zinc pigments. A Technical Committee is surveying existing information on the subject and preparing material for publication in the technical press. Practical tests are being carried out in different parts of the country to ascertain the weathering properties of various zinc pigment mixes. The Association is represented on the British Standards Institution committees which consider pigments and paints. Publications are now being issued and an advertising programme prepared.

Additional activities of these Associations include lectures, loan of films, and slides, the preparation and display of models and specimens, and general publicity. Activities covering the publication of books, lectures, demonstrations and the preparation of new films are being increased to meet an ever growing demand.

Directory of Organisations Interested in Planning and Construction

- Aberdeen Harbour Commission**, Harbour Office, Aberdeen. (Aberdeen 91).
- Aerodrome Owners' Association**, Londonderry House, 19, Park Lane, London, W.1.
- Aluminium Development Association**, 67, Brook Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 2004).
- Amalgamated Licensed Retailers Society**, 1, Cooper Street, Manchester, 2. (Central 5569).
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, The Builders**, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4. (Macaulay 2442).
- Archaeological Society** : *Joint Hon. Secretaries* : H. McIntosh, M.C., LL.B., 91, Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1 ; S. R. Skilling, M.A., 2, Ailsa Drive, Langside, Glasgow, S.2.
- Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom**, 68, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Welbeck 9738).
- Architectural and Planning Group of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R.**, 98, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. (Euston 6272).
- Architectural Association (Inc.)**, 36, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 0974).
- Architectural Science Board (R.I.B.A.)**, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Welbeck 5721).
- Architectural Students' Association**, National Secretary, Manchester Municipal School of Architecture, All Saints, Manchester.
- Asphalt Roads Association, Ltd.**, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 3531).
- Associated Country Women of the World**, Flat 1, 15, Collingham Road, London, S.W.5. (Frobisher 4490).
- Association of Bexhill Citizens**, *Hon. Secretary*, A. E. Trussler, 1, Sea Road, Bexhill, Sussex. (Bexhill 2654).
- Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Association of Building Technicians**, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 0447).
- Association of County Councils in Scotland**, 3, Forres Street, Edinburgh, 3.
- Association of Local Lands Valuation Assessors of Scotland**, County Assessor's Office, Stirling. (Stirling 1000).
- Association of London Property Owners**, 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 9914).
- Association of Manufacturing Builders, Ltd.**, 4, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Regent 6247).
- Association of Municipal Corporations**, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 1184).
- Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction**, 34, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. (Euston 2158).
- Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland**, 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 20396).
- Association of Public Lighting Engineers**, 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 9132).
- Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers**, 54, Station Road, New Barnet, Herts. (Barnet 6731).
- Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom**, 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 1968-69).
- Automobile Association**, Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1. (Whitehall 1200).

- Bath and West and Southern Counties' Society**, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath, Somerset. (Bath 3010).
- Bath Preservation Trust**, Beau Nash House, Bath, Somerset. (Bath 3004).
- Belfast Harbour Commissioners**, Harbour Office, Belfast. (Belfast 24411).
- Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Architectural Association**, *Hon. Secretary*, Colin Cooper, A.R.I.B.A., 11a, Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. (High Wycombe 430).
- Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association**, 8, Newhall Street, Birmingham. (Central 5218).
- Bishop of Southwark's Appeal**, 14, St. Thomas' Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.1. (Hop 2172). *Organising Secretary*: The Reverend S. Wyndham Cox.
- Blackpool and Fylde Coast Private Hotels Association**, 8, Edward Street, Blackpool, Lancs. (Blackpool 2117).
- Blackpool Hotel and Boarding House Association**, 87a, Coronation Street, Blackpool, Lancs. (Blackpool 1891).
- Blackpool Property Owners' Association**, 20, Birley Street, Blackpool, Lancs. (Blackpool 777).
- Blyth Harbour Commission**, Blyth, Northumberland. (Blyth 66).
- Board of Greenkeeping Research**, St. Ives Research Station, Bingley, Yorks.
- Bootle Property Owners' Association**, 149, Stanley Road, Bootle, Lancs. (Bootle 1417).
- Bournville Village Trust**, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. (King's Norton 1171).
- Bradford Civic Society**, 37, Bolton Road, Bradford, Yorks. (Bradford 8374).
- Bristol and District Property Owners' Association**, Atlas Building, 9, Clare Street, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 25139).
- Bristol Civic Society**, 12, Great George Street, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 23269).
- British Archaeological Association**, 11, Chandos Street, London, W.1.
- British Association for the Advancement of Science**, Burlington House, London, W.1. (Regent 2109).
- British Cast Concrete Federation**, 17, Amherst Road, London, W.13. (Perivale 6869).
- British Cast Iron Research Association**, Alvechurch, Birmingham. (Redditch 716).
- British Coal Utilisation Research Association (B.C.U.R.A.)**, 13, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 1534).
- British Council**, 3, Hanover Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 8484).
- British Council of Churches**, 56, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 1808-9).
- British Electrical Development Association**, 2, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9434).
- British Engineers' Association (Inc.)**, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 2141).
- British Federation of Social Workers**, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 2860).
- British Gas Council**, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 4554).
- British Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd.**, 7, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Mayfair 7676).
- British Iron and Steel Federation**, Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 1030).
- British Iron and Steel Research Association**, 11, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 4751).
- British Legion Haig Homes**, 6, Duke Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2215).
- British Metal Window Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.**, The, 2, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9606).
- British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association**, 81-91, Euston Street, London, N.W.1. (Euston 6411).
- British Plastics Federation, Ltd.**, The, 47-8, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Regent 4681-2).
- British Records Association**, 3n, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London, E.C.4. *As from mid-November 1947*: 1, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.
- British Refrigeration Association (B.R.A.)**, 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 4248-9).
- British Road Federation, Ltd.**, 4a, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 3345).
- British Social Hygiene Council**, Tavistock House (North), London, W.C.1. (Euston 4732).
- British Spas Federation**, Pump Room, Bath. (Bath 4227).
- British Standards Institution**, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 3333).
- British Steelwork Association**, Egginton House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 7301).

- British Waterworks Association**, 34, Park Street, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 1092-3).
- British Wood Preserving Association**, 49, Russell Square, London, W.C.1.
- Building Boards Joint Committee**, Melbourne House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 6278).
- Building Board Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, Ltd.**, Melbourne House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 6278).
- Building Centre**, 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 8641-6).
- Building Industries National Council**, 11, Weymouth Street, London, W.1. (Langham 2785).
- Building Industry Distributors**, High Holborn House, 52, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 7772).
- Building Societies Association**, 14, Park Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 0515).
- Building Societies Institute**, 14, Park Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 0515).
- Cambridge Preservation Society**, Cambridgeshire House, 7, Hills Road, Cambridge. (Cambridge 56850).
- Canal Association**, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Canterbury Civic Society**, 39, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury. (Canterbury 4484-5).
- Cardiff Civic Society**, The Technical College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glam. (Cardiff 6813, Extn. 14).
- Carnegie United Kingdom Trust**, Comely Park House, New Row, Dunfermline, Fife. (Dunfermline 398).
- Cast Iron Heating Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Catchment Boards' Association**, *Secretaries*, Dyson, Bell & Co., 15, Great College Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 7458).
- Cement and Concrete Association**, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 5255).
- Central Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches**, Earlham, Dunster. (Dunster 367).
- Central Council for the Care of Churches**, *London Office* : Church House, Deans Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. (Abbey 4355). *Main Office* : Earlham, Dunster, Somerset. (Dunster 367).
- Central Council of Civic Societies**, 82, Pall Mall, London, E.C.1. (Whitehall 0580).
- Central Council of Physical Recreation**, 6, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 0726).
- Central Electricity Board**, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2121).
- Central Institute of Art and Design**, 41-42, Dover Street, London, W.1. (Regent 3075).
- Central Landowners' Association**, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 6371).
- Central Public House Trust Association**, 20, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 8343).
- Central Valuation Committee**, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 8540).
- Chadwick Trust**, Abbey House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 6872).
- Chesterfield and District Ratepayers' and Property Owners' Association**, 71, Saltergate, Chesterfield, Derby. (Chesterfield 2955).
- Church Army Housing, Ltd.**, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. (Paddington 9211).
- City of Durham Preservation Society, Ltd.**, Chapter Office, Durham. (Durham 59).
- City of London Retail Traders' Association**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Clyde Navigation Trust**, 16, Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Central 2695).
- Clyde Pilotage Authority**, 16, Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Central 2695).
- Coal Utilisation Joint Council**, 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (Victoria 9851).
- Commissioners of Crown Lands**, 1, Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. (Welbeck 6511).
- Committee of Review for the Building Industry**, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Langham 4041).
- Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society**, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.
- Conservative and Unionist Party Organisation**, Advisory Committee on Policy and Political Education, 24, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.
- Conservators of the River Medway**, Rochester, Kent. (Chatham 2296-7).
- Contractors' Plant Association**, 73, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 5434).

- Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland**, 51, Castle Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 25179).
- Co-operative Holidays Association**, Birch Heys, Cromwell Range, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14. (Rusholme 2887).
- Council for the Preservation of Rural England**, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 4280).
- Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales**, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 4280); and 1, Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth.
- Council for Visual Education** (formerly Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment), 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (*Hon. Secretary*, Reading 72255).
- Council of Industrial Design**, Tilbury House, Petty France, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 6322).
- County Architects' Society**, *Hon. Secretary*, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury, Salop. (Shrewsbury 3031).
- County Valuers' Association**, County Hall, Wakefield, Yorks.
- Courtauld Institute of Art**, 20, Portman Square, London, W.1. (Welbeck 1388).
- Coventry Cathedral Reconstruction Fund**, The Bishop's House, Coventry. (Coventry 63414).
- Coventry City Guild**, 11, Eaton Road, Coventry, Warwick. (Coventry 61624).
- Cumberland Development Council, Ltd.**, 30, Roper Street, Whitehaven. (Whitehaven 470).
- Dartmouth Harbour Commission**, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Dartmouth, Devon. (Dartmouth 337).
- Design and Industries Association**, 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 0477).
- Design Research Unit**, 37, Park Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 9255).
- Development Association of the Royal Forest of Dean**, Coleford, Glos.
- Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society**, 78, Torr Lane, Hartley, Plymouth, Devon. (Plymouth 72279).
- Distributors of Builders' Supplies Joint Council**, 40-41, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4. (Central 5521).
- District Surveyors' Association**, 58, Myddleton Square, London, E.C.1. (*Hon. Secretary* Hampstead 4867).
- Dock and Harbour Authorities Association**, 7, Victoria Street, London S.W.1. (Abbey 5781).
- Dundee Harbour Trust**, Harbour Chambers, Dundee, Angus. (Dundee 4121).
- Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 95, Tenison Road, Cambridge. (Cambridge 55418).
- Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners**, 1, Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 8954).
- Ecclesiological Society**, Walcot House, 139, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11. (Reliance 4391).
- Edinburgh and District Property Owners' Association**, 40, Melville Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 27175).
- Edinburgh Architectural Association**, 25, Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3. (Edinburgh 32411).
- Electric Light Fittings Association**, Kern House, 36, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 0502).
- Electrical Association for Women**, 35, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 0401).
- Electricity Commission**, Savoy Court, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 7565).
- Elgin Society**, 117, High Street, Elgin, Moray. (Elgin 2612).
- Engineering Industries Association**, 9, Seymour Street, London, W.1. (Welbeck 2241).
- Engineers' Study Group**, 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 8701).
- English Forestry Association, Ltd.**, The Knowle Nurseries, Caversham Heights, Reading, Berks. (Reading 71547).
- English Lakes Joint Planning Committee**, County Hall, Kendal. (Kendal 1000).
- English Timber Merchants' Association**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects**, 18-20, High Street, Watford, Herts. (Watford 4275).
- European Central Inland Transport Organisation**, 40, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. (Mayfair 9070).
- Federated Home Timber Associations**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Federation of British Industries**, 21, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 6711).

- Federation of Master Builders**, 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 7583).
- Federation of Painting Contractors**, 53-57, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 3902).
- Federation of Plastering Contractors**, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7165).
- Five Million Club (Playgrounds for Children)**, 93, High Street, Epsom, Surrey. (Epsom 9640). Affiliated to The National Playing Fields Association.
- Forest of Dean Industrial Committee**, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Forestry Commission**, 25, Savile Row, London, W.1. (Regent 0221).
- Forth Conservancy Board**, 14, Princes Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. (Falkirk 83).
- Forth (Trinity House of Leith) Pilotage Authority**, Trinity House, Kirkgate, Leith, Edinburgh, 6. (Edinburgh 35962).
- Fraserburgh Harbour Commissioners**, Harbour Office, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. (Fraserburgh 23).
- Friends of the Lake District**, Pennington House, nr. Ulverston, Lancs.
- Garden Village Society, Ltd.**, 153, Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2. (Acorn 0414).
- Gas Companies' Protection Association**, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 5303).
- Gas Research Board**, Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 8266).
- Geographical Association**, c/o Municipal High School of Commerce, Princess Street, Manchester. (Central 1300).
- Geological Society of London**, Burlington House, London, W.1. (Regent 2356).
- Geological Survey of Great Britain**, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7. (Kensington 5227).
- Geologists' Association**, Secretary, R. Reeley, F.G.S., Geological Survey, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.
- Georgian Group**, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 2844).
- Georgian Society for East Yorkshire**, Wawne Lodge, Hull, Yorks. (Central 33725).
- Glasgow Property Owners' and Factors' Association, Ltd.**, 35, Bath Street, Glasgow. (Douglas 4056).
- Glasgow Tree Lovers Society**, 21, Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, C.3. (Douglas 4463).
- Grand Union Canal Co.**, Transport House, Reservoir Road, Ruislip, Middlesex. (Ruislip 4081).
- Greater London Advisory Council for Smoke Abatement**, Alhambra House, 31, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Whitehall 0641, Ext. 17).
- Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Commission**, 21, South Quay, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. (Great Yarmouth 2518).
- Greenock Harbour Trust**, Harbour Offices, Custom House Quay, Greenock, Renfrewshire. (Greenock 2244-47).
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association**, 39, Portland Terrace, Southampton, Hants.
- Harwich Harbour Conservancy Board**, 42, Church Street, Harwich, Essex. (Harwich 666-7).
- Health and Cleanliness Council**, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 7319).
- Health and Pleasure Resorts Association**, Secretary, R. E. Goldspink, 23-25, Clarence Street, Southend-on-Sea.
- Highland Development League**, c/o Downie Aiton & Co., 190, West George Street, Glasgow. (Douglas 7314).
- H.M. Land Registry**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 4451).
- Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain**, 11, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 6196).
- House Builders' Association of Great Britain**, 58, St. Stephen's House, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 3704).
- Housing Association for Officers' Families**, 6, Duke Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 8860).
- Housing Centre**, 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).
- Humber Conservancy Board**, Whitefriargate, Hull, Yorks. (Hull 35410).
- Hyde and District Property Owners' Association**, Messrs. Brogden Barnes & Co., Market Place, Hyde. (Hyde 197).
- Illuminating Engineering Society**, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 5215)

- Imperial War Graves Commission**, Wooburn House, Wooburn Green, Bucks. (Bourne End 594).
- Improved Tenements Association, Ltd.**, 4, New Square, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 1891).
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors**, 75, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 5615).
- Incorporated Association of Rating and Valuation Officers**, 26, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1. (Bowes Park 3450).
- Incorporated Institute of British Decorators**, Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. (Euston 2450).
- Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents**, 34, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7. (Western 0034).
- Incorporated Society of British Advertisers**, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 4743-4 (2 lines)).
- Independent Traders' Alliance**, 283, Corn Exchange Buildings, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 6952).
- Industrial Christian Fellowship**, 1, Broadway, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 2782).
- Industrial Department of the Student Christian Movement**, Annandale, North End Road, London, N.W.11. (Speedwell 2311).
- Industrial Welfare Society (Inc.)**, 14, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 6181).
- Institute of Archaeology (University of London)**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. (Welbeck 1697).
- Institute of Builders**, 48, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 7197).
- Institute of Clerks of Works of Great Britain, Incorporated**, The, 5, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. (Thornton Heath 1238).
- Institute of Fuel**, 18, Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Welbeck 4124).
- Institute of Housing (Incorporated)**, 359, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9514).
- Institute of Landscape Architects**, 12, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 1783).
- Institute of Metals**, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 6233).
- Institute of Park Administration (Incorporated)**, *Hon. General Secretary*, L. E. Morgan, N.D.H., 118, Turncroft Lane, Stockport, Cheshire. (Stockport 2922).
- Institute of the Plastics Industry**, The Adelphi, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 3632).
- Institute of Public Administration**, 18, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 8000).
- Institute of Road Transport Engineers**, 174, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 8971).
- Institute of Sewage Purification**, 118, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
- Institute of Sociology**, Le Play House, Ledbury, Herefordshire. (Ledbury 123).
- Institute of Transport**, 15, Savoy Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 6030).
- Institute of Welding**, 2, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 9851).
- Institute of Works and Highways Superintendents, Ltd.**, *Hon. Secretary*, W. A. McWaters, "The Cottage," Edensor Road, Chiswick, W. 4. (Chiswick 5579).
- Institution of Civil Engineers**, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 4577).
- Institution of Electrical Engineers**, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 7676).
- Institution of Fire Engineers**, 2, Milbank House, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1.
- Institution of Gas Engineers**, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 8266).
- Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers**, *Temporary Address*: 72-74, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 0146).
- Institution of Highway Engineers**, 55, Romney Street, Westminster Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 3891).
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers**, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 7476-7479).
- Institution of Municipal Engineers**, 84, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 5083).
- Institution of Sanitary Engineers**, 118, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 3017).
- Institution of Structural Engineers**, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 7128).
- Institution of Water Engineers**, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 6740).
- Insulation Building and Hard Board Association**, Columbia House, 69, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
- International Federation for Housing and Town Planning**, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).

- Iron and Steel Institute**, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 0061).
- Junior Institution of Engineers**, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 6968).
- Labour Research Department**, 2, Soho Square, London, W.1. (Gerrard 5977).
- Lancashire Industrial Development Association**, *Joint Hon. Secretaries*, P. Dingle and J. Ainsley, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.
- Lancaster and District Property Owners' Association**, R. G. Vause, F.L.A.A., *Secretary*, The Arcade, Lancaster. (Lancaster 1679).
- Land Agents' Society**, Westminster Chambers, 329, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 8439).
- Larne Harbour, Ltd.**, Larne Harbour, Co. Antrim. (Larne 4).
- Lead Industries Development Council**, Eagle House, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 7264).
- Lee Conservancy Board**, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 6416).
- Leicester and District Property Owners' Association**, 70, London Road, Leicester. (Leicester 20640).
- Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects**, 8, Peacock Lane, Leicester. P. H. Grundy, L.R.I.B.A., *President*; J. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., *Secretary*. (Leicester 59962).
- Leith Dock Commission**, Tower Place, Leith, 6, Midlothian. (Leith 36262).
- Leverhulme Grant Community Centres Joint Research Committee**, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).
- Lighting Service Bureau**, 2, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 7337).
- Liverpool and District Property Owners' Association**, 22, Hackins Hey, Liverpool, 2. (Central 7357).
- Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral Districts Building and Allied Trades Employers' Association**, 24, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, 1. (Central 2066).
- Liverpool Regional Federation of Building Trades Employers**, The, 24, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, 1. (Central 2791).
- Llanelly Harbour Trust**, Dock and Harbour Office, Llanelly, Carmarthen. (Llanelly 319).
- Local Government Boundary Commission**, Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London, W.1. (Mayfair 8866).
- London and Greater London Playing Fields Association**, 38, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 0656).
- London and Southern Counties Regional Association of the National Federation of Roofing Contractors**, Bristol House, 18-23, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 6893).
- London Council of Social Service**, 7, Bayley Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 4864).
- London County Council Town Planning Committee**, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 5000, Extn. 531).
- Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners**, Harbour Office, Londonderry. (Londonderry 2553).
- London Employers Plate Glass Trades Association**, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 1386).
- London Gardens Society**, 20, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 8701).
- London Glaziers Employers' Federation**, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 1386).
- London Master Builders' Association**, 47, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 3891-5).
- London Master Plasterers' Association**, 6, Tavistock Gardens, Ilford, Essex. (Sevenkings 2847).
- London Passenger Transport Board (L.P.T.B.)**, 55, Broadway, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 1234).
- London Plate Glass Merchants' Association**, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 1386).
- London Society**, British Museum, 82, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7611, Ext. 121).
- London Survey Committee**, *Hon. Secretary*, 37, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7.
- Luton Civic Society**, Mrs. G. M. Theodorson, *Secretary*, 27, Kingsley Road, Luton, Beds. (Luton 3417).
- Manchester Civic Advisory Committee**, c/o Whitworth Art Gallery, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15. (Ardwick 1880).
- Manchester Geographical Society**, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3. (Blackfriars 2965).

- Manchester, Salford and District Property Owners' Association**, 20, Booth Street, Manchester, 2. (Central 2796).
- Manchester Ship Canal Company**, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester, 2. (Deansgate 2244).
- Manchester Society of Architects**, 16, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3. (Blackfriars 4610).
- Mansion House Association on Transport (Incorporated)**, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 6975).
- Mars Group (English Branch of C.I.A.M.)**, 46, Sheffield Terrace, London, W. 8. (No Telephone).
- Mass-Observation**, 21, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 6811, Extn. 218).
- Men of the Trees, The Gate**, Abbotsbury, Dorset. (Abbotsbury 72).
- Mersey Docks and Harbour Board**, Dock Office, Liverpool, 3. (Central 6010).
- Merseyside Civic Society**, 14, Castle Street, Liverpool. (Central 7728).
- Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes**, 6, Endsleigh Place, London, W.C.1. (Euston 2275).
- Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee**, Westminster City Hall, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 0111).
- Metropolitan Public Gardens Association**, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 5037).
- Metropolitan Water Board**, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1. (Terminus 3300).
- Middlesbrough and District Property Owners' Association**, 103, Grange Road, Middlesbrough, Yorks. (Middlesbrough 2032).
- Midland Federation of Building Trades Employers**, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Ruskin Chambers, 191, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. (Central 3189).
- Mining Association of Great Britain**, Bolton House, 61, Curzon Street, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 4801).
- Mitcham Civic Society**, c/o Hon. Secretary, Juvenile Employment Bureau, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey. (Mitcham 4070).
- Morley and District Property Owners' Protection Association**, The Estate Office, 95, Queen Street, Morley, Leeds. (Morley 139).
- Museums Association**, *Secretary-Editor*, T. H. Rowsell, Chaucer House, London, W.C.1. (Euston 1422).
- National Adult School Union**, 30, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. (Museum 1056).
- National Allotments and Gardens Society, Ltd.**, Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. (Euston 5920).
- National Amenities Council**, *Hon. Secretary*, John Swarbrick, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 3, North, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4. (Holborn 2826).
- National Association of Groundsmen**, 24, Northcote Road, New Malden, Surrey. (Malden 0661).
- National Association of Local Government Officers**, 24, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9351).
- National Association of Operative Plasterers, London Area Committee**, 11, Carteret Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 4522).
- National Association of Shopfitters**, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 5277).
- National Builders', Labourers' and Constructional Workers' Society**, 98, Garlands Road, Redhill, Surrey. (Redhill 1035).
- National Buildings Record**, 37, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7.
- National Conference of Road Transport Clearing Houses**, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 1317-8).
- National Council of Building Material Producers**, 2, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 5111).
- National Council of Glazing Employers**, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 1386).
- National Council of Social Service (Inc.)**, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 8944).
- National Council of Women of Great Britain**, Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. (Euston 3618).
- National Farmers' Union of Scotland**, 17, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 64537).
- National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the United Kingdom**, Paint Industry House, 79-80, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 7991-4).

- National Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Langham 4041-2-3).
- National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (London District)**, 8, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4. (Holborn 1881).
- National Federation of Community Associations**, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- National Federation of Constructional Glass Associations**, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (London Wall 1386).
- National Federation of Demolition Contractors**, 13, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 6731).
- National Federation of Housing Societies**, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).
- National Federation of Permanent Holiday Camps, Ltd.**, 23-25, Billiter Street, London, E.C.3. (Royal 2268).
- National Federation of Property Owners**, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 3975).
- National Federation of Property Owners and Factors of Scotland**, 35, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Glasgow 4056-7).
- National Federation of Women's Institutes**, 39, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 7212).
- National Gardens Guild**, 152, Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Middlesex. (Edgware 3523).
- National House Builders' Registration Council**, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Langham 4041).
- National Housing and Town Planning Council**, 42, Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Welbeck 8440).
- National Institute of Economic and Social Research**, 2, Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7665).
- National Joint Production Council for the Building Industry**, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Langham 4041).
- National Master Tile Fixers' Association**, 381, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 9235).
- National Playing Fields Association (Inc.)**, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 9274).
- National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors**, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 3132).
- National Road Transport Federation**, Roadway House, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 9050).
- National Sawmilling Association**, 14, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4. (City 1476).
- National Smoke Abatement Society**, Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 1359).
- National Society of Children's Nurseries**, Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 0214-5).
- National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty**, 42, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.
- National Union of Teachers**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1. (Euston 2442-7).
- New Plymouth Association**, Savings Bank Chambers, 72, Mutley Plain, Plymouth, Devon. (Plymouth 2157).
- Noise Abatement League**, 105, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. (Euston 7117).
- North East Hampshire Joint Planning Committee**, *Secretary*, M. O. Jones, Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke, Hants.
- North Norfolk Rivers Catchment Board**, 48, King Street, King's Lynn. (King's Lynn 3183-4).
- North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board**, 16, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 27259).
- Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects**, 35, St. Matthew's Parade, Northampton. (Northampton 4617).
- Northern Architectural Association**, 6, Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne 24436).
- Northern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 15, Norfolk Street, Sunderland. (Sunderland 5288-9).
- Northern Ireland Housing Trust**, 5, Donegall Square South, Belfast. (Belfast 27971).
- Northumberland and Newcastle Society**, 46, Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne 21980).

- North Western Federation of Building Trades Employers, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.** (Blackfriars 5614-5).
- Norwich Society, Poplar Avenue, Eaton, Norwich, Norfolk.** (Eaton 235).
- Nottingham and District Property Owners' Association, Ltd., 1, King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.** (Nottingham 40557).
- Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society, Park House, Friar Lane, Nottingham.** (Nottingham 42381).
- Nuffield College, 19, Banbury Road, Oxford.** (Oxford 48323).
- Nursery School Association of Great Britain, 1, Park Crescent, Portland Place, London, W.1.** (Welbeck 9269).
- Order of the Road, Room 108, Melbourne House, London, W.C.2.** (Temple Bar 4546, Ext. 7).
- Ordinance Survey Office, Chessington, Surrey.** (Epsom 2660).
- Oxford Preservation Trust, The Painted Room, 3, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.** (Oxford 2918).
- P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.** (Whitehall 7245).
- Permanent Way Institution (Inc.), 19, Weald View Road, Tonbridge, Kent.** (Tonbridge 939).
- Petersfield Society, Upper Mead, Heath Road East, Petersfield, Hants.** (Petersfield 255).
- Pilgrim Trust, Millbank House, 2, Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.** (Abbey 4231).
- Plate Glass Merchants' Association, Broad Street House, 54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.** (London Wall 1386).
- Plumbing Trades' Union, 15, Abbeville Road, London, S.W.1.**
- Poole Harbour Commissioners, 5, Parkstone Road, Poole.** (Poole 251).
- Port of Gloucester Authority, Dock Office, Gloucester.** (Gloucester 4421).
- Port of London Authority, London, E.C.3.** (Royal 2000).
- Port of Par, Ltd., The Estate Office, Par, Cornwall.** (Par 277).
- Pressed Brick Makers' Association, Ltd., 73, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.** (Holborn 5434).
- Preston Civic Association, 5, Church Avenue, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.** (Preston 83208).
- Property Owners' Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2.** (Monarch 8418).
- Public Transport Association, Inc., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2.** (Temple Bar 4900).
- Railway Companies' Association, 22, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1.** (Whitehall 6434).
- Ramblers' Association, 20, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.** (Temple Bar 8701).
- Rawtenstall Borough and District Property Owners' Association, 14, Lord Street, Rawtenstall, Lancs.** (Rossendale 107).
- Regent Street Association, 87, Regent Street, London, W.1.** (Regent 5292).
- Reinforced Concrete Association, 94-98, Petty France, London, S.W.1.** (Whitehall 9936).
- Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.** (Molesey 1063).
- Residential Hotels Association of Great Britain, 46, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.** (Museum 1275-6).
- Retail Distributors' Association (Inc.), 23, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.** (Mayfair 4134).
- Rivers Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board, 45, Nicholas Street, Chester.** (Chester 2147).
- River Trent Catchment Board, Derby Road, Nottingham.** (Nottingham 42307).
- River Wear Commissioners, St. Thomas Street, Sunderland.** (Sunderland 3624).
- River Wye Catchment Board, B. H. Tounsend, Clerk, 20, East Street, Hereford.** (Hereford 3488).
- Road Haulage Association, Roadway House, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1.** (Mayfair 9050).
- Roads Beautifying Association, 18-19, Kipling House, 43, Villiers Street, London, W.C.2.** (Gerrard 7220).
- Roads Improvement Association (Inc.), 180, Clapham Road, London, S.W.9.** (Reliance 2688).
- Royal Agricultural Society of England, 16, Bedford Square, London, W.1.** (Museum 0535).

- Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2484).
- Royal Automobile Club**, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2345).
- Royal English Forestry Society**, 49, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Museum 4892).
- Royal Fine Art Commission**, 22a, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 3935).
- Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland**, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 25322).
- Royal Geographical Society**, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7. (Kensington 5466).
- Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland**, 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 20396).
- Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland**, 8, Merrion Square, North Dublin. (Dublin 61703).
- Royal Institute of British Architects**, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. (Welbeck 5721-5727).
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors**, 12, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 5322).
- Royal Sanitary Institute**, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 5134).
- Royal Scottish Academy**, Princes Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 27590).
- Royal Scottish Geographical Society**, Synod Hall, Edinburgh. (Central 21720).
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents**, Terminal House, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 2246).
- Royal Society of Arts**, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 8274).
- Royal Society of St. George**, 4, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 8489).
- Royal Statistical Society**, 4, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. (Holborn 4283).
- Royal Welsh Agricultural Society** 41a, Regent Street, Wrexham, Denbigh. (Wrexham 3339).
- Rural Reconstruction Association**, 479, Park West, Marble Arch, London, W.2.
- St. Andrews Preservation Trust, Ltd.**, 90, South Street, St. Andrews, Fife. (St. Andrews 153).
- St. Marylebone Housing Association and Trust, Ltd.**, 94, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.8. (Cunningham 4099).
- Saltire Society**, Gladstone's Land, 483, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 24683).
- Sand Lime Brick Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.**, Registered Office, 24, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2. (Clerkenwell 2713). *Secretary* and Administrative Office, H. W. Jenson, F.C.I.S., 55, Romney Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 3891-2).
- Sandwich Port and Haven Commission**, 1, Potter Street, Sandwich, Kent. (Sandwich 71).
- Scapa Society for the Prevention of Disfigurement in Town and Country**, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 9274).
- Scarborough Harbour Commission**, 18, West Pier, Scarborough, Yorks. (Scarborough 1642).
- Scottish Building Centre**, 425, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Douglas 0372).
- Scottish Building Society**, 73, Hanover Street (N.), Edinburgh, 2. (Edinburgh 25126).
- Scottish Council (Development and Industry)**, 28, George Street, Edinburgh.
- Scottish Council of Social Service**, 10, Alva Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 31852).
- Scottish Federation of Property Owners and Factors**, 35, Bath Street, Glasgow. (Douglas 4056).
- Scottish Gas Development Centre**, Helensburgh Corporation Gas Works, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire. (Helensburgh 96).
- Scottish Industrial Estates, Ltd.**, 3, Woodside Place, Charing Cross, Glasgow, C.3.
- Scottish Land and Property Federation**, 26, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh 34691-2).
- Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Council**, Town Clerk's Office, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire. (Port Glasgow 49).
- Scottish Reconstruction Committee**, 213, West Campbell Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Douglas 4379).
- Scottish Road Passenger Transport Association**, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Thomas Gray, M.Inst.T., 2, St. James's Square, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 24071).
- Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd.**, 15-21, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.
- Scottish Tourist Board**, 20, York Place, Edinburgh.
- Scottish War Memorials Advisory Council**, 10, Alva Street, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh 31852-3).
- Sevenoaks and District Civic Society**, 114, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. (Sevenoaks 3704).

- Severn Catchment Board**, Clerk's Department, 13, Shrubby Avenue, Worcester. (Worcester 2421).
- Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors**, 15, St. James's Row, Sheffield.
- Shoreham Harbour Trustees**, Harbour Offices, Southwick, Brighton, Sussex. (Southwick 9613-4).
- Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire**, c/o The Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, N.W.8. (Primrose 3333).
- Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves**, British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7. (Kensington 6323).
- Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings**, 55, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 2646).
- Society of British Gas Industries**, 56, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 8948).
- Society of Chemical Industry (Road and Building Materials Group)**, 56, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 5215).
- Society of Engineers (Inc.)**, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7244).
- Society of Friends (Industrial and Social Order Council)**, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. (Euston 3601).
- Society of Sussex Downmen**, 12, Vale Road, Portslade, Sussex. (Portslade 8361).
- Society of Women Housing Managers**, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).
- Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation**, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 5136).
- Southampton Civic Society**, 27b, Archers Road, Southampton, Hants. (Southampton 75641).
- Southampton and District Property Owners' Association**, 31, Hanover Buildings, Southampton, Hants. (Southampton 2275).
- Southampton Harbour Board**, Harbour Offices, Town Quay, Southampton, Hants.
- South Eastern Society of Architects**, *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Murray, 9, Halsey House, 13, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 6284).
- Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 2, North Street, Horsham, Sussex. (Horsham 1326-7).
- Southport Property Owners' Association**, 15, Hoghton Street, Southport, Lancs. (Southport 2924).
- South Shields Property Owners' Protection Association**, Estates House, 5, Winchester Street, South Shields, Durham. (South Shields 1675).
- South Wales Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 17-21, The Balcony, Castle Arcade, Cardiff, Glam. (Cardiff 2222).
- South Wales Institute of Architects**, 67, Queen Street, Cardiff, Glam. (Cardiff 971).
- South Western Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 22, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 33522).
- South-West Sussex Rivers Catchment Board**, County Hall, Chichester. (Chichester 3001).
- Staffordshire Society**, 33, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 4084).
- Standing Committee on National Parks**, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 4280).
- Stour (Essex and Suffolk) Catchment Board**, 16, Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk. (Sudbury 2058).
- Suffolk Association of Architects**, *Hon. Secretary*, E. J. Symcox, County Hall, Ipswich.
- Sunderland Civic Society**, Manor House, Foyle Street, Sunderland, Durham.
- Survey Council for Rural Wales**, Court Perrott, Llandegveth, Caerleon, Mon.
- Sutton Dwellings Trust**, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 6863).
- Thames Barrage Association**, J. H. O. Bunge, *Hon. Secretary*, Fore Down, Effingham, Surrey. (Bookham 161).
- Thames Conservancy**, 2-3, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 5855).
- Timber Building Manufacturers' Association**, 74, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 1509 and 5783-4-5).
- Timber Development Association**, 75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 6146).
- Timber Trades Federation of the United Kingdom**, 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 4444).
- Tower Hill Improvement Trust**, 18, Byward Street, London, E.C.3. (Royal 4178).
- Town and Country Planning Association (T.C.P.A.)**, 28, King Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 5006).
- Town Planning Institute (T.P.I.)**, 18, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 8815).

- Town Planning Institute**, Scottish Branch, 37, St. Vincent Crescent, Glasgow, C.3. (Glasgow Central 1836).
- Traders' Road Transport Association**, Roadway House, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 9050).
- Travel Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. (Regent 2181, four lines). (Tourist Division, British Tourist and Holiday Board).
- Tyne Improvement Commission**, Bewick Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Newcastle 25541).
- Ulster Tourist Development Association, Ltd.**, 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast. (Belfast 22027-8).
- United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values**, 4, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 6665).
- Urban District Councils Association**, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 4868-9).
- Valuers, Surveyors and Estate Agents Association of Great Britain, Ltd.**, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. (Chancery 7516).
- Wales Survey Board**, *see* Survey Council for Rural Wales.
- War Damage Commission**, Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London, W.1. (Mayfair 8866).
- Warkworth Harbour Commission**, Warkworth Harbour, Amble via Morpeth, Northumberland. (Amble 6).
- War Memorials Advisory Council**, 6-8, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 8274).
- War Works Commission**, Devonshire House, Mayfair Place, London, W.1. (Mayfair 8866).
- Wessex Society of Architects**, 15, Orchard Street, Bristol, Glos. (Bristol 20126).
- West Cumberland Industrial Development Company, Ltd., The**, 30, Roper Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland. (Whitehaven 470).
- West Cumberland Rivers Catchment Board**, Station Buildings, Keswick, Cumberland. (Keswick 289).
- West Midland Group on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning**, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. (King's Norton 1171).
- West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority**, Phoenix Buildings, Dudley Road, Wolverhampton. (Wolverhampton 24211-5).
- Westminster Homes, Ltd.**, 41, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9392).
- West Yorkshire Society of Architects**, 11, Cavendish Road, Leeds, 1.
- Weymouth Civic Society**, 70, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth, Dorset. (Weymouth 992).
- Wild Plant Conservation Board**, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 4280).
- Wisbech Society**, The Museum, Wisbech, Cambs. (Wisbech 817).
- Women's Advisory Council on Solid Fuel**, 18, South Molton Street, London, W.1. (Mayfair 5358).
- Women's Advisory Housing Council**, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 2881).
- Women's Engineering Society**, 35, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Sloane 0401-3).
- Women's Farm and Garden Association**, Courtauld House, Byng Place, London, W.C.1. (Euston 3651).
- Women's Gas Council**, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
- Women's Group on Public Welfare**, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
- Worcestershire Association**, 20, Southampton Place, London, W.C.1. (Chancery 7888).
- Workers' Educational Association**, 38a, St. George's Drive, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 5715).
- Workers' Travel Association, Ltd.**, 49, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (City 6794).
- Worshipful Company of Glaziers**, 1, Garden Court, London, E.C.4.
- Worshipful Company of Paviers**, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1.
- Worshipful Company of Plaisterers**, 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. (Holborn 3221).
- Worshipful Company of Plumbers**, 12, Temple House, London, E.C.4. (Central 8260).
- Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) Harbour Commissioners**, Yarmouth. (Yarmouth 300).
- York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society**, 6, High Petergate, York. (York 2770).
- York Civic Trust Association for Preservation, Amenity and Design**, c/o *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, N. Walker, The Orchard, Upper Poppleton, York.
- Yorkshire Federation of Building Trades Employers**, 38, Boar Lane, Leeds, 1. (Leeds 22314).

Youth Hostels Association, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. (Welwyn Garden 1066).

Zinc Alloy Die Casters' Association, Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. (Oxford 48088).

Zinc Development Association, Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. (Oxford 47988).

Zinc Pigment Development Association, Lincoln House, Turl Street, Oxford. (Oxford 48088).

Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.8. (Primrose 3333).

Officially Appointed Committees and Reports

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR LONDON REGIONAL PLANNING

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Appointed: November 1945

Chairman: Clement Davies, K.C., M.P.

Members: Charles Jeves ; A. E. Sharman, J.P. ; Lt.-Col. Percy Johns, T.D. ; L. R. F. Oldershaw, M.A., J.P. ; N. W. Gurney ; T. B. Hart ; R. Taylor, F.R.H.S. ; W. H. Tyzack ; Mrs. O. H. Paterson, O.B.E. ; F. S. Foster ; S. G. Haskins ; Mrs. E. J. Gregory, O.B.E., J.P. ; A. J. Twigger ; A. L. Fosh ; T. H. Simmons ; H. A. Maxfield ; F. A. Millard, J.P. ; E. F. Cooper ; J. F. Bushell ; H. B. Figg ; Major C. E. Pym, C.B.E. ; E. V. Mills ; E. G. Allen, J.P. ; E. J. Howcroft ; G. E. Davis, M.C., LL.B. ; W. J. Irving, M.P., J.P. ; Bernard Lewis ; R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. ; G. W. Warren, B.Sc., F.Inst.P. ; A. T. Pike, C.B.E., J.P. ; S. E. Jackson, J.P. ; A. A. Drake, J.P. ; I. S. Dalgleish, J.P., A.M.Inst.E.E. ; J. Marshall, J.P. ; Sir Jocelyn Bray ; A. Windsor-Spice, J.P. ; C. W. Gibson, M.P., J.P. ; Mrs. I. M. Bolton ; E. G. Culpin, F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I. ; G. Hutchinson, M.C., K.C. ; Lt.-Col. The Hon. John Hare, O.B.E., M.P. ; C. Ernest Link

Secretary: C. W. Radcliffe, C.B.E., D.L., M.A.

Terms of Reference

To co-ordinate the examination of the outline plan prepared by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie for the Outer Area of the Greater London Region, and to arrive at an agreed outline plan for submission to the Minister of Town and Country Planning with a view to its serving, with the Minister's approval, as a broad directive to the Planning Authorities and to the Authorities responsible for the control of interim development within the area affected.

A Technical Sub-Committee was appointed in December 1945, "to consider, with the Chief Technical Officer of the Committee, the observations on the Greater London Plan, 1944, made by the Joint Planning Committees in the area and by Government Departments, Statutory Undertakers, etc., and recommend any adjustments of the plan that the Sub-Committee may consider to be advisable."

In a Report, presented in July 1946, it is stated that the constituent authorities are unanimous in their general acceptance of the main outlines of the Abercrombie Plan, and proposals for amendment were examined from the standpoints of their necessity in the light of existing circumstances and as to whether they would be an improvement of the Plan. The Report of the Technical Sub-Committee, accepted without dissent, is accepted and submitted as a general framework to establish a coherent policy for the co-ordination and development of the component districts, but it will be necessary for the details of the proposals to be settled by the local planning authorities.

The Sub-Committee is in general agreement with the main proposals of the Plan, which are examined under the subject headings of Decentralisation of Population and Industry, Redistribution of Population and Industry, Communications, Open Spaces and Public Services. Finally, with regard to the implementation of the Plan, the Sub-Committee recommends that any new legislation should deal adequately with

compensation and betterment on a national basis, the revocation of agreements and interim development permissions, and control of outdoor advertising. It is also thought that all development should be subject to normal planning control, and the proposal that a Master Plan should govern the detailed planning of the Greater London Region is strongly supported.

S.O. Code No. 70-507*.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Chairman: Sir Eric Maclagan, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A. (Former Director Victoria and Albert Museum and former Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries)

Members: C. H. Chettle, F.S.A. (Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Ministry of Works); Sir Alfred W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.B.A. (Secretary, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments—England—and Past President, Society of Antiquaries); S. E. Dykes Bower, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (President, Society of Antiquaries and Director, National Museum of Wales); Professor V. H. Galbraith, F.B.A. (Director, Institute of Historical Research and Professor of History, University of London); Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Director, National Buildings Record); Capt. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (Past President, Royal Institute of British Architects); Professor W. G. Holford, A.R.I.B.A. (Lever Professor of Civic Design, University of Liverpool and Director of Research, Ministry of Town and Country Planning); Marshall Sisson, F.R.I.B.A. (Member, Estates Committee, National Trust and Member of Committee, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings); John Summerson, B.Arch., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Curator, Sir John Soane's Museum); Professor Geoffrey F. Webb, A.R.I.B.A. (Slade Professor of Fine Arts, University of Cambridge); Anthony R. Wagner, M.A., F.S.A. (*Richmond Herald*)

Secretary: Sir Philip Magnus, B.A. (Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Terms of Reference

To advise the Minister on the administration of Sections 42 and 43 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, which deal with the preservation of buildings of special architectural or historical interest.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE SAND AND GRAVEL INDUSTRY

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Chairman: A. H. S. Waters, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., P.P.I.Struct.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (Consulting Civil Engineer)

Members: S. H. Beaver, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. (Lecturer in Economic Geography at London School of Economics); R. S. Brewis, M.C. (Twickenham Gravel Co., Vice-President, Institute of Quarrying, Past-Chairman, National Council of Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association); J. H. Collier (Member, West Riding County Council); H. Collins, A.M.I.C.E. (Borough Engineer, Colchester); W. A. Duke (Thames Ballast (Shepperton) Ltd., Member of National Council of Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association); A. M. Lowe, O.B.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries); F. B. Gillie (Ministry of Town and Country Planning); H. Kear (Ministry of Works); T. E. Wassell, M.B.E., J.P. (Member, National Council of the Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association); H. R. H. Smith (Clerk of Egham Urban District Council); Professor S. W. Wooldridge, F.G.S. (Professor of Geography, Birkbeck College, University of London)

Secretary: C. Nethercott (Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Terms of Reference

To make recommendations on future policy for the control under the Town and Country Planning Acts of the extraction of sand and gravel, with particular regard to

the following : (a) The need for maintaining adequate sand and gravel supplies at a cost which is reasonable in all the circumstances ; (b) the need for ensuring that the necessary disturbance to agricultural land is reduced to a minimum and confined as far as possible to the land of less agricultural value ; (c) the need for co-ordination between sand and gravel working and other land uses, including the need for the protection of amenity ; (d) the need to ensure that land from which sand and gravel has been extracted is as far as possible employed for some useful purpose, with due regard to amenity ; (e) any special aspects of the problem affecting particular parts of England and Wales.

The Committee is requested to submit at least two reports, of which the first would deal with the problem in the Greater London area.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ESTATE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN WAR-DAMAGED AREAS

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Appointed: June 1945

Chairman: Lawrence Neal

Deputy Chairman: Henry W. Wells

Members: E. Guy Bigwood ; E. B. Gillett ; W. S. Goodbody ; D. M. Lawrance ; K. Marr-Johnson ; H. H. Robinson ; D. Ivor Saunders

Secretary: H. Myles Wright

Terms of Reference

To advise the Minister on any question relating to estate management and estate development of land acquired or appropriated for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1932 and 1944, which may be referred by the Minister to the Advisory Committee.

The Report, presented in February 1946, deals in particular with the issues of estate development and management that arise in connection with the urgent reconstruction of central areas in war-damaged towns.

Dealing with the general problem in war-damaged towns, the need for comprehensive redevelopment is stated. The important objects of a redevelopment plan, from the estate development point of view, are : that the size of the central area should be carefully planned to afford reasonable space for its various activities ; the boundary of the central area should be clearly defined ; there should be a well-balanced distribution of intensity of use and thus of values ; there should be ease of access from public service vehicles ; shops should be grouped in continuous frontages, setbacks in the building line should be avoided in the same row of shops, provision of offices over shops should be based on conservative estimates of future demand ; secondary access at the rear should be provided to all premises which handle any considerable quantity of goods, and a variety of shapes and sizes of site should be provided. It is suggested that, so far as possible, temporary development should fit in with the distribution of land uses and values of the long-term plan, which should be executed in a series of short-term programmes, with provision for periodic review and adjustment.

It is thought that temporary shopping accommodation may be provided by adaptation, by erection of temporary buildings and by erection of the ground floors of multi-storeyed buildings, but that temporary buildings should only be given a very short " life."

Regarding the disposal of land, the Committee states that, if well administered, the leasehold system of large estates has substantial merits. In view of the need for periodic redevelopment, lessees are recommended

to "write off" buildings over the period of their useful life. It is proposed that leases for commercial and industrial buildings in central areas should usually be granted for an average term of 75 years, and that provision should be made in the lease for a single review of ground rents in any war-damaged central area, where considered necessary by the Minister. The Committee proposes that existing buildings which conflict with the plan should be given a short life and let at rack rents, while commercial and industrial buildings which are in conformity with the plan may be let at rack rents up to 14 years or longer. Local planning authorities are recommended to dispose of land by means of building agreements followed by the grant of ground leases when the buildings have been erected. Notes are given on the more important matters which should be provided for in the covenants of building agreements and ground leases in central areas, which might form the basis for model agreements and leases.

Finally, it is stated that the estate management organisation of a local authority should take the form of either a new department or a self-contained section added to an existing department, in charge of officers with recognised qualifications in estate management. Early attention should be given to recruiting suitable officers.

S.O. Code No. 70-517.

LONDON PLANNING ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Chairman: Clement Davies, P.C., K.C., M.P.

Vice-Chairman: Lawrence E. Neal

Members: E. G. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I., J.P.; Mrs. I. M. Bolton; A. T. Pike, O.B.E., J.P.; G. W. Warren; J. E. McColl, J.P., Barrister-at-law; W. A. Robson, B.Sc., Ph.D., LL.M.; Sir C. Geoffrey Vickers, V.C.

Secretary: Miss J. F. Figgis

Terms of Reference

To advise the Minister on the appropriate machinery for securing concerted action in the implementation of a regional plan for London as a whole.

NATIONAL PARKS COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Chairman: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, J.P., C.C., M.A.

Members: Lt.-Col. E. N. Buxton, M.C.; John Dower, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; Leonard K. Elmirst, M.A., B.Sc.; R. B. Graham, M.A.; Dr. Julian Sorell Huxley, F.R.S., D.Sc.; Major Clough Williams-Ellis, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., J.P.; Lord Chorley, M.A., J.P.; Mrs. Gerald Haythornthwaite, M.B.E.; Sir William Gavin, C.B.E.

Acting Secretary: L. J. Watson (Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Terms of Reference

(a) To consider the proposals in the Report on National Parks in England and Wales (Cmd. 6628) of May 1945, as to the areas which should be selected as National Parks; and to make recommendations in regard to the special requirements and appropriate boundaries of those areas which, in the view of the Committee, should be first selected; (b) to consider and report on the proposals made in that Report as to the measures necessary to secure the objects of National Parks and on any additional measures which in the view of the Committee are necessary to secure those objects; and (c) to consider and make recommendations on such other matters affecting the establishment of

National Parks and the Conservation of Wild Life as may be referred by the Minister to the Committee.

In its Report, published in July 1947, the Committee recommends the establishment of 12 National Parks, covering 5,682 square miles. The proposed parks are : *First Instalment*—Lake District (892 sq. miles) ; North Wales (870 sq. miles) ; Peak District (572 sq. miles) ; Dartmoor (392 sq. miles) ; *Second Instalment*—Yorkshire Dales (635 sq. miles) ; Pembrokeshire Coast (229 sq. miles) ; Exmoor (318 sq. miles) ; South Downs (275 sq. miles) ; *Third Instalment*—Roman Wall (193 sq. miles) ; North Yorkshire moors (614 sq. miles) ; Brecon Beacons and Black Mountains (511 sq. miles) ; the Broads (181 sq. miles).

In addition to the 12 National Parks, the Committee selects 52 areas of outstanding beauty and interest, which should be designated by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning as Conservation Areas and be specially guarded from disfiguring developments.

The Report recommends the setting up of a National Parks Commission and advocates close co-operation between that body and the Government's new Tourist, Catering and Holiday Board. The Commission would have power to improve facilities for sport and recreation, including walking, rock climbing, motoring, cycling, canoeing, boating and sailing, riding, fishing and natural history study, and a National Parks Centre would be established in each Park within the first ten years. Camping and caravanning would be encouraged, with due provision for control, and holiday accommodation properly distributed should provide reasonable comfort at a reasonable price.

For the co-ordinated planning of the coast of England and Wales, a Coastal Planning Advisory Committee is proposed and a coastal path round the whole coastline is advocated.

It is emphasised that National Parks will make a valuable contribution to the national economy by providing centres of interest and attraction to foreign tourists and will yield unlimited returns in health and happiness. Capital expenditure amounting to £9,250,000 on a ten-year programme would be provided from the National Land Fund of £50,000,000. Recurrent expenditure, on and after the fourth year when all the National Parks should be established, would be £750,000.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOTPATHS AND ACCESS TO MOUNTAINS

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning : National Parks Committee)

Appointed:

Chairman: Leonard K. Elmhirst, M.A., B.Sc. (Leader of Dartington Hall experimental work in estate management, farming, forestry, etc.)

Members: Sir Arthur Hobhouse, J.P., C.C., M.A. (Chairman, National Parks Committee) ; Lt.-Col. E. N. Buxton, M.C. (National Trust representative on Standing Committee for National Parks, C.P.R.E.) ; John Dower, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. (President, Ramblers' Association) ; Elwyn Jones (Welsh farmer) ; The Right Hon. Lord Merthyr, J.P., D.L., M.A. (formerly Member of Royal Commission on Local Government in Tyneside) ; Francis Ritchie (Member, Executive Committees of Ramblers' Association and Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society) ; Professor L. Dudley Stamp, C.B.E., D.Sc., B.A., F.G.S., F.Inst.Pet. ; Tom Stephenson (Editor, *Out of Doors*) ; Secretary, Pennine Way Association) ; G. Wheatley (Clerk, Hampshire County Council)

Secretary: Sir Philip Magnus, B.A. (Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

Terms of Reference

To consider with due regard to agriculture, forestry and other essential interests, the measures necessary for : (a) The preservation and maintenance of existing rights of way ; the provision where required of new rights of way (rights of way to include rights of way over both land and water but not to include rights of way enjoyable by vehicular traffic) ; and the provision of long distance and coastal footpaths : (b) the provision of access for the public to mountain, moor, heath, down, cliff and common land, and uncultivated land generally, with particular reference to the recreational use of the countryside by the public.

WATERS REPORT ON THE RESTORATION PROBLEM IN THE IRONSTONE INDUSTRY IN THE MIDLANDS

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning)

A White Paper, presented to Parliament in September 1946, contains a summary of the Report by A. H. S. Waters, made in 1945, on the Restoration Problem in the Ironstone Fields of the Midland Counties, with particular reference to the changes in the situation since the Kennet Report (1939).

The Waters Report states that restoration of the surface must be considered as a part of the operation of extracting the ironstone. Developments of excavating machinery since 1945, particularly of the walking dragline, make possible a great deal more restoration concurrently with excavation than is now effected. It is suggested that legal obligation to restore land would lead to the design of excavating machinery and further modifications in operational techniques which would result in considerable progress in restoration methods.

Separate treatment of areas of existing hill and dale is recommended, since the greater proportion cannot be restored to agriculture at an economic cost by existing machinery or methods of cultivation.

The Paper includes proposals from the National Council of Associated Iron Ore Producers and the Ironstone Royalty Owners' Association for the establishment of a Statutory Authority to deal with the problem of restoration, and Mr. Waters' criticisms and proposed modifications of these proposals.

Command Paper No. 6906.

NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Town and Country Planning and
Department of Health for Scotland)

Appointed: October 1945

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Reith of Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., M.I.C.E., Hon.F.R.I.B.A., Hon.M.T.P.I.

Members: *England and Wales:* Ivor J. C. Brown, F.R.S.L. ; Sir Henry Bunbury, K.C.B. ; L. J. Cadbury, O.B.E., M.A. ; Mrs. Monica Felton, Ph.D. ; W. H. Gaunt, C.B.E., M.Inst.T., J.P. ; W. H. Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.I.C.E. ; F. J. Osborn ; Sir Malcolm Stewart, Bart., O.B.E., D.L., Hon.LL.D., J.P. ; Sir Percy Thomas, O.B.E., LL.D., P.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., J.P. ; John A. F. Watson, F.S.I., J.P.
Scotland: Sinclair Shaw ; Captain J. P. Younger, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

Joint Secretaries: L. F. Boden, LL.B. ; Lt.-Col. F. H. Budden, M.C., M.Inst.T.

Terms of Reference

To consider the general questions of the establishment, development, organisation and administration that will arise in the promotion of New Towns in furtherance of a policy of planned decentralisation from congested urban areas ; and in accordance therewith to suggest guiding principles on which such towns should be established and developed as self-contained and balanced communities for work and living.

A First Interim Report, presented in January 1946, is concerned with the form of agency for building new towns. It recommends that the Government should decide on the situation and boundaries and have powers of compulsory purchase of the site, and that each scheme for a new town should be treated separately and have one agency, to be responsible for planning and development ; a government-sponsored public corporation, financed by the Exchequer, is thought to be the most suitable agency, while one sponsored and financed by local authorities might be appropriate in some cases. Establishment of a Central Advisory Commission is proposed, and the need for fresh legislation is stressed.

Cmd. 6759.

A Second Interim Report, issued in April 1946, deals with acquisition of land, ownership of site, building development, land policy for the corporation, process of settlement, provision of basic public services, speed of construction, finance, local government status of the new community, and position of the agency when the town is developed. Many of these proposals were incorporated in the New Towns Act.

Cmd. 6794.

The Final Report was issued in July 1946, dealing with the physical tasks involved and with devising machinery for them, and with the problem of founding the social structure of a new town, and fostering its corporate life. The importance of allowing latitude for variety and experiment is stressed, in relation to architecture, grouping and other aspects and functions.

In connection with planning principles, the Report favours entirely new towns, but states that extensions are also advisable. It recommends an optimum population of 30 thousand to 50 thousand, and a balanced social composition. Physical features to be taken into account in selection of sites and areas needed are reviewed. A master plan, under constant revision, is recommended, and proposals are made as to main zoning ; layout, design and constructional standards ; landscape treatment ; and use of surrounding land which should be mainly for agriculture.

Details to be covered in the preparation of the plan are dealt with in relation to aerial survey and contour models, services, communications, industry and commerce, dwellings, shops, education, health, social life and recreation, religious organisations, and other factors such as broadcasting, advertising, local newspapers, burial ground and land for territorial army and cadet corps.

With regard to the execution of the plan, suggestions are made as to the organisation of executive staff and use of consultants for corporations, operation of a long-term construction programme, and the importance of establishing a Central Advisory Commission.

Cmd. 6876.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF SPECIALISTS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: 1945

President: The Right Hon. C. W. Key, M.P. (Minister of Works)

Chairman: H. N. de Villiers

Members: Representatives nominated by the Federation of Associations of Specialists and Sub-Contractors

Secretary: W. C. Orr

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise the Ministry of Works on matters affecting specialists and sub-contractors in the building and civil engineering industries, other than those normally handled by joint organisations of employers and operatives in the industries in connection with wages and conditions of employment.

The Committee will be subject to re-appointment in January of each year. This Committee also meets as an Industrial Sub-Committee without Government representation.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTORS' PLANT

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: June 1946

Chairman: H. H. Montgomerie

Membership: Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (2 representatives); National Federation of Building Trades Employers (2 representatives); National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (3 representatives); Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Operatives' Side) (1 representative); Federation of Manufacturers of Contractors' Plant (2 representatives); Plant Hirers (2 representatives)

Secretary: W. C. Orr

Terms of Reference

To advise on all matters affecting plant, to obtain information as to the requirements for contractors' plant, and to consider and advise on the steps that should be taken to meet those requirements.

BIRD SANCTUARIES IN THE ROYAL PARKS (ENGLAND AND WALES)

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: April 1947

Chairman: Sir Cyril Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Members: C. L. Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S.; G. Carmichael Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.A.; E. M. Nicholson, M.B.O.U.; M. Phillips Price, F.R.G.S., M.P., M.A.

Secretary: Major I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C.

Terms of Reference

To advise the Minister of Works on bird sanctuaries in the Royal Parks and other open spaces under his control in England and Wales.

BUILDING APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: June 1943

Chairman: Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Employers' Representatives

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: T. C. Bowler; James Dearden;

W. H. Forsdike ; W. F. Gibson ; I. Ernest Jones ; S. G. Gibson ; H. Payne ; L. A. Peyman ; Major L. Shingleton, O.B.E. ; F. M. Sleeman ; G. A. Sunryne
Scottish National Trades Federation: W. Gibson ; A. G. Hutton
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Brig. J. L. French ; A. M. Holbein
Plumbing Trades National Apprenticeship Council: M. Blackman
National Joint Council for the Mastic Asphalt Industry: M. S. Mitchell
National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry: E. A. Reynolds
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers' National Joint Industrial Council: J. Newman Ellis

Operatives' Representatives

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives: (*England and Wales*) H. J. Adams ; R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; W. Cotter ; Luke Fawcett, O.B.E. ; J. A. Gibson ; A. Gill ; S. D. McKelvey ; J. W. Stephenson, C.B.E. ; A. H. Telling ; J. Whittaker ; F. Wolstencroft ; (*Scotland*) T. McMenemy ; C. C. Brownlie
Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board: H. L. Bullock ; T. Pugh, O.B.E.
Plumbing Trades National Apprenticeship Council: G. H. Harris
National Joint Council for the Mastic Asphalt Industry: F. V. Jenkin
National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry: W. C. Stevens
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineers' National Joint Industrial Council: L. H. Nicklin

Representatives of Professional Institutions

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers: John Leslie Beckett
Chartered Surveyors Institution: F. C. Thompson
Institution of Structural Engineers: F. E. Drury, O.B.E.
Institute of Builders: R. L. Roberts, C.B.E.
Royal Institute of British Architects: A. H. Moberly
Institution of Civil Engineers: R. M. Wynne-Edwards, O.B.E.

Educational Representatives

Association of Technical Institutions: }
Association of Principals of Technical Institution: } Dr. D. S. Anderson
Education Committees of Local Authorities in England and Wales (nominated by Ministry of Education) : Sir James Aitken
Educational Bodies in Scotland (nominated by Secretary of State for Scotland) : Lord Provost Sir Garnet Wilson
Members elected by the Council: Lt.-Col. W. French, D.S.O., M.C. ; E. J. Rimmer ; Sir Graham Savage, C.B.

Representatives of Government Departments (In an advisory capacity)

Ministry of Health: A. Scott, M.B.E.
Ministry of Education: G. D. Rokeling
Ministry of Labour and National Service: H. M. D. Parker
Ministry of Works: M. W. Bennitt
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: I. G. Evans
Department of Health for Scotland: E. A. Hogan
Scottish Education Department: J. MacDonald
Secretary and Registrar of the Council: J. C. Cox
Educational Assessor: J. L. Manson

Terms of Reference

To observe and advise on all matters concerning the recruitment, education and training of young persons for craftsmanship and management in the building industry and to encourage the development of apprenticeship schemes on a comprehensive basis.

A First Report issued in December 1943 surveys the building apprenticeship field and the facilities available for education for building. A Second Report, issued in December 1944, extends the Survey, and makes recommendations to Government Departments and to the industry regarding education for building, registration of building craft apprentices, recording of youths in the building industry, industrial apprentice-

ship agreements, provision of teachers and instructors, student apprenticeships, part-time senior day courses, and the recognition of vocational training for building crafts at Home Office Approved Schools.

A Third Report, issued in December 1946, makes recommendations regarding education for building, recruitment of apprentices, registration, call up to the Forces, and apprentice master schemes. It is thought that local education authorities should be stimulated to provide for an annual intake of at least 12,500 boys in building courses in secondary technical schools, and to provide accommodation for all apprentices available to attend a technical course on one day a week. The industry is recommended to ensure that the approval (given on its behalf by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee) of training given in specified building crafts at Home Office Approved Schools is honoured ; to recognise this training as part of the period of apprenticeship ; to help in rehabilitating boys, so trained, by assisting in finding vacancies for them ; to decide on a policy in regard to senior education for building ; and to recognise the training at institutions which are recommended by the Council to the same extent as training at Home Office Approved Schools.

Schools and institutions giving training in building crafts are recommended to organise their training to meet the required standards in the Second Report, while universities and similar bodies are recommended to consider what contribution they can make to the development of building science, and the Home Office and Prison Commission are recommended to arrange craft training on a carefully planned and adequate basis.

Minimum annual national craft targets for recruitment of apprentices at present should be : bricklayers, 5,000 ; plasterers, 1,750 ; and masons, 1,000 (the total annual target is 25,000).

It is proposed that the Industry should facilitate the registration of all building craft apprentices who are eligible. Continuance of the Apprentice Master Scheme, and establishment of suitable building projects, are recommended, while the Industry should take up vigorously the special Masons Apprentice Master Scheme launched by the Ministry of Works.

Deferment of call up to the Forces in 1947 and 1948 for students and apprentices is suggested.

S.O. Code No. 70-436-0-46*.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING JOINT COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: 1942

Chairman: E. F. M. Durbin, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary)

Members: Representatives of national organisations of employers and operatives in the building and civil engineering industries and of the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Works

Secretary: W. C. Orr

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise on problems arising in connection with the execution of the building and civil engineering programme other than questions of wages and conditions within the purview of the joint negotiating machinery in the industries.

BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING REGIONAL JOINT COMMITTEES

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: 1946

Chairman: Regional Director

Members: N.F.B.T.E., N.F.B.T.O., Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors ; Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board (Operatives' side)

Secretary: Regional Allocation Officer or other senior officer designated and supervised by him

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise on problems arising in connection with the execution of the building and civil engineering programme in the regions other than questions of wages and conditions within the purview or the joint negotiating machinery in the industries.

BUILDING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION SUB-COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: April 1946

Chairman: E. F. M. Durbin, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary)

Membership: National Federation of Building Trades Employers (3 representatives) ; Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers) (2 representatives) ; National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (5 representatives)

Secretary: W. C. Orr

Terms of Reference

To receive and to consider reports on the work of Production Officers ; to provide a channel between the Ministry and the industry for the exchange of information about output ; and to consider and give advice upon matters of general production policy in the Building Industry.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: June 1947

Chairman: Sir William Palmer

Members: P. F. Carpenter (Chartered Accountant) ; Luke Fawcett (General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers) ; Sir Arnold Plant (London School of Economics) ; and John Ryan (Director of the Metal Box Co.)

Secretary: D. F. Mann

Terms of Reference

To consider and keep under review the prices of building materials, and to make recommendations.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRICE CONTROL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND)

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: June 1947

Chairman: G. P. Laidlaw, O.B.E.

Members: Robert Adam, O.B.E. ; Lockhart W. Hutson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. ; James McInnes, M.B.E. ; Alexander McKellar, C.A. ; Eric Maxwell, F.S.A.A. ; J. S. Paterson

Secretary: J. Hogarth

Terms of Reference

To consider and keep under review the costs of house building in Scotland and to make recommendations.

CODES OF PRACTICE COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: September 1942

Chairman: J. R. Beard, M.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Deputy Chairman: H. J. F. Gourley, M.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., F.G.S.

Members: Principal Technical Institutions, B.S.I. and the Building Industries National Council with assessor members of certain Government departments.

Secretary: W. T. Lewis

Terms of Reference

To direct the preparation of Codes of Practice for civil engineering, public works, building and constructional work.

COMMITTEES ON AMENITIES IN THE BRICK INDUSTRY

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: March 1946

Chairman: Sir Wilfrid Garrett

Members: J. MacDonald Barlow, J.P. ; H. L. Bullock ; A. P. Coote, J.P. ; Maurice Gill, F.I.C.S. ; F. Hayday ; Lockhart W. Hutson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. ; L. H. Pearmaine, O.B.E. ; C. W. D. Rowe, M.B.E., T.D., D.L. ; J. T. Sutton

Secretary: R. P. Cooke

Terms of Reference

To consider and report upon measures that might be taken to make the brick industry more attractive to recruits, excluding wages and terms of employment falling within the negotiating machinery of the industry.

In a Report presented in August 1946, attention is confined entirely to the main part of the brick industry which is concerned with producing bricks for the building of houses. Proposals are made for the encouragement of mechanisation of plant and improved transport, and it is suggested that these should be referred to the Technical Committee of the National Brick Advisory Council. Recommendations are made for the improvement of amenities by the provision of shelter at kilns and clay pits, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, protective clothing, special clothing accommodation for certain workers, first aid, canteens and mess rooms. It is also considered necessary to make provision for maintenance and supervision, to give the necessary priorities of labour and materials, and to give help with provision of capital in approved cases.

COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE INDUSTRY

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: July 1946

Chairman: Lord Simon of Wythenshawe (former Lord Mayor of Manchester ; Past-Chairman, Fuel Advisory Council)

Members: Sir Sam Brown (recently Under-Secretary (Finance), Ministry of Aircraft Production) ; Sir Arnold Plant (Professor of Business Administration, London School of Economics) ; R. E. Yeabsley, C.B.E. (Accountant-Adviser to the Board of Trade)

Secretary: W. P. D. Skillington (Ministry of Works)

Terms of Reference

To examine the organisation and methods of distribution of building materials and components, with particular reference to cost and efficiency, and to make recommendations.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELSH SLATE INDUSTRY

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: May 1946**Chairman:** Sir Frederick Rees**Members:** D. Ivor Evans ; Dr. F. J. North ; Dr. R. J. Schaffer ; H. Cutts ; H. B. Gould ; Colonel J. G. Wynne Williams ; O. T. Williams ; John H. Jones ; Robert J. Jones ; Robert Owen ; R. W. Williams**Secretary:** Alwyn D. Rees**Terms of Reference**

To consider and report upon the organisation of the Welsh slate industry and upon measures for increasing its efficiency and making it attractive to recruits, excluding wages and conditions of employment falling within the negotiating machinery of the industry.

In a Report presented in September 1946, it is recommended that, in view of the fact that the Welsh slate industry is in a very real sense a war casualty, the industry should be given special assistance to overcome its difficulties. Short-term measures to increase the labour supply should include the release of workers from the Forces, return of slate workers employed in other industries, encouragement of apprentices now in H.M. Forces to resume their apprenticeship under the Ministry of Labour scheme, training schemes for adult labourers, import of unskilled labour from the unemployed of the area, and assisted travel schemes. The long-term labour problem should be met by recruitment of apprentices ensuring security of employment, preliminary training, minimum risks of contracting lung disease, and attractive working conditions. Recommendations are made for improving welfare facilities. Increased mechanisation is felt to be desirable, promoted where necessary by facilities to hire machines. Proposals are made for financial assistance for the industry, and for making the marketing of slates more efficient. A comprehensive medical survey of employees, and a technological investigation to reduce the incidence of dust in the mines and sheds are recommended.

S.O. Code No. 70-511.

**JOINT ADVISORY PANEL FOR SCOTLAND ON THE
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES**

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: 1942**Chairman:** D. L. Macintyre**Members:** Representatives of Scottish employers and operatives in the building and civil engineering industries ; Ministry of Labour, Scottish Office ; Scottish Education Department and Department of Health for Scotland ; Ministry of Supply and Board of Trade**Secretary:** D. M. Mackintosh**Terms of Reference**

To consider and advise on problems arising in connection with the execution of the Building and Civil Engineering Programme other than questions of wages and conditions within the purview of the joint negotiating machinery in the industry.

NATIONAL BRICK ADVISORY COUNCIL

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: August 1942**Chairman:** L. W. Farrow**Members:** Representatives of the brickmaking industry and other bodies**Secretary:** G. H. M. Williams**Terms of Reference**

To advise the Minister on all questions relating to price fixing ; quotas, operation of care and maintenance ; over sales and under sales scheme ; the best method of correlation of production and demand, to co-operate with the Ministry and the appropriate research bodies on matters affecting the production of bricks and to perform such other duties as the Minister may specify from time to time.

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: September 1942**President:** The Right Hon. C. W. Key, M.P. (Minister of Works)**Members:** Elected representatives of the national organisations of employers and operatives, and of the professional bodies in the industries concerned.**Secretary:** W. C. Orr**Terms of Reference**

To consider problems affecting generally the building and civil engineering industries other than matters which are normally handled by joint organisations of trade unions and employers in connection with wages and conditions of employment.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: May 1945**Chairman:** Professor J. D. Bernal**Members:** Professor P. M. S. Blackett ; Sir Lawrence Bragg ; Professor H. V. A. Briscoe ; D. N. Chester ; Professor W. E. Curtis ; Dr. C. G. Douglas ; Professor J. M. Mackintosh ; Mrs. J. V. Robinson ; Lord Simon of Wythenshawe ; Sir Ewart Smith ; Professor W. N. Thomas ; Dr. F. Yates ; Professor S. Zuckerman**Assessors:** J. Patterson ; Dr. Burt ; J. H. Forshaw ; Dr. F. M. Lea ; Dr. W. A. Macfarlane ; J. Stafford**Executive Officer:** Sir Reginald Stradling, C.B., M.C., F.R.S., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.**Secretaries:** J. W. Vernon ; Miss K. E. Watkins**Terms of Reference**

To advise on and to suggest lines of scientific research in relation to matters for which the Minister of Works is responsible ; to suggest, having regard to existing research organisations in Government departments, universities and industry, where this research could best be carried out, and to keep it under review to ensure that it is properly correlated ; to advise on the practical possibilities and further development of the results of current research, whether carried out at the instance of the Minister or otherwise, and from time to time to review from the scientific point of view the results of such development.

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Works)

Appointed: August 1942**Chairman:** Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A.**Members:** A. S. Ainsley, F.I.A.S. ; F. H. Andrews, O.B.E. ; J. A. Banks, M.I.C.E. ; J. Austin Bent, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. ; H. T. Benzies ; B. R. Bligh ; Reginald

Brown, F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. ; Robert Chalmers, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; R. V. Chate, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E. ; C. R. Fowler, M.B.E. ; Ralph Freeman, M.I.C.E., M.Am.Soc.C.E. ; L. A. Gerrard, F.I.O.B. ; P. Good, C.B.E., M.I.E.E., F.C.G.I. ; John Gray, F.S.I. ; A. Harris, D.S.O., F.S.I. ; J. C. Hill ; F. R. Hiorns, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; A. L. Hunking, B.Sc. ; J. W. Laing, F.I.O.B., F.A.R.P.I. ; F. M. Lea, D.Sc. ; Wm. McKinnell, F.F.A. ; John H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A. ; J. Nelson Meredith, F.R.I.B.A. ; Major W. H. Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.Mun.& C.E. ; Sir Dudley Pryke, Bt. ; A. G. Ramsey, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E. ; E. A. Reynolds, M.A., M.I.E.E. ; R. J. Rogers, M.Inst.Gas.E. ; H. Ryle, C.V.O., O.B.E., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. ; B. Sandercock ; G. B. Sankey ; William H. Scanlon, F.S.I., M.Inst.R.A. ; Sir Giles Scott, O.M., R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. ; S. Pointon Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; H. Symon ; R. H. Thomason, A.M.I.Struct.E. ; Miss J. M. Upcott, B.A., A.R.San.I., F.S.W.H.M. ; R. Duncan Wallace, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.H.V.E. ; D. M. Watson, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. ; Edwin Williams, M.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., B.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. ; C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., LL.D.

Secretary : P. Cutbush, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.L.A., A.A. Diploma.

Terms of Reference

To consider the use of standard fittings and components in building and to recommend action which should be taken to introduce the greatest possible measure of standardisation.

A First Report, published in 1944, outlined the scope of the work of the Committee and listed the recommendations made up to November 1943 for the preparation of Standards which should have a beneficial effect on building costs after the war, more particularly in the field of housing.

A Second Progress Report, *Further Uses of Standards in Building*, issued in February 1946, states that 260 recommendations for British Standards have been made, excluding those in the School Series, and contains a summary of progress in the preparation of Standards arising from these recommendations. Priority has been given to the recommendations considered to be of the greatest value to the housing programme, and manufacturing interests are reported to have welcomed the proposals for standardisation. In the fields of materials and testing, it is stated that research is being undertaken to gain the additional knowledge necessary for the completion of some of the standards. It is appreciated that changes in designs and Standards must be gradual to avoid dislocation of production. The Committee stresses that quantity production is only possible by the adoption of some Standards. Furthermore, the use of National Standards will greatly facilitate planning and ensure that the co-ordination of components and equipment may be safely planned in advance. The Standards are actually prepared and issued by the British Standards Institution.

The Committee feels that further investigatory work is needed, but recommended, in December 1945, that it should go into recess to allow research to be carried out and to give the British Standards Institution time to complete the preparation of Standards already recommended.

In addition to summaries of recommendations and of progress, the Report includes a memorandum on modular co-ordination, in which the Committee concludes that complete modular co-ordination based on a single small module and applied to all building components is not a practicable proposition, nor does it seem to be desirable in the interests of economy.

S.O. Code No. 70-446-2*.

FARM BUILDINGS

(Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 17

Appointed: November 1942

Chairman: Professor Sir Frank Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc.

Members: Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; William Alexander ; J. Stanley Chivers, J.P. ; Major A. Douglas, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. ; Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A. ; Edward Holland-Martin ; Henry T. Holloway, P.P.I.O.B. ; W. Holmes, C.B.E. ; R. W. Trumper ; James Turner, B.Sc.

Secretary: P. J. Moss, B.Sc.(Agric.)

Technical Secretary: A. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A.

Terms of Reference

To consider and make recommendations regarding the layout, design, and construction of farm buildings after the war.

In a Report, issued in March 1945, the Committee recommends the establishment of an Advisory Service, as part of the Provincial Advisory Agricultural Service, having full access to the technical knowledge and experience of the Ministry of Works and of the Building Research Station. Representatives should visit Europe, North America and Australasia to study recent developments in farm buildings. Testing and demonstration of new developments in farm buildings should be arranged through the provincial centres. The Advisory Service should collect and disseminate information on : Results of experiments ; developments in layout, design, equipment, methods and materials of construction, and systems of working of farm buildings ; reconditioning or adaptation to new uses of existing buildings ; information from other countries ; developments in the building and associated industries ; and materials and methods for other matters not strictly farm buildings. A library service and publications should be developed, and the following matters investigated : The relation of mechanical loading to farm building layout and design ; the suitability of buildings of the North American barn type ; mechanical clearing of yards ; and the bail system of management for calves.

The Ministry of Agriculture is recommended to discuss with manufacturers the mass-production of standard framed buildings, and with the Ministry of Works the provision of substitute materials for repair, maintenance and alteration work. Classification of war-time structures available for use on farms should be prepared.

S.O. Code No. 24-148*.

THE ARCHITECTURAL USE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

(Royal Institute of British Architects)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 18

Appointed: April 1942

Chairman: Edward Maufe, A.R.A., M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Chairman: Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

Members: Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. ; Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., F.R.I.B.A. ; W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A. ; J. Murray Easton, F.R.I.B.A. ; J. H. Forshaw, M.C., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; W. Curtis Green, R.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; J. R. McKay, P.R.I.A.S., F.R.I.B.A. ; A. H. Moberly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Brian O'Rorke, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; Lionel G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A. ;

W. A. Rutter, A.R.I.B.A. ; Hubert Worthington, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Hon. A.R.C.A. ; W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A. (Co-opted to Sub-Committee)
Hon. Editor: Henry M. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Hon. Secretary: Basil M. Sullivan, C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Terms of Reference

(a) To collect and sift existing information from the aesthetic point of view, on the use of materials ; (b) to make recommendations in post-war building practice : (i) on the resumption of normal conditions, and (ii) in the conditions existing immediately after the war, taking them in that order.

The Report, issued in December 1945, deals with stone, brickwork, roofing materials, in-situ concrete, precast concrete, metals, glass, external finishes, internal finishes and temporary buildings, ending with an appendix on types of bricks and their properties in relation to use. It treats not only the colour, texture, and form of a material, but also its right relation to other materials and their surroundings, and points out the influence of materials on architecture. Attention is drawn to the need for trained designers and craftsmen. It is stated that the technical evidence does not point to short cuts in the achievement of good building, but to the discovery by scientific means of the rationale of established building traditions.

The Committee considers that the new thin materials will play a part in temporary building at least, and that these materials must have aesthetic standards necessarily free and experimental, but that post-war problems also ask for a lead in respect of ordinary masonry and brickwork. Regarding the aesthetic problem of good building in the cases where civic order, good proportion and durability are the first consideration, it is pointed out that novelty is not in itself architectural excellence and a minimum mass and wall thickness remain desirable on account of insulation against damp and noise. Finally, it is thought that the durability of fine building remains a chief means of expressing permanence and a true sense of the past.

S.O. Code No. 70-441-18*.

COMMITTEE ON HEATING AND VENTILATION OF DWELLINGS

(Building Research Board of the D.S.I.R.)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 19

Appointed: July 1942

Chairman: Sir Alfred Egerton, M.A., Sec.R.S., F.I.C.

Vice-Chairman: Sir Ernest Simon, M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Members: Mrs. I. Barclay, B.A., F.S.I. ; Mrs. H. Brown ; J. G. Bennett ; W. L. Boon, M.I.Mech.E. ; A. C. Cramb, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E. ; Dr. G. M. B. Dobson, F.R.S. ; Dr. C. G. Douglas, C.M.G., M.C., D.M., F.R.S. ; Dr. E. V. Evans, O.B.E., F.I.C., M.Inst.Gas E. ; Dr. O. Faber, C.B.E., D.C.L.(Hon.), M.I.C.E., P.Pres.Inst.Struct.E., A.M.I.E.E., F.C.G.I. ; H. L. Guy, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.I.Mech.E., C.B.E. ; G. N. Haden, B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.H.V.E. ; W. Holford, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A. ; D. A. Hughes ; L. H. Keay, O.B.E., M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A. ; Sir John Kennedy, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. ; J. Leathart, F.R.I.B.A. ; J. H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A. ; C. A. Masterman ; G. M. McNaughton, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. ; W. W. Nobbs, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.H.V.E. ; A. C. Pallot, M.B.E., B.Sc.(Eng.), M.I.C.E. ; Sir Leonard Pearce, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E. ; C. W. Price, Wh.Sc., A.R.C.Sc. ; R. N. Quirk ; W. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C. ; A. Scott, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E. ; C. L. Scott ;

W. M. Selvey, Wh.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., F.Inst.F.; Dr. E. W. Smith, C.B.E., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.; J. W. J. Townley, A.M.I.E.E.; J. Stanleigh Turner
 Secretary: N. S. Billington

Terms of Reference

(i) To review existing scientific information and practice in this country and abroad on the heating and ventilation of buildings; (ii) to make recommendations for practice in post-war building, regard being had both to economy and efficiency for the individual user and to the economical utilisation of the national fuel resources; (iii) to make such recommendations for further research as may suggest themselves in considering (i) and (ii).

A Report published in 1945 states that in view of the many factors to be taken into account in examining the different systems of heating, the Committee considered that no single categorical decision as to the best method was practicable. It was decided, therefore, that full discussion of all the factors involved would prove the most valuable service the Committee could render—as on the basis of such discussions decisions in particular cases might be reached. It is pointed out that, in view of the national importance of the right use of coal, a planned policy in relation to choice of methods of heating is necessary in order that the industries concerned may direct their efforts into the right channels. The Report sets out the average conditions of warmth and ventilation that are desirable, and the minimum provision for hot-water supply and cooking. The Report then considers the amount of heat theoretically needed in an average house to provide these basic facilities and how this amount is affected by the construction of the house, the layout of the hot-water system, etc., and discusses the various factors relating to the choice of methods of heating. This is followed by a discussion on the ventilation of dwellings. Consideration is also given to clothes washing, methods of heating in Europe and America, development of appliances and their installation and use, testing of appliances, and the use and distribution of fuel. The special conditions of rural housing are discussed. The appendices include the report of the *Inquiry into the Heating of Dwellings* undertaken by the Wartime Social Survey, and a survey of the subject of atmospheric pollution in relation to domestic heating.

A special Sub-Committee is considering the desirability of developing in this country schemes for the supply of heat for various purposes by means of steam or hot water from central sources.

S.O. Code No. 70-441-19.*

COMMITTEE ON FIRE GRADING OF BUILDINGS

(Building Research Board of the D.S.I.R. and Fire Offices' Committee)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 20

Chairman: C. Roland Woods, M.B.E., LL.D.

Members: E. L. Bird, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.; H. G. Davies, M.B.E.; L. N. Duguid, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.; F. H. Durant, L.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., A.M.T.P.I.; R. M. Finch, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.; W. H. Gunton, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; F. W. Jackson, C.B.E., D.S.O.; R. T. Kennedy, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; G. D. MacNiven, F.R.I.B.A.; A. J. Makins; A. H. Moberly, F.R.I.B.A.; E. A. Oliver, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct.E.; A. S. Rogers; W. L. Scott, M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.; A. N. C. Shelley, M.A., B.C.L.; Digby L. Solomon, B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A.; Colonel Guy Symonds, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.San.I.; W. E. Thorowgood, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.; W. H. Tuckey, O.B.E.

Secretary: R. C. Bevan, M.A., B.Sc.

Terms of Reference

To consider and make recommendations on the fire grading of buildings.

The Report, *Fire Grading of Buildings*, Part I, dealing with General Principles and Structural Precautions, was published in 1946. It reviews the underlying principles of fire protection in buildings, so far as existing knowledge permits, and presents the results in the form of recommendations, for the information of persons or bodies concerned in formulating rules for legal, insurance, or other purposes. The recommendations are intended as a basis for codes or regulations applicable to new buildings, but attention is called to the desirability of bringing old buildings up to the required standards as far as practicable.

S.O. Code No. 70-441-20*.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR SCOTLAND

(Scottish Office)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 21

Chairman: Dr. J. Jardine, O.B.E. (Scottish Education Department)

Members: J. D. Cairns, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. (late Consulting Architect, Scottish Education Department); J. B. Frizell, B.L. (City Education Officer, Edinburgh); Dr. John Hunter (School Medical Officer, West Lothian, President, Association of School Medical Officers of Scotland); J. I. Loudon, J.P. (Messrs. Loudon & Inglis, Builders, Coatbridge and Bothwell); Bailie G. R. McIntosh, J.P. (Member, Aberdeen Town Council, District Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, Local Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, Member, Scottish Housing Committee); G. McLaren, J.P. (Convener, Works and Building Committee, Stirlingshire Education Authority); J. McNab, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. (Architect and Property Superintendent, Education Department, Corporation of Glasgow); A. McTaggart, O.B.E., J.P. (Operatives' Secretary, National Scottish Joint Council for the Building Industry); Miss Helen S. Miller (Head Teacher, Domestic Science Department, Gallowflats Junior Secondary School, Rutherglen); G. Reid, F.R.I.A.S. (Messrs. Reid & Forbes, Architects, Edinburgh); W. Reid, M.A., F.E.I.S. (Headmaster Crossgates Junior Secondary School, Fife, Member, Executive of the Educational Institute of Scotland and Convener of their School Building Panel on Educational Reconstruction); A. G. Rodger, O.B.E. (Scottish Education Department); H. M. Scott, F.S.I., A.R.I.A.S. (School Architect, Edinburgh Education Authority); Dr. G. W. Simpson (Scottish Education Department); Sir Garnet Wilson (Lord Provost of Dundee); J. Wilson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E. (Ministry of Works)

Secretary: R. S. Stewart (Scottish Education Department)

Terms of Reference

To consider and to make recommendations as to the planning of schools and other buildings that will be required for educational purposes after the war.

A Report was issued in December 1944, in which the problem is considered by reviewing (a) the school building programme which was in operation or contemplated at the outbreak of the war; (b) the loss of accommodation due to war damage; (c) the additional school accommodation required in new housing areas; and (d) the need to replace or modernise unsatisfactory existing schools.

It is recommended that a standard primary school should be provided for every 500 to 600 houses, and a nursery school for every 300 houses. In primary schools allowance must be made for one assembly hall and one gymnasium for every 14 classrooms. The optimum size of secondary schools is also considered and observations regarding premises for day continuation classes, technical colleges, youth and community centres, etc., are given. Appendices deal with: Heating and ventilation, pro-

vision for the use of visual aids in schools ; wiring of schools for broadcast reception, etc. Condensation of the report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

COMMITTEE ON FARM BUILDINGS FOR SCOTLAND

(Department of Agriculture for Scotland)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 22

Appointed: August 1943

Chairman: William C. Davidson, O.B.E., J.P., F.S.I.

Members: Charles Jamieson ; Alexander Kirkpatrick ; Major J. G. McGregor, T.D., M.R.C.V.S. ; John Mackie ; The Right Hon. The Earl of Mansfield, B.A., F.Z.S. ; William Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

Assessors: C. H. Chalmers, B.Sc., N.D.A. ; A. G. Ingham, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Registered Architect, M.R.San.I. ; John Wilson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E.

Secretary: G. M. Simpson

Terms of Reference

To consider and make recommendations regarding the layout, design, and construction of farm buildings after the war.

The Report, issued in July 1945, deals with farm buildings in relation to animal health ; mechanisation, labour and the size of farms ; planning the stading ; building for dairy, livestock and arable farming ; buildings for arable, sheep farming and crofts ; and materials and constructional methods. It is noted that large scale planning may result in the re-arrangement of the boundaries of agricultural land. In such cases planning authorities are recommended to give special attention to farming needs in the siting of farm buildings, in preference to adapting farms to conform to town and country planning. It is assumed that a large proportion of the work of reconstruction will consist of the modernisation of existing buildings, that new buildings or ranges of buildings may have to be added to existing buildings to meet modern requirements, and that, in certain circumstances, it may be desirable to demolish existing antiquated buildings and provide completely new ones. Sixteen layout plans are included, dealing mainly with steadings for farms of approximately 200 to 250 acres engaged in a mixed type of husbandry, and equally applicable to new building or remodelling. Finally, the Committee recommends the establishment of a permanent advisory service for the regular collection and dissemination of advice on farm buildings.

S.O. Code No. 70-441-22*.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

(Ministry of Health, Department of Health for Scotland and Ministry of Works)

Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 23

Appointed: September 1942 ; Reconstituted : February 1944

Chairman: Sir George Burt, M.I.C.E., F.I.O.B.

Members: R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; L. de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G. ; A. B. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. ; R. T. James, M.I.C.E. ; L. H. Keay, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. ; J. W. Laing, F.I.O.B., F.I.C.D. ; J. R. McKay, F.R.I.B.A., P.R.I.A.S. ; G. W. Mitchell

Technical Officer: A. M. Chitty, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary: W. A. Procter

Terms of Reference

To advise the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Minister of Works on materials and methods of construction for the building of houses and flats ; in particular to advise on the experimental work in connection with house building being carried out by the Ministry of Works.

Following the issue of the First Report on House Construction, the Committee was reconstituted, and issued a Second Report in November 1945 containing the Committee's conclusions on nine experimental house types ; further conclusions will be submitted as more experimental buildings are completed. Attention has been confined to materials and methods of construction, but it is stated that further consideration should be given to architectural design, planning and appearance of houses. The types which have been examined are : the Braithwaite Unit Framed House ; the Keyhouse Unibuilt House ; the Glasgow Corporation Foamed Slag Flats ; the Birmingham Corporation Steel Framed House ; the Airey New Duo-Slab House ; the Howard Steel Framed House ; the Boot "Beaucrete" Concrete House ; and the British Iron and Steel Federation Steel Framed Houses, Types A and B. All are considered to be suitable for a 60-year loan, subject to certain proposed modifications. Three appendices deal with the protection of steel against corrosion, condensation within roofs and walls of composite construction, and revised standards of fire resistance required in buildings.

S.O. Code No. 70-441-23*.

CENTRAL ADVISORY WATER COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health)

Appointed: May 1946

Chairman: The Minister of Health

Members: Henry Berry, M.I.Mech.E., A.I.Struct.E., F.R.S.A., M.P. ; Mrs. E. M. Braddock, M.P. ; Capt. Jocelyn Bray, D.L., J.P. ; Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones ; J. Chaston, O.B.E., F.C.I.S., F.S.S. ; Sir Robert Doncaster, O.B.E., J.P. ; D. McAdam Eccles, M.P. ; C. W. Ellen, M.C., M.I.C.E. ; Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Heneage, D.S.O., J.P. ; Col. F. Hibbert, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., F.C.I.S. ; S. R. Hobday, O.B.E. ; H. Johnson ; M. Kissane ; J. N. McLean ; Sir Cecil Newman, Bt. ; Philip Porteous, M.I.C.E. ; The Lord Rea ; The Lord Walkden ; Alderman N. F. S. Winter ; G. A. Worth
Secretary: M. R. P. Gregson

Terms of Reference

(a) To advise the Minister of Health or any other Minister concerned upon matters connected with the conservation and use of water resources.

(b) To advise any Minister concerned with the amendment of enactments which relate to or in any way affect the conservation or use of water resources or the provision of water supplies upon any question that may be referred by him to the Committee in connection with the operation, or proposed amendment, of the said enactments.

(c) To consider the operation of any such enactments, and to make to the Minister concerned such representations with respect to matters of general concern arising in connection with the operation of those enactments and such recommendations for their extension or modification, as the Committee think fit.

CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health)

Appointed: November 1935

Chairman: The Right Hon. Aneurin Bevan, P.C., M.P.

Members: W. R. Allerton ; Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P. ; Henry Brooke ; Sir George M. Burt, M.I.C.E. ; C. Douglas Calverley, M.I.O.B. ; Colin Campbell,

O.B.E. ; R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; L. de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; S. G. Dilnot ; The Right Hon. The Earl of Dudley, M.C., D.L. ; Lord Faringdon ; Charles W. Gibson, M.P. ; Mrs. E. Gooch, C.C., J.P. ; The Rev. St. John B. Groser, M.C. ; Sir Arthur Hobbouse ; Alderman The Rev. Charles Jenkinson ; Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., P.R.I.B.A. ; Miss Jennie Lee, M.P. ; Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P. ; Professor J. L. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. ; Alderman Sir Miles E. Mitchell, J.P. ; Hugh Molson, M.P. ; A. E. Monks, J.P. ; Miss Emily Murray ; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. ; Sir David Smith ; B. S. Townroe, J.P. ; J. A. F. Watson, F.S.I., J.P. ; Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, J.P. ; J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Terms of Reference

To carry out a number of important investigations by means of various sub-committees and the results to be incorporated in the reports which have from time to time to be presented to the Minister.

DESIGN OF DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: March 1942

Chairman: The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, M.C., T.D.

Members: Miss J. F. Adburgham, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. ; Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P. ; Sir George Burt, M.I.C.E. ; Mrs. C. Cook ; R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; L. de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; Mrs. M. M. Dollar, J.P. ; Mrs. E. Gooch, J.P., C.C. ; Miss M. E. Haworth ; L. H. Keay, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. ; Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P. ; A. E. Monks, J.P. ; Alderman Sir Miles Mitchell, J.P. ; J. W. Robertson Scott, J.P., C.C. ; The Lady Sanderson, J.P. ; John A. F. Watson, J.P., F.S.I. ; Sir Seymour Williams, K.B.E., C.C. ; Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary: Miss Judith G. Ledebøer, A.R.I.B.A.

Terms of Reference

To make recommendations as to design, planning, layout, standards of construction and equipment of dwellings for the people throughout the country.

The Report (July 1944) suggests that local authorities should concentrate on the three-bedroom type of house, for which alternative detailed diagrams are included. Suggestions and recommendations are made on terraced houses, flats and accommodation for single persons and the aged. Standards applicable to all types of houses are described and it is considered these should represent the minimum requirements for private development.

The Committee considers that the inflated building costs should be brought into a workable relationship with the cost of living and assumes that such costs will eventually be stabilised at about 30 per cent. above the pre-war level. The Report contains the recommendations of a study group of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning on site-planning, layout, and the formation of neighbourhood units.

Condensation of this report was included in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUB-COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: October 1942

Chairman: Sir Felix J. C. Pole

Members: Alderman A. E. Ager ; Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E. ; Sir George Burt, M.I.C.E. ; R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; Mrs. E. Gooch ; C. J. Newman, O.B.E. ; David W. Smith, F.C.I.S. ; B. S. Townroe ; John A. F. Watson, F.S.I.

Secretary: N. C. Rowland

Terms of Reference

To consider the part that private enterprise can best play in post-war housing, the conditions in which it can most effectively operate, and the methods of finance and organisation required.

The Committee recommends that private enterprise should take its share in the production of the 3 to 4 million houses required in the first ten to twelve post-war years and participate on a limited scale in the short-term building programme. Eligibility for exchequer subsidy should be extended to private enterprise when it is meeting the same needs as local authorities. Financial assistance by local authorities to housing associations is recommended. Condensation of the Committee's Report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

RURAL HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: September 1945

Chairman: Sir Arthur Hobhouse

Members: W. R. Allerton ; Mrs. C. Cook ; S. G. Dilnot ; Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P. ; Mrs. E. Gooch, J.P., C.C. ; Miss Jennie Lee, M.P. ; J. E. M. MacGregor, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; The Hon. Mrs. G. Methuen ; Hugh Molson, M.P. ; A. E. Monks, J.P. ; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E.

Secretary: Mrs. J. Hauff

Terms of Reference

(October 1945) To advise generally on the reconditioning of rural cottages, with special reference to the supply of labour available without diversion from new building, and to consider what improvements could be made in the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

(April 1946) To recommend what steps should be taken to encourage reconditioning by local authorities, and how to adapt any future reconditioning scheme to preserve cottages, groups of cottages and village streets of special architectural and historic merit.

The Rural Housing Sub-Committee issued its Fourth Report in September 1946, on *Reconditioning in Rural Areas*. The main aims of the Report are stated to be, first, to secure that any houses reconditioned in the future with the aid of public funds shall be brought up to a standard equivalent to that of a new house, and secondly to devise a long-term programme ensuring that all houses in rural areas which are suitable for reconditioning shall eventually be dealt with.

It is proposed that a New Act should make grants available to houses for occupation by any person living in a rural area with an income similar to that of a rural worker. The amount of grant should be two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work, or a maximum of £300, and provision should be made for loans to enable owners to carry out the work. Standards and conditions to which reconditioned dwellings should conform are laid down, and the use of architectural advice is recommended. Conditions include satisfactory maintenance and occupation by a person with an income comparable with that of a rural worker. Rents should be determined, and reviewed where necessary, by the administering authority. Repayment of grant will be required in cases of breach of conditions.

It is stated that any new Act should include in addition to the re-introduction of grants for reconditioning, a provision that, on an appointed day, a duty should be placed upon the owner or local authority to

recondition all property in need of this treatment. Houses suitable for reconditioning should be identified by means of the rural housing surveys.

The Ministry of Health should collaborate with the Ministry of Town and Country Planning as to the use of the lists of buildings of architectural and historic interest to be drawn under the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, and a special list of architects should be drawn up, whose advice to owners and housing authorities should be a condition of grant. The maximum grant should be increased to £450 in cases of special reconditioning.

S.O. Code No. 32-374*. -

SUB-COMMITTEE ON APPEARANCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING ESTATES

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: October 1946

Chairman: Lord Faringdon

Members: Colin Campbell, O.B.E. ; L. de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; The Rev. St. John Groser, M.C. ; The Rev. Charles Jenkinson ; Miss Emily Murray ; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. ; Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, J.P.

Joint Secretaries: Miss M. Empson ; Miss M. Molloy

Terms of Reference

To consider means of improving the appearance of local authority housing estates, particularly by enlisting the help of the tenants ; and to make proposals.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE CONVERSION OF EXISTING HOUSES

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: January 1945

Chairman: Lewis Silkin, M.P.

Members: Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P. ; Henry Brooke ; Sir George Burt, M.I.C.E. ; C. Douglas Calverley, M.I.O.B. ; R. Coppock, C.B.E. ; L. de Soissons, O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I. ; The Rev. St. John G. Groser, M.C. ; L. H. Keay, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. ; Alderman Charles W. Key, M.P. ; B. S. Townroe, J.P. ; John A. F. Watson, J.P., F.S.I. ; Councillor Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, J.P.

Secretary: I. I. Ungar

Terms of Reference

To advise on the possible scope for, and difficulties in the way of, the conversion and adaptation of existing houses on the assumption that requisitioning powers will shortly come to an end.

The Committee, in a Report presented in August 1945, states the general conclusion that it is essential to make use of every means of increasing the number of dwellings, not only by new building but also by converting suitable properties as a long-term policy, and by adapting others for a limited period. Details are given of the accommodation which should be provided, the standard of room sizes being those in the Housing Manual 1944. Full conversion should be undertaken as a rule, and adaptations should only be regarded as a temporary expedient. The accommodation provided should not be restricted to any class of tenant, and work of conversion should be given the same priority as all other types of housing in the supply of internal components and labour.

Planning authorities should be given powers to modify restrictive covenants, and compulsory acquisition of outstanding leases should be allowed. Suggestions are made for amending by-laws, and for giving financial assistance for conversions. Certain additional powers for local authorities are proposed for undertaking and facilitating conversion.

S.O. Code No. 32-568*.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF FITNESS FOR HABITATION

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: January 1945

Chairman: Alderman Sir Miles E. Mitchell, J.P.

Members: W. R. Allerton ; Sir George Burt, M.I.C.E. ; C. Douglas Calverley ; Colin Campbell, O.B.E. ; S. G. Dilnot ; Sir Arthur Hobhouse ; Miss Jennie Lee, M.P. ; Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P. ; Hugh Molson, M.P. ; A. E. Monks, J.P. ; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. ; Sir David Smith ; J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary: T. W. Williams

Terms of Reference

To consider whether further guidance as to standards of fitness for habitation can be given within the terms of the existing Housing Acts ; and if so what form the guidance should take.

In a Report presented in October 1946, the Committee states the need for further guidance on standards of fitness, and recommends the establishment of a recognised standard setting out what is required if an existing house is to be regarded as satisfactory. Details are given of the standard recommended, including such features as repair, lighting and ventilation, water and sanitation, washing facilities, drainage, heating, cooking and storage facilities and access. It is felt that the time has come when the Ministry of Health standard of 1919 might be prescribed by law as a minimum, with the necessary amendment of the Housing Act, 1936.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL HOUSING ESTATES

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: January 1945

Chairman: Lord Balfour of Burleigh

Members: Alderman A. E. Ager ; Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E. ; Colin Campbell, O.B.E. ; S. G. Dilnot ; The Earl of Dudley, M.C. ; Mrs. E. Gooch ; L. H. Keay, O.B.E., M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A. ; The Countess of Limerick, C.B.E. ; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. ; J. A. F. Watson, F.S.I. ; Councillor Mrs. Beatrice Wilson ; J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Joint Secretaries: N. C. Rowland ; Miss M. Empson

Terms of Reference

To consider whether any further advice ought to be given to local authorities regarding the management of municipal housing estates in the light of the special conditions likely to arise in the immediate post-war period, with particular reference to any special steps which ought to be taken in connection with the various types of temporary accommodation to be provided under the Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act.

In a Report issued in July 1945 the Sub-Committee stresses that need should be the paramount consideration in the selection of tenants. Where a points scheme has been adopted it should be used only as a sieve for

sorting applications into priority groups and not for determining the final order of eligibility for tenancies. Cases due for special consideration should be selected regardless of groups and undue weight should not be given to the date of application or to residential qualifications.

Local authorities should be reminded of their powers to promote the establishment of housing associations and to assist them financially. To meet the shortage of trained housing staff it is suggested that local authorities should grant facilities for the training of student housing managers under competent officers.

Condensation of this Report (S.O. Code No. 32-338-2) appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE DESIGN OF DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT

(Ministry of Health : Central Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: January 1946

Chairman: The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E. (Chairman, W.V.S.)

Member: Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P. (Chairman, Abbey National Building Society); Mrs. E. Gooch, J.P., C.C. (Norfolk County Council); J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Medical Officer of Health, Cardiff); Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E., P.R.I.B.A. (City Architect and Director of Housing, Liverpool); Miss Jennie Lee, M.P.; Miss Emily Murray (Housing Manager, Westminster Housing Trust); Councillor Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, J.P.

Co-opted Members: Miss H. Burke (Expert on Kitchen Management); Mrs. Darcy Braddell (Women's Housing Advisory Council); Miss L. Gentle (National Union of Domestic Workers); Mrs. V. M. Jew (National Federation of Women's Institutes); Mrs. G. Lloyd (Women's Co-operative Guild)

Joint Secretaries: J. E. Beddoe; Mrs. G. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.

Terms of Reference

To advise on matters relating to domestic equipment, fittings and components for houses from the standpoint of domestic convenience.

HOUSE BUILDING COSTS COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Health)

Appointed: June 1947

Chairman: J. G. Girdwood, C.B.E. (Controller of Canteens, Ministry of Supply, during the war; director of Wm. Beardmore and Co., Ltd.)

Members: D. N. Chester (Nuffield College, Oxford); D. H. Daines (Secretary to London Labour Party); C. H. James, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; W. K. M. Slimmings (Chartered Accountant)

Secretary: E. J. S. Clarke (Ministry of Health)

Terms of Reference

To consider and keep under review the costs of housebuilding and to make recommendations.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(Ministry of Health)

Appointed: Under the Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act, 1945, October 1945

Chairman: Sir Malcom Trustram Eve, Bart., M.C., T.D., K.C.

Deputy Chairman: Sir Evelyn John Maude, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Members: Sir George Hammond Etherton, O.B.E. (resigned January 1947); William Holmes, C.B.E.; Sir James Frederick Rees; Fred Webster

Secretary: Harold F. Williams

In its First Annual Report, for the year 1946, the Commission states that its task is to make, so far as is practicable, all local government authorities, both individually and collectively, effective and convenient units. Preparatory work has included the settlement of priorities, the drawing up of procedure for the earlier stages, and the beginning of the collection of available information. In January 1946 a First Series of Practice Notes was issued to all local authorities, and the first investigation (the City of Plymouth) was started in May. In April, counties and county boroughs were asked to inform the Commission of any contemplated boundary proposals, and by the end of the year investigation had begun in all areas placed in the class of greater urgency.

The Report includes a detailed account of the progress of the review of boundaries, and examines the three classes of proposals which have been made, namely : limited extensions of county boroughs, large extensions of county boroughs, and the creation of new county areas. It is thought that changes involving alteration of balance between county and county borough government, and the relation of county boroughs to their adjoining counties, require investigation over a wide field. The Commission also feels the need to receive decisions or advice from planning authorities in certain cases where location of population, industry, arterial roads and other planning issues are involved. It has also been held up by lack of knowledge of future policy regarding Exchequer grants, but it will make as many final decisions as possible, and may in some cases give limited extensions while awaiting the adoption of a general policy. For the time being no decisions either conferring or withdrawing county borough status will be made. Certain proposals are made in relation to such matters as partial review of an area, non-county boroughs, parish councils and parochial committees, county district councils, and compensation for increase of burden.

BRITISH MISSION TO U.S.A. AND CANADA TO STUDY FARM BUILDINGS

(Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Department of Agriculture for Scotland)

Appointed: 1945

Members: The Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth (Member of the Hampshire War Agricultural Executive Committee); F. Ward; J. Mackie; A. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A. (Architect to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries); P. J. Moss (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries)

Terms of Reference

To consider recent developments in the design, layout and construction of farm buildings.

In the Report presented to the Ministers in December 1945 the Mission recommends the trial in this country of certain practices, such as the mechanical cleansing of cowhouses, cold air methods of drying grain, and the use of sawdust for domestic and horticultural heating. The Committee was impressed by the ease with which farm buildings constructed of wood can be altered and adapted, and suggests that many designs, layouts and practices developed to suit local climates and systems of farming would be worth a trial in this country.

The Mission recommends the erection in Britain of experimental two-

level milking parlours, where the worker, milking by mechanical means, is on a floor 2½ feet below the level of the cow-stall, with the cow's udder at a convenient height for washing, massaging and fixing the teat-cups of the milking machine.

It was found that Universities and State Colleges paid considerable attention to the simplification of farmstead operations and that this work was closely linked up with farm machinery research. There was also close co-operation between farmers and the professors of all agricultural departments in colleges and universities and with officers of the State Extension Service. The Mission recommends that any research and advisory work on farm buildings carried out in this country should be closely linked with similar work on farm machinery, and that agricultural colleges and universities should be encouraged to undertake constructive work on farm buildings.

(Agriculture Overseas Report No. 2) H.M.S.O.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SITES AND BUILDINGS PROCEDURE

(Ministry of Education)

Appointed: May 1946

Chairman: W. Cleary, C.B.

Members: Dr. W. P. Alexander ; F. Barraclough ; A. B. Day ; T. C. Hayward, C.B.E. ; C. G. Stillman, F.R.I.B.A. ; E. W. Woodhead

Secretary: L. R. Fletcher (and other officers of the Ministry of Education)

Terms of Reference

To consider the possibility of simplifying and expediting the procedure for the examination of proposals to acquire sites and erect buildings for educational purposes.

In a Report presented in October 1946, the Committee recommends further expert examination of the principles of school construction advocated by the 1943 Committee on Standard Construction for Schools. It is felt that the staff of the Ministry's Territorial Divisions and Buildings and Priority Branch should be strengthened and the architectural staff increased. Local Education Authorities' technical personnel should also be increased and more private architects employed. Recommendations are made for speeding up procedure, for consultation with planning authorities concerning the acquisition of land, for reserving sites, and for purchasing negotiations. The Ministry should circulate information about the availability of labour and materials and the procedure for obtaining loan sanctions should be kept under close review.

S.O. Code No. 27-270.

UNITED KINGDOM COMMITTEE FOR UNESCO

(Ministry of Education)

Appointed: April 1947

Chairman: The Right Hon. George Tomlinson, M.P. (Minister of Education)

Members: General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E. (Chairman, British Council) ; Dr. W. P. Alexander (Secretary, Association of Education Committees) ; Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S. (University of Manchester) ; R. S. Brownell (Secretary, Ministry of Education, Northern Ireland) ; The Right Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P. ; R. Gould (General Secretary, National Union of Teachers) ; D. R. Hardman, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education) ; Dr. W. A. F. Hepburn,

O.B.E., M.C., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (Scotland); Sir John P. R. Maud, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Secretary, Ministry of Education); Dr. H. W. Meikle, C.B.E., D.Litt. (Scotland); Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E. (Vice-Chancellor, Bristol University); Dr. Margaret Read, Ph.D. (Head of the Colonial Department, Institute of Education, University of London); Sir Ernest Pooley, K.C.V.O. (Chairman, Arts Council of Great Britain); J. B. Priestley, LL.D., D.Litt.; Sir Robert Robinson, F.R.S. (President, Royal Society); B. B. Thomas (Secretary of Welsh Department, Ministry of Education); W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G. (Colonial Office)
Secretary: F. R. Cowell (Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education)

Terms of Reference

To consult with the Minister, in the widest possible terms, on all matters affecting UNESCO.

In addition to this committee, nine National Co-operating Bodies have been established to cover the various specialised fields of UNESCO's activities. Six of these are committees covering Education, Arts, Mass Communications, Libraries, Museums and Social Sciences. The remaining three are organisations which have undertaken the functions of Co-operating Bodies. They are: The Royal Society, for Natural Sciences; the British Academy, for Letters and Philosophy; and the R.I.B.A., for Architecture and Planning.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE GAS INDUSTRY (HEYWORTH)

(Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Appointed: June 1944

Chairman: Geoffrey Heyworth

Members: Stuart Cooper, M.C., F.C.A.; Sir Jonathan R. Davidson, C.M.G., M.Sc., M.I.C.E.; Gavin Martin; Professor D. M. Newitt, M.C., F.R.S.

Secretary: A. F. James

Terms of Reference

To review the structure and organisation of the gas industry; to advise what changes have now become necessary in order to develop and cheapen gas supplies to all types of consumers; and to make recommendations.

The Report, presented in December 1945, outlines the basic changes in the structure of the industry which the Committee considers are necessary to produce effective results quickly. Compulsory purchase of all existing undertakings is recommended, independent machinery being set up to determine fair compensation. The country should be divided into ten regions, in each of which a regional Board would take over all undertakings. Capital would be wholly in fixed-interest form, guaranteed by the Government for a commission of one quarter per cent., to be paid by the Boards, while all new capital issues should be approved by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Proposed terms of reference for the Boards are:

(a) *To promote the maximum development of gas in their regions in accordance with the best commercial practice. Policy to be directed to serving equitably all areas and interests within the Regions—usual cost and commercial considerations to govern price differentials;* (b) *to fix prices to recover under all normal conditions all expenses, the full interest on capital outstanding and a commission of one quarter per cent. per annum to Government;* (c) *not to attempt to accumulate reserves (other than depreciation reserves);* (d) *to recognise that it is the agreed intention of the Boards and Government that the guarantee should be called upon on occasion.*

The Boards would publish annually accounts, statistics and reports on operations. Capital asset accounts would be set up by valuation on a

common basis, and provision for depreciation and obsolescence would be charged on the basis of a schedule of rates laid down by the Minister of Fuel and Power.

The Committee also recommends the setting up of a Central Research Establishment, to be maintained by a levy on gas sales, and proposes that the scope of technological research should be interpreted in the broadest sense.

The Boards should be responsible for implementing the recommendations relating to gas quality, gas testing and meter testing.

Finally, it is suggested that the plan should be reviewed at the end of ten years.

Condensation of the Report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction 1946* (Cmd. Paper No. 6699).

FUEL AND POWER ADVISORY COUNCIL*

(Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Chairman: Sir Ernest Simon, LL.D., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Members: Geoffrey Crowther ; Sir John Greenly, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.I., F.Inst.F. ; Dr. E. S. Grumell, C.B.E., M.I.Min.E. ; Sir Harold Hartley, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S. ; Professor C. N. Hinshelwood, F.R.S. ; Professor John Jewkes, C.B.E. ; Professor James Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. ; Viscount Ridley, C.B.E. ; Sir Robert Robinson, P.R.S., F.R.I.C. ; Geoffrey Summers, C.B.E.

Assessors: P. Chantler (Economic Section, Cabinet Office) ; Dr. A. Parker, F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E. (Director of Fuel Research, D.S.I.R.) ; R. N. Quirk (Ministry of Fuel and Power) ; Sir Reginald Stradling, C.B., M.C., F.R.S. (Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Works)

Secretary: R. E. L. Cleaver

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise upon questions referred to it from time to time by the Minister concerning the development and utilisation of the fuel and power resources of the country in the national interest.

A Report was presented to Parliament in March 1946, on the first reference : " To consider and advise on the use of fuels and the provision of heat services in domestic and similar premises, in the interests of the occupants and of the nation, with special regard to the efficient use of fuel resources and to the prevention of atmospheric pollution." The objectives of *Domestic Fuel Policy*, the title of the Report, are stated to be : To ensure good standards of heating in the house, low costs and more convenience for the householder, national fuel economy, and smoke abatement.

With reference to the single small dwelling, the Council recommends that the Government should encourage the production of improved heating appliances for all fuels and for all domestic purposes. Minimum standards should be established for all leading types of appliances, and the manufacture and sale of new appliances below these standards should be prohibited. The Government is recommended to ensure that the codes of practice on heating and ventilation installations should be adopted in all new houses, to ensure the proper and rapid type-testing of appliances, to secure the mass production of standardised domestic fuel appliances, to secure the installation in all new houses of approved

* The Fuel and Power Advisory Council was dissolved in February 1947.

appliances for winter space and water heating to burn smokeless solid fuels or bituminous coal with a minimum of smoke, to make the use of approved solid fuel appliances a condition of subsidy, and to grant subsidies to encourage replacement of old-fashioned coal grates in existing houses.

It is thought that central heating plants should be accepted as the main means of heating blocks of flats or single large houses.

Recommendations are made for the division of the load between different fuels, the main winter space and water heating load being taken by solid fuel, and intermittent space and water heating for short periods being taken by gas and electricity. To meet these needs the Council recommends that the Government should : Encourage increased production of smokeless solid fuels, with improved quality and grading ; encourage the formation of an effective sales and maintenance organisation and give serious attention to reduction in costs. Free competition should continue between gas and electricity for domestic heating, with close examination of the position by the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Houses, the Report states, should be so built and equipped as to incorporate the Committee's recommendations on domestic fuel policy.

Expansion of research and development is considered to be urgently necessary, and recommendations are also made for the education of housewives and the establishment of information centres.

Legislation to enable the establishment of smokeless zones is proposed. With regard to a long-term programme, the target should be to secure that the 50 million tons of bituminous coal now burnt with a working capacity of 20 per cent. be replaced in 20 years by smokeless solid fuel, gas or electricity, with an average coal economy efficiency of not less than 40 per cent.

Cmd.6762.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC HEATING

(Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Appointed: February 1946

Chairman: Sir Guy Nott-Bower

Members: Dr. Macfarlane ; L. G. Vedy (Ministry of Fuel and Power) ; E. Muir, Sir Reginald Stradling (Ministry of Works) ; G. Harrison, H. J. Ryan (Ministry of Health) ; K. C. Sinclair (Ministry of Health, Housing Production Executive) ; H. M. Abraham, G. Stephenson (Ministry of Town and Country Planning) ; E. Aflat, H. Bowley, J. S. Shaw (Ministry of Supply) ; E. A. Hogan (Department of Health for Scotland)

Secretary: Mrs. F. E. Lea (Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Terms of Reference

To consider the recommendations made by the Fuel and Power Advisory Council in their report on *Domestic Fuel Policy* as far as these recommendations relate to housing ; and to arrange for the implementation of those recommendations which it is considered practicable to implement ; to consider other proposals for the provision of heat in houses, and district heating schemes.

MINING SUBSIDENCE COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Appointed: December 1946**Chairman:** T. F. Turner, K.C. (Recorder of Rochester, formerly Regional Controller, Ministry of Fuel and Power, North Midland Region)**Members:** G. Daggan, M.P.; Harold Davies, M.P.; Sir William W. Gibson, B.A., LL.M., D.C.L. (Past President, Law Society); Cyril P. Harvey, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law; Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, Bt., M.P., Barrister-at-Law; J. M. Mitchell, J.P. (County Clerk of Fifeshire); M. F. M. Wright, M.I.M.E. (Director and General Manager of Collieries for Butterley Co., Ltd., Past-President, Midland Counties Branch, Institution of Mining Engineers)**Secretary:** P. A. Featherstone-Witty (Ministry of Fuel and Power)**Terms of Reference**

To examine the law of support and the problem of damage caused by mining subsidence in the light of the nationalisation of coal and the coalmining industry, and to make recommendations.

SOUTH WALES COALFIELD REGIONAL SURVEY REPORT

(Ministry of Fuel and Power)

Appointed: September 1944**Chairman:** William Jones, C.B.E.**Members:** G. D. Budge; R. W. Burgess; Alf. Davies; W. C. Davies; D. M. Evans-Bevan; Dr. W. D. Evans; J. W. Grant; Edmund L. Hann; Arthur L. Horner; Morris Hughes; W. J. Saddler; G. H. Simpson, M.B.E.; H. J. Smith; Evan Williams; Iestyn R. Williams, J.P., F.C.I.S.; L. D. Williams; W. Williams; W. D. Woolley, J.P.**Assessors:** Donald Hicks, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.; Dr. R. W. Pocock**Secretaries:** A. N. Dodson; D. Douglas, B.Sc.**Terms of Reference**

To consider the present position and future prospects of the coalfield and to report (a) what measures (apart from questions of ownership, form of control or financial structure of the industry), should be taken to enable the fullest use to be made of existing and potential resources in the coalfield; and (b) in this connection, what provision of housing and other services will be required for the welfare of the mining community.

In a Report presented in July 1945, it is stated that the Committee has considered primarily the immediate problems of production, and the general productivity of the coalfield. It is felt that the future prospects of the industry in this area and the prosperity of South Wales largely depend on an increase in the present production and securing the future productivity of the coalfield in the minimum possible time.

The first part of the report is concerned with the general examination of geographical and geological features, and the chemical properties of the coals and their uses. The second part deals with the present position of the industry in the coalfield with regard to production, productivity, and employment, while the third part discusses the resources and future prospects of the coalfield, including detailed estimates of resources and future outputs in each district and of the various classes of coal. The fourth part contains detailed recommendations as to measures which should be taken to enable the fullest use to be made of the existing and potential resources in the coalfield, including such matters as exploration and assessment of areas not leased at present, drainage, surface subsidence and disposal of colliery refuse, royalties, overlapping takes, amalgamations and reorganisations, and coke oven and gas industries. The final

part, dealing with housing and other services, recommends that the necessary provision of houses for mine workers should be one of the most urgent of the Government's housing plans and that a detailed and extensive survey should be carried out immediately to determine the extent of the needs of the mining communities. It is thought undesirable to provide housing estates exclusively for any one section of the people, and that on new housing estates consideration should be given to the desirability of making provision in the form of garden villages, with all possible amenities, at such distances from new and existing collieries as will ensure that there is no adverse effect on living conditions. Recommendations are also made regarding welfare and transport. Finally, the Committee urges that the recommendations made should be operated forthwith.

S.O. Code No. 41-89*.

BRITISH MISSION TO U.S.A. AND CANADA TO STUDY DOMESTIC HEATING

(Ministry of Fuel and Power and D.S.I.R.)

Appointed: 1944

Members: J. C. Pritchard, Ministry of Fuel and Power ; C. C. Handisyde, Building Research Station, D.S.I.R. ; R. H. Rowse, Fuel Research Station, D.S.I.R.

Terms of Reference

To study heating, cooking and hot water installations in small houses with a view to making recommendations on these matters which might be likely to benefit British housing.

The Mission arrived in America in early December 1944, and stayed eleven weeks in U.S.A. and one week in Canada. Attention was confined mainly to individual house heating, or, at most, to the heating of small groups of houses. A Report, *Domestic Heating in America*, was published in 1946.

The Report begins with a general picture of the climate, fuel supply, methods of heating, appliances and research work, and it is stated that there is much to be learnt by a study of American methods, but although in some ways American installations are in advance of British ones it is felt that British practice is in advance of American in certain respects. It is suggested that the idea of providing a certain amount of "background" heating plus topping-up the room as required by high temperature radiant heat should be adopted as an interim expedient only, in view of the American achievement of full house heating with comparatively low fuel consumption. American standards of ventilation should also be investigated. Suggestions are made regarding house design in relation to heating, types of warm air heating apparatus, hot water radiators, low temperature radiant heating, other types of heating installations and appliances, district heating, thermostatic control, mechanical stokers, smoke abatement, hot water, solar water heating, use of external meters, control of appliances and testing and standards, research work, heat insulation, vapour barriers, chimneys, and manufacture of briquette fuel. The Mission recommends the provision of statistical services more comparable with what is available in United States and Canada.

The general conclusion is that standards of heating and hot water supply in America are considerably higher than in Britain, and it is proposed that advantage should be taken of the post-war building programme for incorporating trial installations in houses built for occupation, thus considerably reducing the overall cost of such trial installations.

S.O. Code No. 41-97*.

CLYDE ESTUARY COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: August 1944

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Cooper

Members: Sir Robert Letch ; Robert Taylor

Secretary: M. R. McLarty, Advocate

Terms of Reference

To inquire into the present arrangements for the provision and administration of navigational facilities and of docks and harbours of the River and Firth of Clyde and the lochs leading from them, and to report what modifications, if any, in those arrangements are desirable for the promotion of the trade of the estuary and the public interest.

In a Report presented in July 1945, the Committee concludes that the river and estuary as far down as the Cumbræes should be brought under the full control of a single unified authority, which should also enjoy certain limited powers in the lower estuary. This new authority will be charged with the duty of maintaining, improving and developing the river and estuary and their navigational potentialities in the general interests of the West of Scotland and of the country as a whole, collaborating so far as practicable with the central and local authorities and inland transport undertakers in all schemes for the improvement, expansion and redevelopment of the industrial hinterland served by the Clyde. In estimating future requirements, it is stated that in general the need is not to increase the number of ports in Britain, but to improve and modernise obsolete or obsolescent facilities, and even to rearrange and re-site certain facilities for the better service of new or expanded industrial areas. Recommended improvements on the Clyde include the provision of additional dry dock facilities to accommodate the largest vessels built at Clyde yards, suitably dispersed and equipped fitting-out and repair berths, floating cranes, improved facilities for the handling of ore imports, additional and more convenient storage at the port of Glasgow, and consideration of the establishment of a naval base. Special emphasis is laid on the inconvenience and inadequacy of road communications, especially for cross river traffic. The Committee stresses the general importance of improving existing facilities rather than undertaking expensive new schemes of port construction.

S.O. Code No. 55-205.

COMMITTEE ON DESIGN AND LAYOUT OF ROADS IN BUILT-UP AREAS

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: April 1943

Chairman: Sir Frederick C. Cook, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., M.I.C.E., F.S.I.

Members: Major H. E. Aldington, M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T.; S. L. G. Beaufoy, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; Col. W. S. Cameron, T.D., M.I.C.E., P.P.T.P.I.; W. R.

Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., Assoc.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., P.P.T.P.I.; **Major C. V. Godfrey**, O.B.E., M.A.; **R. A. Kidd**, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.; **W. A. Macartney**, M.I.C.E., P.P.Inst.M. & Cy.E.; **A. J. McIntosh**, O.B.E.; **H. J. B. Manzoni**, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.; **R. H. Matthew**, A.R.I.B.A.; **T. G. Newcomen**, M.I.C.E.;
Secretary: **Thos. S. Sinclair**, Assoc.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Terms of Reference

To consider the design and layout most appropriate to various types of roads in built-up areas, with due regard to safety, the free flow of road traffic, economy and the requirements of town planning, and to make recommendations.

A Report, presented in January 1945, considers the general pattern of the road system in urban areas in relation to location, alignment, width and arrangement so as best to meet social and industrial requirements and to ensure the movement of all classes of road users with the maximum degree of freedom compatible with safety. The Committee notes the importance of the close liaison between the Minister of War Transport and the Planning Ministers, and recommends prior consultation with those responsible for the smooth working of traffic, notably the police, railway companies, public service vehicle operators and trading and other organisations. Detailed recommendations are made in relation to road safety, general traffic considerations, traffic components, the road pattern, the road in relation to development, road design and layout, parking, amenity and legislation. It is thought that supplementary legislation is needed to deal with dual carriageway roads, guard rails and barriers, parking space, advertisements, stopping-up streets, single-purpose roads, standard widths and waiting space for public service vehicles.

S.O. Code No. 55-203*.

COMMITTEE ON ROAD SAFETY

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: December 1943

Chairman: G. R. Strauss, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport)

Members: H. R. Lintern, E. B. Hugh-Jones, M.C., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., F. G. Humphrey, O.B.E. (Ministry of Transport); Fleetwood C. Pritchard, M.C.; J. H. Burrell (Home Office); D. H. Leadbetter (Ministry of Education); H. G. Whiles (Scottish Home Department); L. G. Starke (Government Actuary's Department); Sir Alker Tripp, C.B.E. (Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police); Sir Archibald Hordern, C.B.E., A.F.C. (Chief Constable, Lancashire, English County Police); James McConnach (Chief Constable, Aberdeen City, Scottish Police); J. R. Howard Roberts, C.B.E., Nevill Whall, Lt.-Col. J. A. A. Pickard, D.S.O., S. R. Geary, O.B.E., Dr. J. Ewart-Smith, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Representatives of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents)

Secretary: S. G. Griffin

Terms of Reference

To consider and frame such plans as are possible for reducing accidents on the roads and for securing improvements in the conduct of road users in the interests of safety; and to review the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Prevention of Road Accidents, and to advise on those which should be adopted as measures of post-war policy for the reduction of accidents.

An Interim Report, issued in December 1944, deals with road safety in connection with the users of the roads, the roads themselves, and the vehicles on the roads. The Committee favours a progressive segregation of classes of traffic, and looks forward to the establishment of an important cure for road accidents in a modernised system of road

development and road layout, both in town and country, as part of the new measures for town and country planning.

Condensation of the Report appeared in the 1946 edition of this reference book.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FERRY SERVICES LINKING TRUNK AND CLASSIFIED ROADS

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: May 1946

Chairman: Neil Beaton (President, Wholesale Co-operative Society)

Members: K. C. Barnaby, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., A.C.E.I. (Naval Architect, John I. Thornycroft & Co.); Sir William Halcrow, M.I.C.E. (Consulting Engineer); Sir Hugh MacKenzie (Chairman, Highland Transport Co. Ltd.); Sir Douglas Ritchie, M.C. (Vice-Chairman, Port of London Authority)

Secretary: W. T. Shaddock, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Terms of Reference

To investigate ferry services linking trunk and classified roads in Great Britain ; to make recommendations for the improvement of the equipment or operation of such services with a view to their greater efficiency and adequacy, and with the same object, to report as to any amendment of the law governing the provision of such services that appears to be desirable.

PETROL STATIONS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: February 1947

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Waleran

Members: C. T. Brunner, M.A., M.Inst.T., F.Inst.Pet. (Acting Secretary, Petroleum Board); F. Cousins (National Organiser, Commercial Road Transport Group, Transport and General Workers' Union); H. T. Dutfield, M.Inst.T. (Chairman, National Road Transport Federation); H. G. Gunn, O.B.E. (Ministry of Fuel and Power); J. F. Hedley (Standing Joint Committee of the A.A., R.A.C., Royal Scottish Automobile Club); T. A. Jeffryes, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (Deputy Chief Planning Officer, Department of Health for Scotland); Lt.-Col. D. C. McLagan, D.S.O., M.B.E., T.D., M.Inst.T. (late Secretary, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders); G. T. Pound, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I. (Ministry of Town and Country Planning); F. G. Smith, M.I.Mech.E. (President, Motor Agents' Association); A. E. N. Taylor, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Assistant Chief Engineer, Ministry of Transport); H. R. Watling, O.B.E., J.P. (Director, British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union); Dr. H. E. Watts, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, Home Office)

Secretary: J. Lesford (Ministry of Transport)

Terms of Reference

To consider and report upon : The technical considerations which should govern the number, capacity, and distribution of petrol stations in urban and rural areas ; the minimum standard of service which stations should be required to provide, e.g., the provision of power inflation, the holding of stocks of lamps, fuses, etc., and the times of opening ; whether stations should be divided into classes corresponding with defined standards of service, and, if so, the approximate proportions in urban and rural areas.

RAILWAY (LONDON PLAN) COMMITTEE 1944

(Ministry of Transport)

Appointed: February 1944

Chairman: Professor Sir Charles Inglis, O.B.E., LL.D., M.A., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E.

Members: Geoffrey Crowther ; F. A. Harper, M.A., M.I.E.E., M.I.C.E. ; Sir Eustace Missenden, O.B.E., M.Inst.T. ; Lt.-Col. Sir Alan Mount, C.B., C.B.E., M.I.C.E.,

M.Inst.T. ; G. L. Pepler, C.B., F.S.I., P.P.T.P.I. ; Sir Theodore Thomas, C.B.E., M.Inst.T. ; J. C. L. Train, M.C., M.I.C.E.

Joint Secretaries: Miss H. Champ ; J. L. Stewart Moore

Terms of Reference

To investigate and report upon the technical and operational aspects of those suggestions made in the County of London Plan of 1943 which relate to the main line and suburban railway system of London, both surface and underground, bearing in mind that these suggestions are intended to contribute towards and form part of a comprehensive scheme for the re-development of the area in question.

An interim Report made in January 1945 was followed by a main Report in January 1946, dealing mainly with the problems arising in connection with passenger traffic.

In general the Committee recommends electrification of railways for passenger and goods operation, separation of the underground system from the main line tracks in respect of inter-running, deep level stations for suburban traffic carried in standard size rolling stock, and projection of suburban traffic across London in tunnel ; loop working is thought to be impracticable, while sub-surface terminals for long-distance main line traffic are thought to be possible where conditions are favourable. The Committee concludes that the volume of travel will continue to increase. Proposals are made for putting into tunnel all suburban services on the Eastern Section of the Southern Railway now terminating at Charing Cross and Cannon Street stations and suburban services on the Central Section terminating at London Bridge. A new terminus for main line trains now terminating at Charing Cross, Cannon Street, London Bridge and Holborn Viaduct should be provided and tunnels projected across London to secure through running with the suburban services of the other main line companies. These tunnels should take standard-size stock, be designed for high speed operation and provided with their own tracks on the surface sections beyond the limits of the new tunnel system. Facilities for handling parcels, newspapers, merchandise and luggage in the new tunnels would be provided only at the stations to be located beneath the present main line terminals. Detailed proposals are made on the County of London Plan, for facilitating the re-planning of the South Bank, and to meet immediate traffic requirements.

Further investigations are being made regarding the recommendations dealing with certain main line terminals, particularly in respect of the provision of inner and outer goods rings.

S.O. Code No. 55-211*.

COMMITTEE ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS

(Board of Trade)

Appointed: June 1947

Chairman: Professor Sir Henry Clay, M.A. (Warden of Nuffield College)

Members: Professor Sir Alexander Gray, C.B.E., M.A. (Edinburgh University) ; Professor J. Jewkes, C.B.E. (Manchester University) ; Professor R. G. D. Allen, O.B.E. (London School of Economics) ; E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge) ; and Representatives from the Board of Trade, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, the Scottish Office and the Economic Section of the Cabinet Office

Terms of Reference

To examine the scope and needs of research, both long and short term, into industrial

location, with a view to determining the types of industries which fit most naturally into the economies of the development areas.

The principal function of the Committee will be to consider what parts of the field would most repay immediate attention and how they could most effectively be tackled as between the Government on the one side and the universities on the other.

COMMITTEE ON THE REGENT'S PARK TERRACES

(The Cabinet)

Appointed: January 1946

Chairman: The Right Hon. Lord Gorell, C.B.E., M.C.

Members: Mrs. I. M. Bolton ; Sir Edward Forber, K.C.B., K.B.E. ; J. H. Forshaw, M.C., F.R.I.B.A. ; Sir Eric Maclagan, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.S.A. ; Sir Drummond Shiels, M.C. ; John A. F. Watson, J.P., F.S.I.

Secretary: A. N. Coleridge

Terms of Reference

To consider the future of the Terraces adjoining Regent's Park from all aspects, architectural, town-planning and financial, and to make recommendations as to their future adaptation or replacement to meet modern requirements.

A Report submitted in January 1947 recommends preservation of the Nash Terraces, which are of national interest and importance, as far as that is practicable and without strict regard to the economics of "prudent" estate management. The method of preservation, namely reconditioning in their present form or conversion, must be decided by those responsible for the management of the Crown Estate when the term of the Ministry of Works comes to an end, but it is emphasised that any rebuilding must be in accordance with a master-plan. It is agreed that use should be residential, and that occupation should not be the privilege of any particular income-group. Hotels should not be permitted, but some of the large houses in Cumberland Terrace might be used by learned institutions or clubs, and the proposals for use as hostels for London University and a Music Centre are favoured. Detailed recommendations deal with termination of the use of the 212 houses as Government offices under the Ministry of Works, adherence to the present building line, prevention of further building within the Park and consultation with a landscape architect regarding any contemplated changes, clearance of the area enclosed by Park Square and Park Crescent, preservation of Park Crescent with the present façade, preservation of the present general height of buildings, the colour of new buildings which should be white to dark cream, removal of unsightly additions on tops of buildings and at the rear of the Terraces, and improvement of access to the Park on the eastern side. The Committee recommends that in any future lettings responsibility for the repair and maintenance of at least the main structures should be undertaken by the Commissioners and that the organisation for the management of the estate should be strengthened accordingly.

In a statement accompanying the Report, the Government declares its sympathy with the main conclusions regarding the Nash Terraces and most of the detailed recommendations, and will give consideration to the proposals for new building, but it is noted that the necessary diversion of labour and materials cannot be considered for some years and that use as Government offices will terminate as soon as the supply of normal office premises permits.

Cmd. 7094.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS TREASURY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(The Treasury)

Appointed : September 1945

Chairman : Sir Nigel L. Campbell

Members : A. B. Barrie ; Arthur Deakin, C.B.E., J.P. ; Major Jackson Millar, C.B.E., J.P. ; J. A. Roney, O.B.E. ; G. Wansbrough ; P. O. Williams

Secretary : J. Hyman

Terms of Reference

To examine applications and to make recommendations for financial assistance by way of grants and/or loans to be given by the Treasury under Section 4 of the Distribution of Industry Act 1945, to industrial undertakings established or to be established in a Development Area to enable such undertakings to raise necessary capital.

Note :—Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Development Areas Treasury Advisory Committee, H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

WELSH RECONSTRUCTION ADVISORY COUNCIL

(Appointed by Sir William Jowitt, formerly Minister without Portfolio*)

Chairman : Sir Frederick Rees

Members : D. M. Evans Bevan, J.P. ; Mrs. J. Clement Davies ; James Griffiths, M.P. ; F. W. R. Harrison, B.Sc. ; J. Lloyd Humphreys ; Dr. T. J. Jenkin ; William Jones, C.B.E. ; David Lewis ; Herbert Henry Merrett ; Professor D. Hughes Parry, M.A., LL.M. ; Dr. Laura G. Rees ; Sir Robert J. Webber, D.L., J.P. ; Evan Williams, J.P. ; Professor W. Moses Williams, M.A. ; Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary : William Thomas

Terms of Reference

To survey, in conformity with the general examination of reconstruction problems now being conducted by the Government, those problems of reconstruction which are of special application to Wales and Monmouthshire, and to advise on them.

The Council's first interim Report (1944) outlines plans for the economic and social rehabilitation and development of the region. It is considered that a plan of national development must include the full utilisation of scenery as an asset which has given rise to a large and profitable tourist industry. This will necessitate improved communications including a trunk road crossing the River Severn, and improved and extended inter-regional roads. Problems of accommodation could be met by rapid adaptation of existing hostels and other buildings, and later by the creation of new coastal holiday resorts and inland centres. The Snowdonia and Pembrokeshire coasts are proposed as national parks, with later additions of the Plynlymon and Cader Idris districts and the head of the Neath valley.

Active steps should be taken to attract industry to Wales, supplemented by facilities such as modern factory buildings and cleared sites, cheap electric power, improved communications, and adequate modern housing. A suggestion is put forward for the establishment of a special Welsh Electrical Development Board for the purposes of development and research, reorganisation of supply undertakings, and centralised services.

Further recommendations include : The provision of a piped water supply and adequate supplies of electricity to villages and farms ; the improvement of rural roads ; the adoption of a long-term policy of afforestation, with immediate attention to extending the area of planting ; and the appointment of a Welsh member of the Forestry Commission.

* This post has now been abolished

The Council hopes to submit a National Plan of Capital Development which will include such items as the Severn Road Bridge ; the Welsh arterial road ; railway electrification ; housing ; new public buildings ; planned tourist resorts ; port and dry docks ; coalfield drainage ; flood-prevention works ; regional grid services ; and national parks and pleasure grounds.

Condensation of this report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS COMMITTEE (Electricity Commission)

Appointed: July 1946

Chairman: Sir John C. Dalton (London Electricity Supply Association)

Members: J. S. Pickles, R. A. S. Thwaites (Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association) ; L. Howles, Lt.-Col. E. H. E. Woodward (Incorporated Association of Electric Power Companies) ; H. Bentham, W. Fennell* (Provincial Electric Supply Association) ; Leslie Gordon* (Conference of Joint Electricity Authorities and Joint Boards) ; F. Newey (British Electrical Development Association) ; Miss Caroline Haslett (Electrical Association for Women)

Secretary: H. S. Lanphier

Terms of Reference

To review in the light of present circumstances the various methods of charge and tariffs offered by authorised electricity undertakings and to make recommendations as to forms of tariffs or methods of charge which would be best adapted to promote uniformity and development.

NATIONAL (FORESTRY COMMISSION) COMMITTEES (Established by Order in pursuance of the Forestry Act 1945)

England (Camp House, Promenade, Bristol, 8)

Chairman: The Earl of Radnor

Members: Col. The Right Hon. Lord Courthorpe, M.C., T.D. ; Major Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., J.P. ; W. L. Taylor, C.B.E. ; Lord Quibell ; Major Charles Mitchell, D.S.O., O.B.E. ; Lord Lucas of Chilworth.

Scotland (25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3)

Chairman: The Right Hon. Thomas Johnston

Members: Major Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D. ; Lt.-Col. William Stirling of Keir ; J. M. Bannerman ; The Duke of Buccleuch, P.C., G.C.V.O. ; John A. Cameron ; J. Veitch

Wales (Victoria House, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth)

Chairman: Major Lloyd O. Owen, J.P.

Members: Major Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., J.P. ; W. L. Taylor, C.B.E. ; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch ; C. Bryner Jones, C.B., C.B.E. ; Alderman W. H. Vaughan

A Report on *Post-War Forest Policy*† was published by the Forestry Commission in June 1943 and reprinted in November 1945.

Cmd. Papers Nos. 6447 and (Supplementary) 6500.

NEW FOREST ADVISORY PLANNING COMMITTEE (Forestry Commission)

Appointed: August 1942

Chairman: Lt.-Col. Sir George Meyrick, Bart.

Members: W. T. Alway ; H. Aris ; L. L. Batten ; A. E. Brabrook ; P. E. H. Cawte ;

* Deceased, March, 1947

† Condensation of the Report appeared in the fourth edition of *Planning and Construction*. See also the Forestry Commission's statement in this volume under *Statements from Government and Public Bodies*.

Mrs. D. Crosthwaite-Ever ; I. W. Dickinson ; Captain B. H. Goodhart ; H. G. Griffin ; John Lane ; W. H. Yeatman-Biggs ; D. W. Young
Technical Committee: W. L. Clowes ; H. T. Cook ; A. W. Currie ; F. F. Freeth ; J. S. Hall ; Arnold Morris ; E. B. Wise ; D. W. Young

The Technical Committee, in a Report issued in 1945, has considered the circumstances and object of the Planning Officers' Report (1938-39), the development of ideas and circumstances since that Report, the broad outline of the changes necessary to develop the original scheme and to meet the changes in ideas and circumstances, and detailed recommendations.

The Committee is primarily concerned with the preservation of the Forest. The wide variety of war works in the Forest are enumerated, with recommendations as to their removal. It is felt that the growth in population during the past two or three decades in the Forest must be checked, and that proper planning in rural districts is impossible unless some provision is made for dealing with compensation and betterment which prevent the Councils from taking effective action. A working plan of ten years, subject to periodic revision, is proposed, during which no development will be allowed which is not provided for in the plan. The Committee suggests that development should follow the traditional lines of development hitherto ; a Village Zone has been designed, which restricts the kind of development and leaves siting, placement and elevation to negotiation. The Committee also proposes a New Forest Rural Zone which restricts buildings to rural purposes, a Temporarily Deferred Zone which restricts all buildings other than for rural purposes during the term of the working plan, and an Amenity Zone which restricts all building. Authorities are recommended to be advised by committees on elevation control. The recommendations of the Planning Officers regarding roads are endorsed, and particular emphasis is laid on the idea that the new road from Cadnam through Ringwood to Bournemouth must be made safer, speedier and more attractive.

Other recommendations include the planting of enclosures where semi-urban areas abut on to the Forest, and for the proper control of mineral workings.

Finally, the Committee emphasises the importance of maintaining the central outlook in the planning of this area, and suggests ways for achieving this.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Secretary of State for Scotland)

Chairman: The Lord Provost J. I. Falconer

Vice-Chairman: Major Sir Humphrey Broun Lindsay

Secretary: W. A. Morrison

Members: Representatives of the Constituent local authorities

Terms of Reference

The duties and functions of the Committee (which shall be entirely of an advisory character) shall be to take cognisance of all major planning problems of the areas of the local authorities and to prepare an outline regional plan for the area into which the plans of the respective authorities would be dovetailed.

Such plan, when prepared, shall be laid before the various local authorities for their consideration. Any portion of the plan may be submitted to any of the local authorities at any time. For the purpose of dealing with the technical aspects of the work a technical sub-committee may be set up consisting of the appropriate officials of the various local authorities.

A Report was submitted to the Committee in July 1946 by Sir Frank Mears, F.R.S.A., the Committee's Planning Consultant (*see Section Area and City Replanning*).

The Committee has now completed its Report and been dissolved.

CLYDE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Secretary of State for Scotland)

Chairman: Bailie H. T. MacCalman

Vice-Chairman: William H. Bell

Secretary: Sir William E. Whyte

Members: Representatives of the Constituent local authorities

Terms of Reference

The duties and functions of the Committee (which shall be entirely of an advisory character) shall be to prepare a scheme dealing with the broad features of planning for the areas of the local authorities beforementioned and for the areas of any other local authorities which may hereafter be added to the membership of the Committee. Such scheme of planning will deal with such major functions of the local authorities as are, in the opinion of the authorities, suitable and desirable for co-operative action and shall include an outline plan for the whole area which plan, when approved, is intended to form the basis of ground work for the statutory schemes of planning of the individual local authorities. In connection with the carrying out of the technical aspects of the work beforementioned a technical sub-committee shall be set up consisting of the appropriate officials of the various local authorities.

The scheme of planning before referred to shall, when prepared, be communicated to the various local authorities for their consideration. If thought desirable, any portion of the scheme may be communicated to the local authorities at any time.

The Committee has now completed its final Report and has been dissolved.

EAST CENTRAL SCOTLAND REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Secretary of State for Scotland)

Chairman: The Lord Provost Sir J. Garnet Wilson

Vice-Chairman: James S. Watts

Secretary: A. T. Herd

Members: Representatives of the Constituent local authorities

Terms of Reference

The duties and functions of the Committee, which shall be of an advisory character, shall be to take cognisance of all major planning problems of the areas or parts of the areas of the local authorities beforementioned and of the areas of any other local authorities which may hereafter be added to the membership of the Committee, and to prepare an outline regional plan for the area into which the plans of the respective authorities could be dovetailed. Such plan, when prepared, shall be communicated to the local authorities for their consideration and any portion of the plan may be submitted to any of the local authorities at any time. For the purpose of dealing with the technical aspects of the work a technical sub-committee may be set up consisting of the appropriate officials of the local authorities.

HOUSE BUILDING COSTS COMMITTEE

(Secretary of State for Scotland)

Appointed: June 1947**Chairman:** G. P. Laidlaw, O.B.E. (Petroleum Board, formerly of Shell Mex, Chairman, Scottish Housing Advisory Committee)**Members:** Robert Adam, O.B.E. (Town Clerk of Perth); L. W. Hutson, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. (Convener of Practice Committee of Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland); J. McInness, M.B.E. (Glasgow Housing Convener); A. McKellar (Chartered Accountant); E. Maxwell, F.S.A.A. (Burgh Chamberlain of Kirkcaldy); J. S. Paterson (Director, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society)**Secretary:** J. Hogarth (Department of Health for Scotland)**Terms of Reference**

To consider and keep under review the costs of housebuilding in Scotland.

SCOTTISH WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Secretary of State for Scotland)

Appointed: 11th November, 1946**Chairman:** Sir Humphrey Broun Lindsay, D.S.O. (President of the Association of County Councils in Scotland)**Members:** G. Baxter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E. (Edinburgh City Water Engineer); S. N. Cozens-Hardy (Member, Scottish Council (Development and Industry)); J. F. Duncan (Ex-Secretary, Scottish Farm Servants' Union); A. A. Fulton, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (Hydraulic Engineer, North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board); G. Matthew Fyfe, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Medical Officer of Health for Fife); W. Gray, O.B.E., M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.I.W.E. (Ayr County Engineer); R. Lyle (Town Clerk of Falkirk); J. W. McKillop (County Clerk of Inverness); W. Malloch, B.Sc. (Chairman, Tay Salmon Fishery District Board); J. Mann (Convener of Lanarkshire County Council); The Earl of Mansfield (Member, Scottish Land and Property Federation); A. Porter (Ex-convener of Glasgow Water Committee); D. Ronald, O.B.E., F.R.S.E., M.I.C.E. (Consulting Engineer); J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E., J.P. (ex-Provost of Kirkintilloch) and J. Vallance (Member, National Farmers' Union of Scotland); G. E. R. Young (Secretary, Scottish Office of the Federation of British Industries)**Secretary:** H. V. De Lorey (Department of Health for Scotland)**Terms of Reference**

To advise the Secretary of State on the measures necessary to promote the conservation of the water resources of Scotland and the provision by Local Authorities of adequate water supplies throughout Scotland, and to secure the collection, preparation, publication and dissemination of information and statistics relating to such water resources and water supplies.

The Committee have appointed a number of Sub-Committees, one of which, the Rivers Pollution Prevention Sub-Committee, has been given the following terms of reference :

To consider any necessary amendments to the law of prevention of rivers pollution

SCOTTISH LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

(Department of Agriculture for Scotland)

Chairman: James Boyd Douglas**Members:** Major the Hon. Robert Bruce; James Dunlop; Gavin B. Henderson, M.A., Ph.D.; Alexander M. MacKay; Hugh MacKenzie, C.B.E.**Secretary:** Hugh McDonald Ritchie**Terms of Reference**

To review the operation of land settlement schemes in Scotland, and, in the light of the results achieved, to advise what changes in the system of tenure or of existing methods of land settlement are desirable, with particular reference to the social and economic welfare of smallholders and crofters.

A Report (Cmd. Paper No. 6577) was presented by the Committee in July 1944. Section I is concerned with a review of past land settlement operations and results which have been achieved. Section II deals with the general question of land settlement in the light of modern developments ; outlines the distinctive methods of land settlement ; and recommends the most suitable for Scottish conditions and the best ways of putting the methods into operation.

Condensation of this report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

COMMITTEE ON WATER RATING IN SCOTLAND

(Department of Health for Scotland)

Appointed: July 1944

Chairman: Sir Robert Bryce Walker, C.B.E.

Members: D. A. Anderson, J.P. ; Major the Hon. Alastair J. Fraser, D.S.O. ; Sir John H. Milne Home, D.L., J.P. ; J. D. Imrie, C.B.E., J.P. ; C. H. Lockhart ; James McBoyle ; John Mackie ; Lord Provost Hector McNeill, J.P. ; J. R. Rutherford, C.B.E., J.P.

Secretary: G. MacRobbie

Terms of Reference

To consider the basis of valuation for the purposes of water rates and the methods of rating and charting for water supplies by statutory undertakers in Scotland and to make recommendations.

The Report, presented in November 1945, recommends that a uniform system of rating should apply throughout the country, consisting of a public water rate and a domestic water rate, and proposals are made as to their application. A uniform county domestic water rate is proposed. Suggestions are made as to funds for future joint water boards, and the Committee recommends replacement of powers to levy rates by requisitioning powers. Separate payment for water for agricultural purposes is recommended, and it is proposed that a water authority should have power to meter any premises. Recommended charges for shops, warehouses, factories, etc., are based on a fraction of the domestic water rate.

Cmd. 6765.

SCOTTISH HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MAIN COMMITTEE)

(Department of Health for Scotland)

Chairman: G. P. Laidlaw, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Petroleum Board, 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Glasgow Central 3821)

Vice-Chairman: T. Paterson, 79, Oswald Road, Ayr (Ayr 4194)

Members: R. Adam, O.B.E., Town Clerk, City Chambers, Perth (Perth 110) ; William S. Allison, D.L., Scottish Amicable Building Society, 71, George Street, Edinburgh, 2 (Edinburgh 31991) ; Chas. Brownlie, Regional Secretary, The National Federation of Building Operatives, 180, West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Glasgow Douglas 4448) ; W. L. Burgess, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 9, West Bell Street, Dundee, Angus (Dundee 5164) ; James C. Cessford, C.A., F.S.A.A., Chambers, 23, Albany Street, Edinburgh (Edinburgh 31885) ; A. Gordon Chalmers, Cladrum, Fort William, Inverness-shire (Fort William 85) ; A. B. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., City Architect, 11, Broad Street, Aberdeen (Aberdeen 3740) ; Mrs. E. S. Gooch, O.B.E., Castle Hill House, Inverness (Inverness 875) ; William Gordon, Town Clerk Depute, City Chambers, Glasgow, C.1 (Glasgow Central 9600) ; Mrs. N. F. Gratton, A.R.I.B.A., Ayton Lodge, Lenzie (Kirkintilloch 1799) ; J. D. Imrie, O.B.E., City Chamberlain, City Chambers, Edinburgh, 1 (Edinburgh 23031) ; Charles Jamieson, Roundyhill Glamis, Forfar, Angus ; Miss Bell Jobson, Tillycorthie Farmhouse, Udney Station, Aberdeen ; Mrs. J. R. Lang, M.B., Ch.B., Marchwood, Bathgate, West Lothian (Bathgate 112) ; John

Lawrence, Baltic Chambers, 50, Wellington Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Glasgow Central 6255); Major Sir Humphrey Broun Lindsay, D.S.O., D.L., Colstoun House, Haddington, East Lothian (Haddington 99); Mrs. Mary McGowan, 25, Queen's Road, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire; George R. McIntosh, C.B.E., 99, Westburn Drive, Aberdeen; Allan Maclean, 105, Arkleston Road, Paisley; Miss Annie D. Maxton, F.R.I.S., Beechwood, Barrhead, Renfrewshire (Barrhead 1141); Mrs. E. Morison Millar, M.B.E., 42, India Street, Edinburgh (Edinburgh 27600); J. M. Mitchell, County Clerk, Cupar, Fife (Cupar 2285); John Moffat, 12, Eldindean Terrace, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian; Frank A. B. Preston, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.A.S., V.P.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.T.P.I., Burgh Surveyor, 6, Buchanan Street, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire (Milngavie 1061); Allan W. Ritchie, M.B.E., Public Health Chambers, Johnston Terrace, Edinburgh, 1 (Edinburgh 22074); David Robertson, Railway Clerks' Association, 121, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Glasgow Central 2282); G. H. Russell, Merklands, Blairgowrie, Perthshire (Kirkmichael 220); Joseph Weekes, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., County Housing Director, Dunbarton County Council, 18, Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3 (Glasgow Douglas 6333)

Secretary: J. B. Kirkwood (Department of Health for Scotland)

Terms of Reference

To advise the Department on any matter in connection with the execution of the enactments relating to housing that may be referred to the Committee by the Department.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HOUSES IN SCOTLAND

(Department of Health for Scotland : Scottish Housing Advisory Committee)

Chairman: G. P. Laidlaw, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.

Members: Miss Grace Drysdale; William Gordon; J. D. Imrie, C.B.E., B.Comm.; Charles Jamieson; Major Sir Humphrey Broun Lindsay, D.S.O.; James R. Lockie, O.B.E.; R. Murray McGregor, B.L.; Mrs. Jean Mann; Major John Stirling; James Watson; J. Cunnison, O.B.E., M.A.; F. C. Mears, P.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; A. Victor Wilson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.

Secretary: Dr. A. B. Taylor

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise on the measures required to secure the most appropriate distribution of the houses to be erected in Scotland in the immediate post-war years.

In a Report on the *Distribution of New Houses in Scotland* the Committee stresses that the time-lag between industrial development and the provision of convenient houses should be eliminated by all possible means and recommends: House-to-house surveys; payment of subsidy to housing authorities for general needs, irrespective of the area of residence of the applicant; systematic consultation with industry by planning authorities; and the establishment of a central service of information covering industrial development and trends. Proposals are made for long-term redevelopment plans in certain areas, to be accompanied by an immediate and active policy of decentralisation and dispersal. The planning of communities is urged and an outline given of the main features of neighbourhood units, both industrial and rural. Condensation of this Report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOUSING MANAGEMENT

(Department of Health for Scotland : Scottish Housing Advisory Committee)

Chairman: Thomas Paterson

Members: Robert Adam, O.B.E.; William S. Allison, D.L.; W. L. Burgess, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.; James C. Cessford, C.A., F.S.A.A.; A. Gordon Chalmers;

A. B. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. ; Mrs. E. S. Gooch, O.B.E. ; William Gordon ; Mrs. N. F. Gratton, A.R.I.B.A. ; J. D. Imrie, C.B.E., B.Com. ; Charles Jamieson ; Miss Bell Jobson ; Mrs. J. R. Lang, M.B., Ch.B. ; John Lawrence ; Major H. Broun Lindsay, D.S.O. ; Mrs. Mary McGowan ; George R. McIntosh ; Allan Maclean ; Miss Annie D. Maxton, F.E.I.S. ; Mrs. E. Morison Millar, M.B.E. ; J. M. Mitchell ; John Moffat ; Frank A. B. Preston, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.A.S., V.P.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.T.P.I. ; Allan W. Ritchie, M.B.E. ; David Robertson ; G. H. Russell ; Joseph Weekes, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary: Dr. A. B. Taylor

Added Members of the Sub-Committee on Housing Management: Miss Janet Maxwell ; Mrs. N. Mill ; James Walker

Terms of Reference

To consider and advise on the general question of the management of dwelling-houses provided by local authorities, with special reference to the employment of trained managers.

A Report prepared in June 1939 was revised and issued in July 1946. This recommends that local authorities should review their housing management arrangements, with particular regard to welfare and social education, and consider the adoption of the "centralised" system of housing management. Consideration should be given by local authorities to the appointment of a housing management sub-committee. Existing staffs should be encouraged to take further training, preference should be given to trained applicants in making appointments, and local authorities should wherever possible grant training facilities to students. Pre-visitation of prospective tenants and supervision of difficult tenants are proposed, while the co-operation of tenants of existing houses should be sought in a drive to restore gardens which have deteriorated during the war. The Board of Trade should consider making available utility furniture to local authorities for supply to tenants in financial difficulties. Methods of publicity as a means of educating people in preserving the amenity of shrubberies, trees, grass verges and public open spaces should be considered, while the Department of Health should consider the issue of a model Tenant's Handbook.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MODERNISATION OF HOUSES

(Department of Health for Scotland : Scottish Housing Advisory Committee)

Appointed: March 1944

Chairman: A. McTaggart, O.B.E.

Members: Robert Adam, O.B.E. ; W. L. Burgess, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E. ; John Dallas, D.L. ; A. B. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. ; Andrew Gilzean, O.B.E., M.P. ; Miss B. Jobson ; Mrs. I. Lappin ; R. Murray MacGregor, B.L. ; G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. ; David C. Menzies ; Mrs. E. Morison Millar, M.B.E. ; Frank A. B. Preston, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.A.S., V.P.Inst.M. & Cy.E., M.T.P.I. ; Alex. H. Purdie, F.S.I. ; James A. Scott, O.B.E., F.S.A.A., F.I.M.T.A. ; John Smith ; Joseph Weekes, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary: Miss E. S. Beattie

Terms of Reference

To consider what standards of habitability and convenience can be laid down for the modernisation of existing houses, and what measures might be adopted to facilitate such modernisation.

A Report, presented in April 1946, concludes that nearly one third of the houses in Scotland are seriously deficient in sanitary facilities and modern conveniences. It recommends that, to supplement the building of new houses, encouragement should be given to the modernisation of

suitable existing houses in urban and rural areas for the purpose of improving general housing conditions.

Schemes of modernisation and improvement should include subdivision of large houses and flats, modernisation of self-contained houses and flats, and combination of small houses and flats. The technique of town and country planning should be used to select areas where modernisation should be carried out and financial assistance from public funds is proposed. For the purposes of a modernisation programme, two standards of habitability and convenience are suggested, namely full modernisation where the life of the property is likely to extend to not less than 20 years, and improvement where the life is estimated at not less than 5 years. The local authority should be empowered to requisition property estimated to have a life of less than 5 years, for alleviation of the worst conditions. Details are given of proposed schemes for grants and loans for modernisation by private persons, local authorities and housing associations. It is stated that local authorities should be obliged to prepare general schemes for modernisation and improvement for their districts.

Other recommendations are made regarding dampness in houses, floor area standards, standard of occupancy, back-to-back houses, alternative accommodation, removal expenses, installation of an internal water supply, building by-laws, preservation of houses of architectural, historical or aesthetic interest, and amendment of existing legislation in regard to feu charters. Plans illustrating the recommendations are appended.

S.O. Code No. 49-291.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARKS SURVEY COMMITTEE

(Department of Health for Scotland)

Chairman: Sir J. Douglas Ramsay, Bt., M.V.O., F.S.I.

Members: F. Fraser Darling, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; D. G. Moir (Honorary Secretary, Scottish Youth Hostels Association, Joint Honorary Secretary, Royal Scottish Geographical Society); *Peter Thomsen, M.A., F.E.I.S.

Survey Officer: Dr. Arthur Geddes

Secretaries: Dr. A. B. Taylor (to March 1944); D. M. McPhail (from March 1944)

Terms of Reference

To advise upon the areas in Scotland which might be suitable for National Parks, and to supervise an actual survey of potential areas by one of the Planning Officers of the Department of Health for Scotland

In a Report issued in 1944 the Committee recommends as suitable for National Parks the following areas: Loch Lomond—Trossachs area; Glen Affric—Glen Cannich—Strath Farrar; Ben Nevis—Glen Coe—Black Mount; Loch Torridon—Loch Maree—Little Loch Broom; a total area of 1,870 sq. miles. A reserve list for later consideration consists of Moidart—Morar—Knoydart; Glen Lyon—Ben Lawers—Schiehallion; St. Mary's Loch; a total area of 730 sq. miles.

It is recommended that certain parts of the National Parks should be set aside as nature reserves, in addition to the lower reaches of the Garry and Moriston, and the Black Wood of Rannoch. An ultimate area of 3,000 sq. miles of National Parks is considered appropriate for Scotland.

Condensation of this report appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946. Cmd. Paper No. 6632.

* Died before signature of the report.

COMMITTEE ON MATERIALS FOR BUILDING

(Scottish Council : Development and Industry)

Chairman: G. J. Sheriff**Members:** C. Gray ; T. Graham ; H. H. McTaggart ; A. H. Purdie ; E. G. Wylie ; B. W. Tawse ; W. C. Kirkwood ; T. R. C. Hurl ; Dr. M. Macgregor ; L. W. Hutson ; A. C. O'Dell ; the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine ; J. Wilson ; Major the Hon. Robert Bruce**Terms of Reference**

To be a Standing Committee to advise the Scottish Council on questions relating to the production and processing in Scotland of materials for the building and ancillary industries ; to maintain independent liaison between these industries, the Council, and the government departments concerned ; and in particular to investigate to what extent raw materials exist in Scotland which could be made available to the building and ancillary industries and to make recommendations.

A Report has been submitted to the Council.

COMMITTEE ON NEW INDUSTRIES

(Scottish Council (Development and Industry))

Chairman: A. Mitchell**Members:** Andrew Rintoul ; T. G. Waterlow, C.B.E. ; R. Keir Watson**Terms of Reference**

To consider which progressive United Kingdom companies should be approached with a view to setting up a Scottish plant, having in mind that the principal need in Scotland is for new industries that will employ men.

COMMITTEE ON THE SCOTTISH FURNITURE INDUSTRY

(Scottish Council (Development and Industry))

Chairman: R. A. Maclean**Members:** The Hon. Lady MacGregor of Macgregor ; A. D. MacKellar ; R. A. Maclean ; W. R. Scott ; Ian M. Stewart**Terms of Reference**

To review the Scottish furniture industry in the light of the Working Party's Report ; to examine the causes for the decline in the Scottish share of the United Kingdom output in the interwar years, having in mind factory layout and equipment affecting net output per employee, costing and the use of new materials and research facilities ; to consider the source of design and the availability and the use made of facilities for training designers and craftsmen, and to report.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

(Scottish Council : Development and Industry)

Chairman: E. R. Boyd**Members:** Sir Gilbert Archer, J.P. ; Major The Hon. Robert Bruce ; The Right Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine ; J. M. Erskine ; Provost Sir Hugh MacKenzie ; Ex-Provost J. McNaughton ; T. M. Rankin**Terms of Reference**

To consider the extent to which high transport cost, including differentiated rates for finished as compared with unfinished products, act and have acted as a handicap to Scottish industries and as a deterrent to firms from establishing themselves at a distance from centres of consumption ; in this connection to review the wartime schemes of equalising or limiting freight rates in the case of particular commodities ; to consider how far similar action might usefully be continued and initiated after the war ; and to report.

The final Report has been submitted to the Council.

AMENITY COMMITTEE

(North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board)

Appointed: September 1943**Chairman:** Col. The Hon. I. M. Campbell, D.S.O.**Members:** John Bowman, M.I.C.E.; The Hon. Lady MacGregor of MacGregor; Dr. I. H. Maciver; Sir Frank C. Mears, P.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.**Terms of Reference**

To give advice and assistance to the Secretary of State and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board on matters relating to the preservation of scenery, etc., in connection with hydro-electric schemes.

(Appointed September 1943 under Section 9 of the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943).

FISHERIES COMMITTEE

(North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board)

Appointed: September 1943**Chairman:** Col. Sir D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, K.T., C.M.G.**Members:** Col. The Hon. Ian Campbell, D.S.O.; W. Malloch, B.Sc.; P. J. Robinson, M.I.C.E.; F. H. Williams, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.**Terms of Reference**

To advise and assist the Secretary of State and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board on fishery matters arising out of hydro-electric schemes.

(Appointed September 1943 under Section 9 of the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act 1943).

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON AMENITIES

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : A. D. Wilson, M.A., B.Arch.**Members :** Major D. M. Anderson; W. M. Capper, B.Com.Sc.; W. Duff, B.Com.Sc.; Dr. E. Estyn Evans, M.A., D.Sc.; J. McGeagh, A.R.I.B.A.; J. Seeds, F.R.I.B.A.; F. Storey**Terms of Reference**

To consider and report on means of safeguarding amenities throughout the Province with particular reference to: The provision of national parks and recreation grounds; advertisements and roadside structures; the architectural control of buildings; and the protection of access and legal right-of-way.

An Interim Report, issued by the Board in 1947, draws attention to the special geographical characteristics and historical developments of Northern Ireland. It points out that population density is only 244 in contrast to 766 persons per square mile in England, and that the percentage of the total population engaged in agriculture in Northern Ireland is 26, where in England it is 6. In the opinion of the Board the fact that Northern Ireland is so much less urbanised than Great Britain increases the importance of preserving the existing characteristics of the country-side, and the Report recommends that measures should be taken to ensure proper control of development and to stimulate public interest.

The Board recommends that planning authorities should prepare

planning schemes without delay ; that every effort should be made to secure the support and understanding of the public in the carrying out of such schemes ; and that a Government decision should be made regarding development rights and compensation.

Certain areas of natural beauty and interest should be scheduled as National Parks. In special cases public purchase may be desirable, but, generally, the Board feels that no changes in existing ownership of land should be made and that the normal form in these areas should be continued, as the agricultural industry has contributed largely to the existing characteristics of the areas. Certain areas, in addition, should be set aside as Nature Reserves whose purposes would be primarily scientific and educational. Open-air field museums should be established in National Parks and Nature Reserves. The administration and management of National Parks, Nature Reserves and natural amenities should rest with a National Parks Commission, representative of various interested authorities.

The Report points out the threat to the coastline of haphazard and inferior building and recommends strict planning control and development at selected points. Public access to the coast should be a statutory right and there should be a coastal strip at least fifty feet wide immediately above high-water mark in which no development other than in connection with agriculture, fisheries or appropriate public recreation may be permitted. Certain parts of the coastal area of high scenic beauty should be acquired by the State and development should be controlled by the central authority.

The Board recommends that in addition to State afforestation every effort should be made to encourage the planting of trees and to inculcate in the public mind the need for the preservation of woodlands. Attention is drawn to the desirability of judicious tree planting in streets and in new housing estates. It is recommended that planning legislation should be amended so as to ensure that trees and woodlands of high amenity value may be preserved.

The need for improvement of architectural standards and for strict architectural control in urban areas is pointed out and steps suggested to stimulate the public taste. It is considered that the Northern Ireland Planning Commission should act as a type of Court of Appeal where a new building is disapproved on architectural grounds alone. Current legislation relating to ancient monuments and buildings of historic or architectural interest is reviewed and it is suggested that lists of such buildings should be prepared and that steps should be taken to control an area round the buildings so that they may be viewed in an appropriate setting.

The Board also recommends : That action be taken by the Government to control development along road frontages and to deal with roadside advertisements and road furnishings ; that power be given planning authorities to exercise control over the display of advertisements throughout the country-side ; that special areas at popular seaside resorts be set aside for camping or for the establishment of holiday camps.

The Report recommends that the Northern Ireland Planning Commission be reconstituted and be consulted on questions in connection with coastline control and amenity matters throughout the Province.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : Alderman S. B. Thompson, J.P.

Members : A. J. Allaway, M.A.; Mrs. Amelia Bell ; C. Caldwell ; J. L. Clark, M.B.E.; Miss E. Duffin ; Alderman C. A. Hinds, J.P. ; T. H. MacDonald ; J. H. Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A. ; Professor W. J. Wilson, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H. ; D. Winston, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.P.T.I.

Secretary : J. G. Calvert, B.Com.Sc.

Terms of Reference

To consider and report on the general housing problem in Northern Ireland with particular reference to the clearance of slums and the provision of new housing in the post-war period.

An Interim Report, published in 1944, states that 100,000 new houses are required and that nearly 300,000 dwellings need repair. An extensive repairing and reconditioning programme is recommended.

New legislation, the Committee considers, should bring the law regarding slum clearance and redevelopment into conformity with that of Great Britain ; should simplify the procedure local authorities must follow ; enable local authorities to deal with slum clearance on a large scale ; and provide adequate financial assistance.

Recommendations include : Education of tenants in the use of good dwellings and the employment of trained housing managers ; improvement of conditions in rural areas ; the adoption of minimum standards of accommodation ; and the planning of new housing estates as real communities. The fixing of densities should be left to each local authority, with a net density of twenty dwellings per acre as a maximum and four acres per 1,000 population as the minimum amount of ground set apart as open space.

The Committee recommends the setting up of a Housing Department in the Ministry of Health and Local Government to do everything necessary to ensure speed and economy of erection, a continuous programme of work, and the energetic prosecution of the housing policy of the Province. A Government subsidy towards the cost of housing schemes is recommended. The erection of temporary houses is thought desirable.

Condensation of this Report (Cmd. Paper No. 224) appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRY

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : Major D. M. Anderson

Members : T. Coote, J.P. ; W. Crone, M.B.E. ; G. H. McAllister ; W. F. Scott ; H. Turtle ; R. Clement Wilson

Secretary : G. W. Nixon, B.A. (Ministry of Commerce)

Terms of Reference

To consider the present geographical distribution of industry in Northern Ireland and measures of physical planning calculated to foster the further development of industry and to report whether the location of industry should in future be brought under State control, and, if so, to what extent and by what means.

In the Interim Report presented in 1944 it is stated that the present distribution of industry is unevenly balanced between Belfast and the rest of the Province and that, where possible, new industries should be attracted to provincial towns. The report stresses the importance of physical planning and considers that zoning should be undertaken on a carefully considered basis, particular attention being paid to appropriate siting, the provision of essential services and the convenient juxtaposition of factory premises. Industrial development should be interrelated with the development of housing and amenities. A separate inquiry into the establishment of one or more trading estates, and study of the physical layout of the trading estates in Great Britain are recommended.

Local authorities, it is suggested, should be responsible for selecting the industrial zone and for supplying it with the requisite services, and should have the power to acquire land compulsorily within the zone. State action should, the committee consider, be confined to making certain areas more attractive to the industrialist. The importance of increased co-ordination between Government departments, local authorities, statutory corporations, other public utility undertakings, and industry is stressed and the establishment of an Advisory Committee to advise the Minister on all subjects relating to the location of industry is recommended.

Condensation of the Report (Cmd. No. 225) appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON RURAL PLANNING

(Government of Northern Ireland ; Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : Major D. M. Anderson

Members : J. L. Clark, M.B.E. ; R. Ferguson, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. ; D. A. E. Harkness, M.A. ; H. Jamison, O.B.E. ; L. H. Liddle, F.S.I. ; T. Lyons, M.P. ; J. G. Rhynhart, M.Sc., F.R.C.Sc.I., D.I.D., N.D.A. ; J. H. Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A.

Terms of Reference

To report on the physical planning problems associated with rural areas, and the agricultural community.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman: W. I. Cunningham, M.B.E.

Members: Robert Bell, F.S.A.A. ; Miss F. J. Davidson, F.R.G.S. ; Miss R. Duffin ; J. Edwards, LL.B. ; R. Ferguson, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. ; R. F. Green ; Fred Storey

Terms of Reference

To consider in what respect and to what extent the accommodation, amenities and facilities likely to be available to tourists visiting Northern Ireland after the war will be adequate for the purpose of catering for increased demands, and to make recommendations as to what steps should be taken towards improving or extending such accommodation, amenities and facilities with a view to making Northern Ireland more attractive to tourists.

The consideration of any proposal to amend the present liquor licensing

Acts of Northern Ireland is excluded from the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

An Interim Report (1946) indicates that the value of the tourist industry in Northern Ireland is approximately £1½ million per annum. The Committee considers that an improvement in standards of accommodation, catering and services should be encouraged ; that all establishments offering accommodation for tourists should be brought within a scheme for inspection, registration and grading ; and that the problem of overcrowding should be met by stressing the suitability of May, June and September as holiday months and by the staggering of holidays.

Hotels are classified as (a) the larger establishments catering for good class trade ; (b) smaller hotels ; (c) dormitory hotels owned by tour promoters ; (d) so-called hotels which either do not offer accommodation or whose accommodation does not conform to any recognised hotel standards. The first three categories afford satisfactory service, but it is recommended that the use of the title " hotel " in class (d) should not be permitted.

It is considered that the building of new hotels and boarding houses, the improvement of existing premises and the establishment of holiday camps may be left to private enterprise, except in remote localities of great scenic beauty where a Government grant might be made to one of the Railway Companies, the Transport Board, or a practical hotelier for the development of such districts as Lough Erne and the Sperrin mountains. Government grants should be made available to local authorities for the provision of amenities such as outdoor amusements, winter gardens or community centres, indoor swimming pools and theatres. Local authorities should also protect the natural amenities from such abuses as unregulated building, the presence of derelict buildings, hoardings or advertisements, and should consider the desirability of providing and improving such services as lighting, heating and water supplies.

The Board considers the setting up of a Catering Institute is a vital necessity and suggests that classes should be organised in technical schools for the training of personnel employed in catering. The award of Government scholarships is suggested.

Tribute is paid to the contribution made by the Ulster Tourist Development Board and the Youth Hostels Association of Northern Ireland to the tourist industry, and it is considered that a Government grant should be made to the Youth Hostel Association for the purposes of publicity and for the extension of accommodation and equipment. The Board invites the attention of the air transport companies to the suggestion of a reduced tariff for holiday-makers within the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

The Committee recommends that a Statutory Committee should be set up by the Ministry of Commerce and that its powers and functions should include : The general direction and supervision of all matters affecting the prosperity of the tourist industry in Northern Ireland ; the encouragement of local authorities and of public utility companies and corporations to undertake development of resorts ; co-ordination with the National Trust and the Society for Preservation of the Countryside ; the administration of a scheme for the inspection, registration and grading of all establishments with accommodation for five or more boarders ;

the recruitment of inspection and other staff and the making of regulations pertaining to their duties ; the making of levies on local authorities and other establishments catering for tourists ; the arrangement in consultation with appropriate Government departments and with the Hotels and Restaurants Association of training schemes on the lines of the Institute of Catering for Managers, Cooks, Waiters and other workers ; the making of grants and loans for provision of amenities and facilities likely to attract tourists to Northern Ireland.

Cmd. Paper 234.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : R. D. Duncan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Members : D. Hall Christie ; R. J. R. Harcourt ; L. H. Liddle, F.S.I. ; T. S. Strahan ; D. Lindsay Keir

Terms of Reference

To consider and report on transport facilities and the possibility of the co-ordination of road, rail, air and water transport throughout the Province.

PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD : SUB-COMMITTEE ON WATER AND SEWERAGE

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman : Alderman W. F. Neill, F.A.I., J.P.

Members : James Blane, D.L. ; W. M. Cronin ; R. D. Duncan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.W.E. ; R. Ferguson, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. ; J. A. Higgins ; S. H. W. Middleton, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E., M.Inst.W.E. ; J. Shuttleworth, M.A., B.Com. ; Alderman S. B. Thompson, J.P. ; Professor W. J. Wilson, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

Secretary : J. G. Calvert, B.Com.Sc.

Terms of Reference

To consider and report on the problems of water supply and sewerage and the adequate provision of these facilities in urban and rural areas throughout the Province.

A Report was presented in August 1943, of which the following is a brief summary.

A great improvement in the water and sewerage facilities of the Province is necessary, and substantial grants for this purpose should be made available by the Government. If this is effected by the multiplicity of small authorities existing at present : The capital costs will be extremely high, if not prohibitive ; maintenance in many cases inefficient through lack of skilled management ; and the economies and other advantages of pooling and interconnection neglected. Co-ordinated development by regional water and sewerage authorities with a Central Co-ordinating Committee is, therefore, recommended. This recommendation should be given urgent consideration so that surveys can be carried out and plans drawn up to enable schemes to be proceeded with immediately circumstances permit.

Cmd. Paper No. 223 (Belfast).

PLANNING COMMISSION

(Government of Northern Ireland : Ministry of Health and Local Government)

Chairman: W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., P.P.T.P.I.

Vice-Chairman: R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., F.S.I., M.T.P.I.

County Borough Councils :

Belfast: R. S. Wilshere, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ; D. A. Davidson, B.E., M.I.C.E.

Londonderry: A. S. Hamilton, B.Sc., M.Inst.M.& Cy.E.

County Councils :

Antrim: W. Grigor, A.M.I.C.E.

Armagh: J. McRoberts, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Down: R. H. S. Patterson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Fermanagh: J. W. Charlton, M.C., B.Sc.(Eng.)

Londonderry: Major H. K. Scott, M.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Tyrone: B. G. L. Glasgow, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners : Major J. H. Patton, M.C., M.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E.

Belfast Water Commissioners : S. H. W. Middleton, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.C.E.

Government Departments :

Finance: T. F. O. Ripplingham, A.R.I.B.A. ; T. N. McLay, B.E., L.R.I.B.A.

Home Affairs: R. D. Duncan, B.Sc. (C.Eng.), M.I.C.E.

Health and Local Government: J. M. Aitken, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Agriculture: J. Getty, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.I., N.D.A.

Additional Member: J. G. Wilkin, B.E., M.I.C.E.

Secretary: J. Knipe

Terms of Reference

To be a Commission to prepare planning proposals for submission to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to make recommendations as to any legislative or administrative action necessary in connection therewith.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BELFAST AREA

The Report of the Planning Commission published in 1945 recommends that the sites of the heavier industries should be made the nuclei of new industrial zones ; that industry located in residential areas should be relocated in factory zones ; that light workshop industries near the central commercial zone should be grouped in flatted factories ; and that new industrial estates, composed mainly of light industries, should be located at some distance from the centre of the city. Where possible industry should be established in the smaller towns outside Belfast.

In addition to the construction of flats and houses within the central area, it is suggested, if the population is to be adequately housed, that 16 houses per acre should be built outside the present built-up area. For this purpose 3,000 acres have been allocated.

The Commission recommends : The unification of road, rail, sea and air traffic ; the improvement of main routes radiating from the central area ; the construction of three ring-roads and of a new bridge north of the Belfast and County Down Railway Station ; and the establishment of a combined railway and road transport terminal near Great Patrick Street.

Other recommendations include : The retention of an agricultural zone outside the scheduled building area ; the preservation of the Holywood Hills, the Lagan Valley, and the Antrim Hills.

The setting up of a Planning or Reconstruction Committee of the Belfast Corporation is recommended. It is stated that local authorities will need wide powers of acquisition and control and strong financial aid from the Central Government if real improvements are to be achieved.

Condensation of this report (Cmd. Paper No. 227) appeared in *Planning and Reconstruction* 1946.

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Proposals regarding road communications in Northern Ireland are contained in the Commission's Report which was issued in 1946. The need for an improvement in both alignment and width and the removal of such obstacles as level crossings, blind corners, low bridges, dangerous road junctions, etc., is referred to and it is suggested that the removal of such hazards should be one of the first objectives of any plan of reconstruction. It is pointed out that a properly designed system of roads should add to the amenities of the country-side and that suitable tree planting should be encouraged. The need for increasing the provision for faster traffic is also stressed.

The Report recommends that road works undertaken in rural areas should be carried out in such a manner as to preserve the natural beauties of the country-side and that indiscriminate building along major traffic routes should be prohibited. The existing administration is dealt with exhaustively and proposals for revision are put forward.

The incorporation of motor ways in the Northern Ireland road system is discussed and after a careful examination the Commission recommends that only one section of roadway of this type is necessary, namely, that between Belfast and Portadown. Such a roadway would carry the whole of the "through" south and west bound traffic. The Commission suggests that the existing system of road classification should be extended to admit of two new types of road, namely, the motor way and the arterial road. Provision and maintenance of roads of these latter classifications should be the responsibility of the Central Government, the remaining roads being maintained as at present by the various local authorities.

The Report recommends that a survey of the principal roads in Northern Ireland should be carried out immediately with a view to deciding what improvements are necessary, and that as a matter of urgency, legislation should be introduced to control ribbon development.

Cmd. Paper 241.

Area and City Replanning

THE Town and Country Planning Act 1932 provided for the making of schemes for controlling development, and the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943 brought all land under interim planning control. The devastation of the war years has rendered necessary the large-scale redevelopment of considerable urban areas which have been badly damaged, while in addition there are many areas of obsolete development which require to be replanned. In some cases this will involve the resettlement of population on the fringes or in new towns, and the dispersal of industry. Legislation to provide for this includes the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, the Distribution of Industry Act 1945, the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946, and the New Towns Act 1946. The Town and Country Planning Act 1947 aims to set up a new planning system to meet present requirements, and repeals the 1932 and 1943 Acts. It deals particularly with the making of plans and their execution, and makes it obligatory for every planning authority to carry a survey of its own area and to prepare a plan within three years, with subsequent reviews at five-yearly intervals. (See *Legislation and Policy* section).

In many cases plans have been completed or are well advanced, and the following section gives information relating to some of the more important planning authorities. Present conditions inevitably make the information incomplete, and it will be brought up to date and amplified in subsequent editions.

ABERDEEN

In 1933, the Town Council, along with two neighbouring local authorities, the County Councils of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, adopted the Aberdeen and District Joint Town Planning Scheme, which has since been administered by the respective authorities within their own areas. The scheme provides for the preservation of large areas in and about the city as public and private open spaces, including the banks of the River Dee and River Don, while the amenity and zoning provisions in the scheme have materially contributed towards the planned development of the city. An area in the centre of the city could not be covered by the provisions of the scheme as it was made under the Town Planning (Scotland) Act 1925.

In February 1947, the Town Council commissioned Messrs. W. Dobson Chapman & Partners, Town Planning Consultants, Macclesfield, to prepare a survey and plan of the whole city, including the central area, and it is expected that this work will be completed in 1949.

BELFAST

The Northern Ireland Planning Commission published in 1945 a report based on surveys prepared by the Planning Advisory Board.

In relation to location of industry, this proposes that heavy industries on unsuitable sites should be re-located in a new harbour area as premises become obsolete. Certain light industries should continue to exist near the central commercial zone, while new ones using electric power and

road transport should be established in seven existing small towns, eight miles from the city centre.

Measures to deal with housing include emigration to the seven existing small towns, provision of new satellite towns in small existing centres, location of smaller housing groups off main roads and on the three main railways, and construction of four-storey flats and two-storey houses in the central area for rehousing two-thirds of the population.

A unified transport scheme should cover road, rail, sea and air facilities, and recommendations are made for a new by-pass road to the south, extension of a by-pass to the east, a ring road system in the central area, and enlarging the airport to enable it to be used for sea and land-based planes.

The Commission has also made detailed recommendations regarding the road system, with four classifications : main traffic routes (arterial) ; new class I roads ; other important routes to be progressively improved ; and class I roads of special scenic interest. An immediate survey of the principal roads is recommended, and proposals are made for Government support of the cost of motorways and arterial roads, for construction of a motorway between Belfast and Portadown, and control of ribbon development. It is stated that roads should be properly designed and play an important part in agriculture, industry, commerce and amenity.

BIRKENHEAD

A new plan, prepared by Professor Sir Charles Reilly and N. J. Aslan, deals with the town as an independent unit and as a component of the Merseyside Region.

It incorporates a housing reconstruction scheme for the majority of the dwellings near the industrial and business centres, to be carried out in blocks ; a hexagonal planning scheme is suggested as an alternative to a rectangular one for part of the dense residential area between the docks and park, giving 28 residences to the acre. The plan provides for the attraction of new industries of types unaffected by seasonal fluctuations and depressions. The more squalid areas of the business centre have been replanned with an enlarged civic centre and shopping centre. Traffic problems have been dealt with by the provision of direct and easy access routes for the motorist.

Further open spaces are proposed, largely in the form of green wedges and belts, while in the residential areas provision is made for small open spaces and recreation grounds varying in size from half to four acres.

An academic centre, theatre, amusement centre, local community and shopping centres, schools, hospitals, sports centres, baths and bus stations are also provided. Implementation of the scheme will take 40 years.

BIRMINGHAM

In 1942 the Public Works Committee set up four Advisory Planning Panels. Traffic is one of the main problems, and it is considered that measures more fundamental than the mere extension of one-way traffic schemes are needed to disperse congestion. The Council has approved a scheme for an inner ring-road to carry through-traffic and have access to and from the centre at convenient points for omnibuses and local commercial traffic. Details of layout within the ring are being developed to enable the traffic-flow to serve the special functions of the various zones.

The City Council has approved in principle the redevelopment of the site bounded by New Street, Corporation Street, Union Street and High Street as a general shopping and business centre, with co-ordinated treatment to ensure architectural unity.

This Central Redevelopment Scheme has been confirmed by the Minister, with certain modifications; the Corporation will acquire under a compulsory purchase order a large number of houses which will be renovated and managed by a management committee until redevelopment takes place.

The Shard Ned Estate is to be the site of a new town within the city boundary; it is hoped by 1949 to have erected 3,000 houses with a population of about 12,000. The layout has been entrusted to the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association. Industrial development will spread from the existing nucleus of the Dunlop Rubber Company's works.

BLACK COUNTRY

A survey of derelict land in the Black Country, by S. H. Beaver, Research Officer of the Minerals Section of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, was published in 1946. The object of the survey was to enable the Ministry to judge whether redevelopment proposals have taken proper account of derelict land resources.

The report recommends that planning should be undertaken for the area as a whole, transcending local authority boundaries. Further investigation into costs of levelling by an engineer is proposed. The need for a large amount of new housing in the area is stressed, and it is thought that the peripheral spread of residential districts on the outskirts might be arrested if the Black Country were made more habitable by clearing up the derelict land. New factory development could fill in some of the gaps, and some farmland should be retained but farming can never be of a high standard in the area. The possibilities of conversion of derelict land into public open space are discussed, and it is suggested that there are great opportunities for tree-planting under the guidance of a landscape architect. Finally, it is noted that education of the inhabitants must proceed simultaneously with the restoration of the derelict landscape.

BRADFORD

The City Engineer and Surveyor has prepared a new plan for the reconstruction of the city centre, which has been approved in principle by the City Council. This plan will be submitted as soon as possible to the Minister of Town and Country Planning under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Bill. The plan proposes inner and outer ring roads, a new bus station and mechanical car park, and exclusion of through traffic and public service motors from the main shopping zone.

BRISTOL

The City Council in July 1945 approved the report of the Planning and Reconstruction Committee for the redevelopment of the heart of the city which was damaged by enemy action. The scheme is based on projects for main roads to control the traffic-flow; within an inner circuit road, major roads will form the boundaries between precincts each of which

will fulfil some special function such as industrial, residential, and educational buildings. Reservations for public buildings on the site of the old shopping centre, a main shopping centre on a new site, the opening up of church sites and the old city wall by open spaces, extensions to the University and voluntary hospitals with a new Medical School, retention of King Street for period-type buildings, a site for markets and a precinct for central educational buildings are included in the proposals. The aim of the scheme is to preserve the historical and architectural character of the city while providing for modern economic efficiency.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has made a Declaratory Order covering an area of 245 out of the 800 acres involved in the Council's application for designation as an area of extensive war damage. The Council has applied for two compulsory purchase orders covering about 100 acres, and has secured permission to develop two industrial estates away from the central area. Power has been sought to acquire land for the relocation of bacon-curing factories, abattoirs and lairages near to the dock facilities at Avonmouth. Negotiations are in progress relating to the scheme for temporary shops pending final reconstruction of the shopping area.

CANTERBURY

A final report prepared by Dr. C. Holden, Litt.D., M.T.P.I., F.R.I.B.A., and the City Surveyor has been adopted in principle. This proposes that the first stage should be concerned with work that is required to deal with improvement of the road plan for the relief of congestion, with reconstruction of the devastated areas in housing and business premises, and with the first essential schemes for making up the arrears in house building and meeting the educational programme. The second stage provides for further development in housing, education and social services, industrial replacement and increase in industry, provision of an efficient railway system, development of the river banks into a continuous park system, and clearance of the buildings abutting on the City walls and laying out of lawns around the walls.

The third stage makes long-term suggestions, which may have to be modified, for complete renewal of the central area of the City within the walls, excluding historical monuments. It is proposed to introduce carefully sited industry on a scale sufficient only to ensure employment for the citizens. In general it is proposed that industry should be directed to the north-west district adjoining the railways, and the importance of retaining green wedges of open land between the various new developments in all neighbourhoods is stressed.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was established in 1943 "to prepare an Outline Regional Plan for the area, into which the plans of the respective authorities would be dovetailed."

A draft report, submitted in July 1946 by Sir Frank Mears, F.R.S.A., the Planning Consultant, deals with problems in connection with mining, agriculture, transport, industry and population, and states its aim to be the establishment of a more stable relation between town and country.

In connection with mining, it is suggested that solution of the housing

problem lies in co-operation between all authorities in order to make the best use of the limited amount of safe building land, and to promote the reconditioning of large areas of damaged land.

The area as a whole is considered in relation to a proper balance of agriculture, industry and population. It is suggested that redevelopment in southern Stirlingshire should be based on the principle of community of interest of the towns, villages and country-side which lie on or around the Carse, and that individual schemes should be designed to prevent any further coalescence through ribbon building and to avoid over-concentration of population in any one place. The report recommends the introduction of new industry, to be carefully selected and sited in relation to its immediate surroundings and to maintain a correct balance of industrial distribution in the upper Forth basin.

The problem of the Tweed basin and its diminishing population is dealt with, the choice lying between redistribution or introduction of foreign stock.

Existing and future road systems are examined, and attention is drawn to the necessity for control of ribbon development in view of the expected increase of population in some districts. The importance of rural roads is noted.

CHESHIRE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMITTEE

County Palatine—A Plan for Cheshire was prepared for the Cheshire County Council by W. Dobson Chapman, M.A., P.P.T.P.I., F.I.L.A., L.R.I.B.A., in consultation with the Cheshire Advisory Planning Committee and W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E.

The report concludes that Cheshire is suited to become a reception area for industry and industrial population from Lancashire and further afield, and shows how the controlled distribution of this overspill might be utilised to raise the general standard of living, particularly in the rural areas. Enlargement of existing small towns, combined with small industrial estates, is the method favoured. It is thought that restoration of the lost industrial element is necessary to agriculture, but that new industries should be located in the local country towns. A reasoned pattern of village development is worked out. The zoning of urban centres is related to the estimated needs during the next 20 years, and detailed suggestions are made as to sizes of towns, and planning of light industrial estates and neighbourhood units.

Regarding communications, a triangular system of motor roads is envisaged, with a south-north motorway crossing the proposed east-west motorway near Lymm, and a system of arterial roads connecting the principal centres. A new east-west railway from Macclesfield through Wilmslow to Knutsford is proposed.

Other suggestions deal with revision of farm units, architectural advice on control of elevations, tree preservation, and a regional park comprising the Delamere and Peckforton Hills.

Part III discusses the individual towns and outlines the main features of their proposed development.

CHESTER

A plan for redevelopment prepared by the City Engineer and Surveyor was issued in 1946. It deals primarily with housing and traffic congestion

problems. The plan recognises the most important functions of the City as a military centre, ecclesiastical centre, shopping and market town, county and assize town, archaeological and historical centre, pleasure resort, road and railway centre, residential town and industrial town, and emphasises the preservation of the inner area as far as possible in its existing form and character.

Housing proposals depend on an estimated ultimate population of 75,000, for which it is suggested that eight neighbourhood units should be developed. A civic centre is recommended at the rear of the existing town hall.

Proposals to deal with the traffic problem include construction of bypass roads, using existing roads as far as possible, widening of certain streets and removal of traffic danger points. New bus stations on the east and west of the shopping area are proposed, with car parks on the fringe of this area.

The greater part of the central area has been zoned for shopping and business uses, and construction of large department stores in the principal streets within the Walls is deprecated. Areas zoned for light industry lie in positions served by rail and water transport, outside the Walls.

Proposals are made for open spaces in Hough Green and the Roodee, for improving the amenities of the River Dee, and the importance of preserving the ancient buildings is stressed.

CLYDE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A report by Sir Patrick Abercrombie was submitted in March 1946, following an interim report on housing sites in 1944.

Location of industry and communications are the main topics covered in the report, which proposes developments to cover 50 years.

Control and guidance of the distribution of population are stated to be necessary. A green belt round Glasgow, in addition to other open spaces, is proposed, with access to all moorland, high uncultivated land and mountain land, limited access to places of interest, national parks at the Trossachs—Loch Lomond area and at St. Mary's Loch, and four regional recreation centres.

The creation of four new towns at Condorrat, East Kilbride, Bishopton and Houston is recommended to relieve the industrial pressure of Glasgow, while a vast amount of new industry is required to diversify the industrial structure of the region. These developments are related to the economic trends associated with the decline of coalmining in Lanarkshire and the re-orientation of the steel industry. Proposals are made for a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of north-east Lanarkshire. The Cooper report recommendations regarding the future of the Clyde harbour and docks are approved. Electrification of railways and modernisation of roads form an essential part of the plan, as does the improvement of agricultural economy, with emphasis on dairy-farming and market gardening.

New holiday towns are proposed at Hunterston and Rosneath.

Finally, the report suggests the establishment of a Regional Authority, the "Clyde Valley Conurbation."

COVENTRY

A scheme for the redevelopment of the centre of the city where the main damage occurred has been prepared by the Planning and Redevelopment Committee. Its guiding principles are to relieve traffic congestion in the city centre and to redistribute land to obtain greater convenience and more open space. The new plan provides an inner ring road to which there will be no frontal access, and a traffic-free precinct as the main shopping centre which will also have the effect of converting the cross roads in the centre of the city into a T junction.

A number of temporary shops have been built as part of the scheme for temporary relocation of businesses and to meet current shopping needs. A Dutch gift of trees and shrubs has been used to beautify central greens and a traffic island at the head of the shopping precinct. Ancient buildings are preserved and fine vistas are planned. Plans include provision for a bus station near the railway station and for car parking.

A central park and civic centre are proposed, as well as an entertainments area. All factories (other than service industries, which will be grouped) are to be relocated in industrial zones away from the centre of the city.

Rehousing outside the city centre is proposed in the form of neighbourhood units and will include blocks of houses and flats.

The work of survey research and planning in greater detail is proceeding with a view to the preparation of a development plan under the 1947 Act. The Minister of Town and Country Planning has granted a Declaratory Order for an area of 280 acres and the Council is exercising compulsory purchase powers to acquire sites of properties in the area with a view to comprehensive redevelopment on the lines of the prepared scheme.

CUMBERLAND, WEST

A report, prepared by W. C. Devereux, F.R.Ae.S., at the invitation of the Cumberland Development Council and the West Cumberland Industrial Development Company in 1944, aims at producing a scheme which will secure full employment, while attention is also paid to the balance of industries, the establishment of industries with a high output per person employed, and to the export trade.

It is proposed to introduce into the region new industries connected with engineering, textiles, and food canning, while an expansion is anticipated in the established industries of limestone quarrying and lime burning, woollen textiles, chemicals, cosmetics and surgical instruments. Other industries will continue at pre-war or wartime strength, while coalmining and iron ore mining will decline. It is calculated that, of a total number of 27,760 persons who can be employed, 9,145 will be employed in new industries.

The mineral, water and agricultural resources are reviewed in relation to industry, and it is stated that further use should be made of iron and steel products, while the ample water supplies should be used by new plants such as rayon staple fibre, tissue paper and a cannery. Establishment of a small market garden industry and encouragement of sheep farming are recommended.

Other industries not primarily based on natural resources are considered, and it is estimated that they should provide employment for about 6,210 persons ; they include engineering ; clothing ; boots and shoes ; cosmetics and drugs ; and surgical instruments.

The industrial estates in the area are managed by the West Cumberland Industrial Development Company in co-operation with the Cumberland Development Council and the Board of Trade.

DOVER

A plan, prepared in collaboration with Sir Patrick Abercrombie, has been approved by the Council as an outline scheme. This provides for the construction of wider and better roads down each side of the valley, to accommodate the out district traffic and to provide access to the eastern and western harbours. Between these two roads at the northern end an up-to-date industrial zone will be located. Towards the south the main shopping precinct will be free from all but local traffic, but within reach of the bus station. The civic centre will be developed between the industrial and shopping zones near the old Maison Dieu Hall. Provision is made for preservation of ancient buildings. The Regency sea-front buildings are to be replaced with blocks of flats and residential hotels on a new building line with lawns and gardens in front, continued in a riverside walk to Kearsney Abbey. Gardens and open spaces will also be laid out at the bases of the cliffs.

The Council envisages the ultimate exercise of compulsory purchase powers and leasehold control over the whole of the reconstruction area, and this has been provisionally worked out to be brought into effect by five stages extending over a period of 20 years.

DURHAM

A plan has been prepared by Thomas Sharp, recommending that the future of the city should lie in its development as an administrative, shopping, educational and cultural, tourist and residential centre. To this end the existing natural and architectural amenities must be preserved and new ones created, while the population should not grow beyond 25,000 at most. Southward extension should be restricted, and an industrial estate established near the city.

Proposals are made for : A system of external by-pass roads ; new bus station and system of car parks ; new public buildings east of Elvet Bridge and on an improved Framwellgate Waterside ; and a range of university and college buildings on the southern slope of Claypath. In addition to the immediate replacement of slums by modern dwellings, it is thought that most of the housing in the older parts of the city should be replaced within the next decade or so.

It is suggested that no attempt should be made to imitate past styles of architecture in the new buildings, and that a design panel should be appointed, as well as a public trust to undertake new planting and the management of landscape areas. Improvement of the condition of the river is recommended.

A proposal to construct a power station at Kepier was rejected by the Minister of Town and Country Planning on planning grounds.

The University has begun a programme of expansion, for which colleges and other ancillary buildings will be erected in the southern part

of the city in accordance with the report. The first college is in course of erection. Approval in principle has been given to the plan prepared for the university by Professor Allan. Proposals are also made for a new teaching hospital with medical schools.

The Government has announced that the Lord Chancellor's Department of the Land Registry will be dispersed to Durham within the next few years.

EDINBURGH

Following on consideration of the Report of the Advisory Committee (now better known as the Clyde Committee) on City Development, the City Corporation approached Sir Patrick Abercrombie with a view to his preparing a planning report on the lines of what has been done in other municipalities. This report is being prepared and it is hoped that an exhibition will be held in early autumn at which drawings and proposals will be assembled prior to publication of the report.

An interim report presented in February 1947 deals with progress in general terms, reporting the completion of survey work.

EXETER

A plan, prepared by Thomas Sharp, was published by the Architectural Press in February 1946, under the title of *Exeter Phoenix*. The plan contains detailed proposals for the rebuilding of the heavily blitzed city centre. A declaratory order has been made for over 60 acres in the centre of the city to facilitate the execution of the plan.

FIFE

The Planning Advisory Committee of the Fife County Council have published a report making recommendations relating to agriculture, housing, public health, amenities, mines and minerals, industries, communications, and education.

The report stresses the need for reconstruction in rural areas and the provision of new houses for industrial workers, and suggests that in order to preserve agricultural land, well-designed, flatted houses might be erected and derelict sites developed. The establishment of training farms and an agricultural institute and research station is suggested and the opening of tile works is thought to be desirable. The development of road communications and the erection of the proposed bridges over the Tay and the Forth are fully discussed. It is considered that the Tay Road Bridge should be constructed on the Mugdrum site. The revised road system is illustrated by maps.

GLASGOW

A first planning report by the Master of Works and City Engineer was submitted in 1945, dealing mainly with roads and communications. It proposes two ring arterials, with new radial arterials from the centre to the suburbs.

A second report, issued in January 1946, discusses the whole area requirements of the city in respect of housing, industry, public buildings and open spaces. The city has been subdivided into three zones of residential development, outer, intermediate and inner, having "net residential densities" of 16, 25 and 34 houses respectively. Out of a total number of 281,000 existing houses, 172,000 have been classified in "redevelopment areas," while the needs of additional houses are esti-

mated at 35,000. Plans are discussed for providing 115,000 houses on vacant stable land within the city ; 50,000 within the redevelopment areas ; 23,000 in areas where existing residential development is acceptable on standards of density ; and 19,000 on land liable to mineral settlement but available for future development ; these would be accompanied by the appropriate provisions for industry, public buildings and planned open space. A programme of housebuilding up to the year 1986 is discussed.

A report on parking facilities in the central area of the city, issued in October 1946, makes proposals for acquisition of land in areas of bad layout and obsolete development for use as sites for car parks.

In September 1946, the Corporation decided to ask approval for plans for the redevelopment of three "decaying" areas, to be used as zones for modern factories, in the centre of the city. Possibilities of rail electrification are being discussed.

The Clyde Navigation Trustees have approved a plan to reconstruct Queen's Dock, to enable it to accommodate the largest types of ocean-going carriers.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A Physical, Social and Economic Survey by Gordon E. Payne, Planning Consultant, was published in 1946.

Recommendations are made for securing a better balance and greater diversity of industry, and for agricultural and woodland development on the various categories of land. The report proposes a rural zone within which buildings connected with rural occupations only may be built, and an agricultural zone in which special permission will be required to build dwellings houses with small curtilages, institutions, etc. ; some towns and villages are recommended for development and improvement.

Proposals are also made regarding the use of local building materials ; problems caused by the exhaustion and opening-up of coal measures ; land drainage ; landscape preservation, open spaces and nature reserves ; electricity charges ; formation of joint water boards ; improvement of sewerage ; transport services ; improved facilities at ports and docks ; commencement of the Severn Barrage project ; canals ; construction of a north-south and east-west motorway ; improvements in railways ; and sites for small aerodromes and air car parks.

GREAT YARMOUTH

An area within the old town walls forms the basis of the first two reconstruction areas, with which the Council intends to deal as areas of extensive war damage. The exact form of layout depends on the form of traffic circulation in the outline plan, which in turn depends to a large extent upon the economic feasibility of a river crossing between South Denes and Gorleston. The general principles adopted will be to provide traffic roads to enable holiday traffic to the beach and industrial traffic to by-pass the central shopping and business area ; within this area provision will be made for public buildings, offices and car parks in addition to the present central shopping streets which will be provided with service roads and near access.

Redevelopment and exclusion of residential use from the central areas will result in a large transfer of population to the west side of the River

Yare. A large estate in Gorleston is being developed on modern community lines. The outline plan in course of preparation envisages the integration of the town into neighbourhoods. This project would necessitate a new southern approach to avoid Gorleston and this, with a new western approach by a fly-over bridge across the River Bure and the connections to the front, are the main components of the traffic circulatory system.

The encouragement of the holiday catering industry and industry connected with fishing will be provided in the plan.

GUILDFORD

An outline plan, prepared by G. A. Jellicoe, M.T.P.I., makes proposals for developing the central area of the town as a centre of culture, amenity and business to serve beyond the confines of the borough boundary ; and for increasing the population capacity from 45,000 to 53,000. It aims at encouraging a diversified and well-balanced community and providing the highest standards for home life. Some light industries are to be encouraged, as well as some commercial and professional offices, but heavy industry and business with disproportionately large numbers are discouraged. The town would be encouraged to develop as a cultural centre of the arts, especially music ; as a summer open air resort, especially for cricket ; as a shopping centre ; as a market ; as a legal centre ; and as a city having a spiritual quality.

These objects are expressed in a central area having round it five "neighbourhoods" or "satellites" ; reorganisation of the roads and disentanglement of the present road system and chaos of buildings in the central area ; creation of a city precinct, a school precinct and a cathedral precinct ; and recognition of the strong and beautiful natural landscape.

Detailed proposals, sketches and plans are included for the implementation of these concepts, and the author advises the formation of a small advisory panel recommended either by the Fine Arts Commission or the Royal Institute of British Architects to ensure a proper interpretation of the plan.

HASTINGS

A plan has been submitted by the Borough Engineer for reconstruction of the central area, in order to cope with the traffic pressure. It recommends the creation of three new residential areas, at St. Helens, Fairlight and in the Wishing Tree area. The double-deck promenade principle is continued to include the whole of the St. Leonards front, the promenade is extended on a viaduct to the eastward of Rock-a-Nore as far as Ecclesbourne Glen with a marine lagoon, and the construction of an airfield is proposed.

Traffic problems are dealt with by separating the pedestrian, bus and general traffic to achieve a high level traffic roundabout, a low-level area for pedestrians, low-level bus shelters for local buses and an underground bus station adjoining the sea front for country buses. Flats, to be erected on sites where property leases are now expiring, will be tunnelled to provide access from the underground bus station to the sea front.

HUDDERSFIELD

A report, prepared by F. Longstreth Thompson, B.Sc., F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., P.P.T.P.I., was submitted in 1942, presenting an improve-

ment scheme for the central area of the town, with special reference to the Manchester Street and Castlegate, Thomas Street clearance areas.

Proposals regarding street improvements aim at diverting through-traffic from the centre of the town, and improving the circulation of local traffic. Reduction of congestion in the centre of the town is to be effected by internal relief routes so planned that they become the main arteries for through-traffic.

New municipal offices are proposed, forming a civic centre on a site extending from the present town hall to Queen Street South. Proposals are made for a technical college extension, fire station, and two bus stations. Car park facilities are provided for 1,000 cars within a quarter mile of the market place. In the rest of the area proposals are made for working class flats, shops, warehouses, garages, commercial buildings and factories for light industry in the eastern part, and for shops, business premises and houses in the southern area.

These proposals have been worked out as a framework for a more comprehensive plan of reconstruction for the central area of the town.

KENT

A broad county planning survey of Kent was carried out in 1945 by the County Planning Officer, James W. R. Adams, to provide a basis for planning operations in the County.

The survey comprises the following matters : Administration ; physical conditions, including topography, geological drift, rainfall, catchment areas and areas liable to flooding and waterlogging ; fertility of agricultural land ; growth and characteristics of communities, including special studies of the shopping habits of villages and of industries in rural areas ; public services, including transport, sewage-disposal, water, gas and electricity ; regional open spaces ; and buildings of historic and architectural interest.

The survey has been illustrated upon a series of maps to a scale of half inch to the mile and has been kept up to date. A report on the survey, incorporating the County Road Plan prepared by the County Surveyor, and proposals as to regional open spaces and landscape areas, is to be published during 1947 under the title *Planning Basis for Kent*.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL

A plan and report for the rebuilding and reconstruction of the city, prepared by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens and by Sir Patrick Abercrombie, has been submitted to the City Council. It is based on the assumption that the city's prosperity, as a port and industrial centre, will be maintained.

Proposals are made for rebuilding the central areas and reducing in consequence the population of those areas ; immediately to the south an industrial zone is located, separated by a narrow green belt. The overspill is to be grouped into a satellite which will contain an industrial trading estate and which will be completed in two or three years, on or near the Burton Constable Estate. Residential areas are planned as community units, each comprising neighbourhood groups. The shopping centre is planned as a highly specialised precinct, free from through traffic but adjacent to central traffic routes. Provision is made for industrial expansion up the River Hull and along the Humber Docks,

and a proposal is made for impounding the River Hull, increasing its connection with the Humber Docks and providing for an extension of industrial frontage. Detailed recommendations are made regarding road and railway problems, including elimination of the railway ring at grade and widening the high level ring which will carry all the industrial and passenger traffic clear of the central area, and construction of a new station, a high level bridge and two urban ring roads. The plan also provides for a civic centre, schools related to the housing plan, green belts and an aerodrome and possibly a seaplane station.

LANCASHIRE, NORTH AND MID-LANCASHIRE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Committee has prepared a report and plans covering an area of approximately 640,000 acres, including the county boroughs of Blackpool, Preston, Blackburn and Burnley, 10 non-county boroughs, 22 urban districts and 11 rural districts. Recommendations are made regarding major and subsidiary road proposals, population trends, industrial structure, amenities and land classification. It is hoped to complete the report during the ensuing twelve months.

In conjunction with the county districts, detailed outline development plans have been formulated. These include, for Aspull Urban District, near Wigan, a new town development plan to accommodate 15,000 persons, envisaging an increase in population of 9,000. For Poulton-le-Fylde an outline development plan provides for an increase in population from 7,000 to 27,000. Ulverston is preparing basic surveys and an outline plan. For Leyland Urban District an outline development plan in course of preparation provides for a future optimum population of approximately 60,000, while Thornton-Cleveleys Urban District plan provides for an increase from 15,500 to 45,000.

LEEDS

A six-inch draft zoning map covering the whole city has been prepared, showing broadly the residential areas, industrial areas, business areas, shopping areas, public and private open spaces, walking ways and green belt reservation. The City Council has agreed to a reservation of 12 square miles of the outer periphery for agriculture, playing fields, market gardens and milk production.

Nine cleared sites in the centre of the city with accommodation for 800 vehicles have been made available for car parking as a short term plan; these, with existing parks, provide accommodation for 3,630 vehicles, but the long term plan provides progressively for space for 10,000 before 1960 by the construction of underground car parks, multi-storey parks and surface parks in the central area.

The Council is giving consideration to a proposed civic centre scheme.

Existing public open spaces will be increased to provide 11 acres per 1,000 persons.

In the long-term redevelopment plan for the 11 square miles of densely built up central area, consideration is being given to redevelopment in neighbourhood and residential units, as is being done in connection with suburban housing development. There will be a large overspill population which will require to be housed in a new town.

LEICESTER

Since the presentation of the Surveyor's interim report in 1944, further consideration has been given to housing problems and land requirements.

The immediate housing shortage, assessed at a minimum of 10,000 houses, added to relocation requirements arising from redevelopment, will involve an overspill of upwards of 18,000 houses. Planning for this overspill is proposed as a process of infilling and rounding off existing and unsatisfactory scattered developments around the fringes of the city and transforming them into planned communities separated by green wedges; this involves an area covering a radius of six to seven miles from the city centre.

The city plan includes proposals for construction of outer, inner and central ring roads. Proposals for the central development area are designed to secure diversion of through-traffic and omnibuses from the shopping and business areas, and to create a general zoning of the administrative, business, cultural, shopping and entertainment functions of the city. Radial roads will be widened from the central ring outwards. Consultations are taking place for the construction of flood courses for the River Soar, and proposals are being put forward for the improvement of the amenity aspect of the river.

Progress has been made with the first residential community within the city boundaries, *i.e.*, New Parks Estate, which includes approximately 3,000 houses of various types and incorporates a large educational and communal base comprising secondary schools, county college, churches, main shopping centre, cinema, library, etc., together with playing fields and a public park.

LIVERPOOL

Much progress has been made in the preparation of redevelopment proposals for the central area of the city, and especially for the portion devastated by enemy action. The Council seeks to acquire this latter area by the powers of compulsory purchase provided by the Town and Country Planning Acts.

The first report of the Post-War Redevelopment Advisory (Special) Committee was submitted in April 1946. This presented a basic road plan, including inner and middle ring roads, the existing Queens Drive and an outer circle road, with four major radial roads, an arterial road to Speke and Widnes, a new arterial Dock Road, a central area by-pass road, and connections from the inner ring road to the East Lancashire Road and the Speke-Widnes Road. These proposals are related to the broad zoning proposals which are based on established uses. Residential zones will be sub-divided into neighbourhood units separated by parkways linked on a planned park system. Redevelopment of the central and inner residential area is considered possible within the next 20 years, that of the middle residential area in 30 years, while the outer area is expected to remain in its present condition for a long period.

An area of approximately 1,509 acres is suggested as an area of extensive war damage requiring urgent replanning.

A scheme for the development of Speke as a self-contained township with a population of nearly 22,000 was approved by the Housing Committee in October 1946.

LONDON, CITY OF

A report prepared by the Improvements and Town Planning Committee in 1944 was abandoned, and a new report by Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Holford was presented in April 1947.

This states that an inventory of accommodation in the City in 1939 has been completed, and proposals are made for the establishment of a density control based on a normal capacity of floor space five times as great as the plot on which building will take place ; this will allow for a population, after redevelopment, of about 470,000.

The place of the city in relation to the region and nation is discussed. Streets are classified according to function and detailed proposals are made for grade-separations, new routes, a new road bridge at Blackfriars, for widening existing streets, for construction of new traffic crossings to secure continuous traffic flow, for improving approaches to stations and for linking up pedestrian thoroughfares. The whole is proposed as one "use-zone" for offices and business premises, with some secondary uses such as shops and light industry in each section, while suggestions are made for areas of special control over advertisements and architectural appearance. Suggestions for precincts include an outline plan for the Guildhall precinct and widening of St. Paul's Cathedral precinct. Other proposals deal with the City Livery Companies' Halls which should in general be left undisturbed, the city churches which should be preserved, a district heating scheme, improved residential conditions, schools and lunch places.

Procedure to be adopted in the light of the Town and Country Act is discussed and the proposed Declaratory Area defined. The Corporation is advised to set up a special department to execute the planning proposals. The report discusses units of redevelopment, and makes recommendations regarding optimum size and grouping.

A long-term plan of redevelopment is envisaged, and it is suggested that a ten-year programme should be compiled as a first stage. The proposed commencement date for engineering operations is June 1948, and for building, April 1949.

LONDON, COUNTY OF

The *County of London Plan*, prepared by the Architect to the Council in consultation with Sir Patrick Abercrombie, was submitted to the Council in 1943.

The London County Council, in July 1945, after consideration of the plan and the observations received from other authorities, approved a number of planning principles. The main highway structure is to be based on the conception of a series of ring roads and of linking radial roads, with application of the idea of precincts where suitable. Three principal density zones are approved, averaging 200, 136 and 70 persons per acre, generally decreasing from the centre, with a mixed development of flats and houses in each zone. The location of industry, a subject for national planning, should be related to the housing provision in each locality, and where it is desirable to segregate industry from residential areas it should be brought into industrial estates. Open space should be provided at the standard of four acres per 1,000 population within the county plus three acres outside the county, with a substantial increase of

riverside open space. As circumstances allow, replanning should take into account the suggestions of the County of London Plan for developing a series of communities comprising several neighbourhood units of mixed and balanced social types. Amenities should be safeguarded by harmonious architectural treatment, preservation of buildings of historical and architectural importance, and improvement in design and location of street furniture and public advertisements.

At the same time the Council decided that the attack on London's four major defects (traffic congestion, depressed housing, intermingling of housing and industry, and insufficiency of open space) should be opened in the immediate future by embarking on a short-term programme of road-works of the highest priority; commencing operations of redevelopment in certain reconstruction areas in the county, particularly the area in Stepney and Poplar; initiating redevelopment in the area on the south bank of the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges; and concentrating on the acquisition and reservation of sufficient land to increase to two and a half acres per 1,000 population open space in those areas where at present the provision falls short of that amount.

The Parks Committee of the London County Council has prepared plans for 28 new parks in 13 boroughs, including the purchase of about 300 acres of land at an estimated cost of £3,000,000.

The Town Planning Committee, in March 1947, submitted projects for the redevelopment of the south bank of the river, including Government offices, a Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre, a river wall, hotel and shops; for the Cromwell Road extension at Hammersmith, the first low-level fly-over in London; and the Elephant and Castle reconstruction area which would include an elevated roundabout. These projects were adopted by the Council.

RAILWAY (LONDON PLAN) COMMITTEE

In a report to the Minister of Transport in May 1946, this Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Charles Inglis, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., makes recommendations for the large-scale development of the London suburban passenger railway system.

It proposes that all Southern Railway suburban services now terminating at London Bridge, Charing Cross, Cannon Street and Holborn Viaduct should be transferred underground in deep-level tunnels, to provide high-speed cross-London services. This would take 30 years to accomplish and cost about £230 millions. Proposals include the re-siting of London Bridge Station, a new terminal station on the site of the existing Waterloo Junction Station, five new tunnels at London Bridge, and would have the effect of abolishing the railway bridges and viaducts between Westminster and London Bridges, opening up views of St. Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals, and abolishing Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Holborn Viaduct and Blackfriars Stations. The Committee also proposes new lines from East Croydon, Raynes Park, and to relieve the Northern Line.

These proposals are the outcome of the Committee's examination of the County of London Plan 1943.

LONDON, REGIONAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A plan for Greater London was prepared in 1944 by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie at the request of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. An Advisory Committee for London Regional Planning was established in 1945 to cover the area of the *Greater London Plan* "to co-ordinate the examination of the outline plan prepared by Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie for the outer area of the Greater London Region ; and to arrive at an agreed outline plan for submission to the Minister of Town and Country Planning with a view to its serving, with the Minister's approval, as a broad directive to the Planning Authorities and to the Authorities responsible for the control of interim development within the area affected."

The general structure of the plan is accepted, consisting of four rings, the inner urban ring, the suburban ring, the green belt ring, and the outer country ring, to give effect to the general policy of decentralisation of population from the congested areas and their regrouping in planned communities outside a wide green belt surrounding the suburban fringe. The report includes a detailed examination of decentralisation of population, redistribution of population, industry, communications, open spaces and administration and public services. The 1944 plan has also been examined by the Greater London Interdepartmental Committee.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning stated in March 1946 that, after examination by his colleagues and himself, the following decisions had been reached :

Firstly, the overall growth of London's population and industry should be restrained, as part of the general policy for achieving throughout the country a better balance of the distribution of industry, and in particular for assisting the industrial recovery of the Development Areas.

Secondly : a planned programme of decentralisation to the outer areas of Greater London should replace the uncontrolled sprawl of the inter-war period. War damage in the congested inner areas and wartime evacuation have provided a unique opportunity for effecting this redistribution. The intention is to make provision for about a million persons and concurrently a related quota of industrial firms to be accommodated farther out—mainly in a few new towns and in selected existing towns within 20 to 50 miles of London's centre. The planned developments will be given priority according to their urgency.

Thirdly : it is proposed that the general lines of the decentralisation and resettlement should broadly conform to the proposals made by Sir Patrick Abercrombie for dividing the area surrounding the County of London into four rings. From the County of London and the inner urban ring round it, which form the congested areas, most of the decentralisation should take place. The next ring, the suburban ring, should be regarded in general as static. Surrounding this built-up area a green belt ring is to be carefully safeguarded, and this ring, except in permitted cases, should act as a barrier to further suburban growth. The fourth or outer country ring should serve as the main reception area for persons and industry moving out from overcrowded London into compact settlements surrounded by open country.

Matters such as location and numbers of new towns and highway proposals are being further examined.

MANCHESTER

The Post-War Reconstruction Special Committee of the Council published its first interim report in 1943, dealing generally with some of the post-war reconstruction problems, and has issued further interim reports on the post-war development of the library service, and parks and pleasure grounds.

The City Surveyor and Engineer prepared *The Manchester Plan* in 1945, dealing with the city's historical background, population and family structure, zoning of land use, highways, transport and municipal services, industry, learning and the arts, public open space, schools, housing standards, neighbourhoods and districts, Wythenshawe, overspill and the satellite town, abolition of smoke, and the city centre.

For residential development, four standards are defined : " maximum " is the most congested sections within the intermediate ring road ; " close " is the remaining redevelopment areas ; " normal " is generally applied in areas hitherto undeveloped ; and " open " is the special zone of low-density housing. A prospective population limit of 475,000 persons is envisaged ; with a present population of 705,000, this gives an overspill problem to meet which a detailed redevelopment programme extending over the next 25 to 30 years is outlined. Accommodation of the overspill by enlargement of existing towns and villages or by the creation of new satellite towns is being considered by a joint committee of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils and Manchester, Salford and Stretford Corporations.

The Town Planning and Buildings Committee has issued a report on the major road proposals contained in the plan, accepting them in principle.

MERSEYSIDE

An outline plan, prepared by F. Longstreth Thompson, B.Sc., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., in consultation with a Technical Committee of the Merseyside Advisory Joint Planning Committee, was published in 1945. The plan aims at " formulating a co-ordinated policy for the reconstruction and future development of the communities in Merseyside."

The author concludes that Central Merseyside in its present form is too big, and that the outstanding requirements are the establishment of good living conditions and more industry. The main regional planning problem is, therefore, the decentralisation and regrouping of the population displaced on the reconstruction of the congested areas of Central Merseyside, in conjunction with the distribution and location of the new industrial areas. It is suggested that the most suitable form of urban growth will be by improvement of the existing urban structure and its carefully controlled extension in the form of compact radial spurs with wide wedges of open land between, combined with the development of the existing residential suburbs and detached towns.

The importance of maintaining the port function of Central Merseyside is stressed, and provision is made for extension of the dock system, a Reserve Port Area, and extension of the " Port Area." New industries in Central Merseyside should be independent of the port and of fluctuations of foreign trade, and employ skilled workpeople, *i.e.*, light industries

manufacturing consumption goods. Detailed recommendations are made for the location of industries, for expansion of the port industries near the docks, extension of the other established industrial areas, and for compact industrial estates on the outskirts ; separate consideration is given to noxious industries, which should be confined to "special industrial areas."

A brief description is given of the principal proposals for the distribution and allocation of the new urban zones, and a complete schedule of the urban zones for the region as a whole is given in the Appendix.

The third section deals with the detached towns, and recommendations are made separately for industrial, residential and country towns.

In the fourth section dealing with the rural area the report emphasises the importance of planning urban expansion as far as possible on land of poorer agricultural quality and of keeping the urban area compact. An agricultural zone is defined. Poor land not required for urban development or open spaces is included in a proposed rural zone for such purposes as country houses, institutions, golf courses and playing fields. Proposals are also made regarding urban parks and playing fields, regional open spaces, coastal reservation, nature reserves, and holiday centres.

In the section on communications, the report describes a road classification including one-purpose motor roads, arterial roads, sub-arterial roads, major local-traffic roads and local roads. Detailed recommendations are given regarding width and design, restriction of access, and the proposed regional road system. The main railway requirements are stated to be improved facilities for dealing with traffic at the docks ; provision for dealing with goods traffic in connection with the proposed new industrial areas ; and development of the suburban passenger services. Further electrification and an underground railway in Liverpool are proposed. A properly co-ordinated system of public transport throughout the region is recommended. Future air transport needs are stated to be a major airport for intercontinental services, and local aerodromes.

The report includes a section by C. H. James, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., on the improvement of urban and the preservation of rural amenities.

Finally, it is proposed that the constituent authorities should set up a Joint Executive Committee for the purpose of making a statutory regional plan on the basis of this outline plan.

MIDDLESBROUGH

A survey and plan, completed by Max Lock, A.R.I.B.A., aims at welding the economic objectives of industrial planning with the social objectives of municipal planning. The plan is divided into 5, 15 and 30 year periods ; the "blighted" areas proposed, under the 1944 Act, for statutory designation as such fall within the 5 and 15 year periods. During this time (1945-60) it is proposed that 10,000 houses will be cleared and 13,000 rebuilt, approximately one-third of these in the central or reconstruction areas and two-thirds in fingerlike neighbourhoods extending southward and separated by green wedges, which will include the secondary schools. The policy for the central reconstruction areas, and for the town centre, is to revitalise and re-utilise the existing grid-iron plan, but to abolish four out of every five residential streets.

No drastic alteration is envisaged in the town centre. Planning by lease control and concurrent activity in development of the plan by private and municipal agencies is prescribed in the proposals for implementation.

The Town Council in January 1946 considered the survey and plan and passed a resolution accepting it in principle as the guide for the future reconstruction and development of the town. It also states that in the implementation the Council shall have regard to the financial resources and physical changes in the duties and responsibilities of the Council, and that the areas zoned in the plan for new houses should be approved and the implementation proceeded with immediately, subject to variations and the above reservations. Following on this, it is treating all proposals by its own Committees and private developers on this basis, with a view to ensuring that the principles of the plan are maintained.

NEWPORT

The Council has passed proposals which form the first part of a long-term plan of redevelopment. It proposes to create in the neighbourhood of the new civic buildings a civic centre. The central part of the area will be laid out as gardens and will be dominated on the one side by the existing new civic centre ; other buildings will include a museum and art gallery and public library. All buildings will be in conformity with the style of the existing centre.

There is also a proposal for a new omnibus station over the existing G.W.R. goods yard. It is proposed to redesign Bridge Street, to drive a new road on the line of the existing Baneswell Road, and to redevelop the land between the new road and Bridge Street. There is also a recommendation for a further road bridge across the River Usk, the whole scheme forming part of an inner ring road. The Ministry of Transport has planned an outer road around part of the town, and there will be radial roads from the centre. This road pattern will facilitate the formation of neighbourhood units.

NORTH-EASTERN DEVELOPMENT AREA

In the discharge of his "duty of securing consistency and continuity in the framing and execution of a national policy with respect to the use and development of land throughout England and Wales," the Minister of Town and Country Planning instructed G. L. Pepler, C.B., P.P.T.P.I., F.S.I., and P. W. Macfarlane, A.M.T.P.I., P.A.S.I., to prepare an outline plan for the North-Eastern Development Area.

Work began on 1st August, 1946, and is due to be completed before the end of 1947. The area has since been slightly enlarged, in Northumberland, to include the whole of the coalfield and to allow a more ample margin of land in the vicinity of Newcastle.

The basic industries of the area are coal, steel, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, with large chemical works in the south. The workable coal which lies under the major part of the area is in parts almost exhausted, and many of the towns and villages were founded or enlarged when housing standards were at their lowest. On the other hand the area still embraces much beautiful country rich in historical buildings and remains. It is, therefore, obvious that problems of no mean order confront those who are preparing a plan for the use and development of the land of this Development Area.

The North-East Town Planning Regional Advisory Committee has prepared road and bridge plans which include a Tyne tunnel at Jarrow, a bridge at Scotswood and by-pass roads to the west and east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be carried out during a period of ten years.

NORWICH

A plan for the City of Norwich, prepared for the Council by C. H. James, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and S. Rowland Pierce, F.R.I.B.A., Consultants, and H. C. Rowley, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & Cy.E., City Engineer, was published in May 1945 and has been adopted.

The plan forms a basis for the orderly development of the city over the next 50 years, and while resolving the many problems inherent in such an aim, leaves the character of the city unchanged and its rich architectural inheritance intact. The authors of the plan describe the historical status and present condition of the city and recommend the seizure of the unrivalled opportunity for replanning caused by devastation through aerial bombardment.

The problem of transport is then discussed and suggestions made for the siting of an inner ring-road, and an outer ring-road ; the improvement of major and secondary roads within the city ; the provision of car parks ; and questions relating to public services vehicles, railways and river transport.

Industry, markets, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, electricity supply, gas supply, and refuse collection and disposal are dealt with in the next section, which also refers to the possibilities of district heating.

A large section is devoted to residential development ; other sections to problems connected with shops and offices, the education services, open spaces and the hospital and clinical services. A chapter covers the proposed civic centre, and the final section deals with the progress and control of development.

NOTTINGHAM

The City Council appointed a Reconstruction Committee in 1942 to consider the post-war development of the city and a report embodying their recommendations was published in October 1943. A notable feature of this was a plan for the redevelopment of approximately 130 acres in the centre of the city to form a civic centre.

The report reviews the housing problems confronting the Council and stresses the need for further land outside the present boundaries to take the overspill of population on the redevelopment of obsolescent areas. Development plans have been prepared for the whole of the land available for municipal housing within the city and 805 acres are being proceeded with at the present time.

An outline scheme of new major traffic roads is suggested. Much detailed work has been carried out on the improvement of major roads and traffic junctions and a comprehensive scheme prepared for the completion of an 80 foot wide inner ring road, of which a considerable portion is already in being.

The new Mount Street bus station caters for all bus services to the north and west, eliminating much traffic congestion formerly occurring

in the centre of the city. The provision of car-parking facilities has also received consideration and several municipal car parks have already been established.

A surface utilisation survey of the city is well in hand and redevelopment plans of three of the principal obsolescent areas have been prepared.

OXFORD

The report on the planning of the city, which has been prepared by Thomas Sharp, M.A., M.T.P.I., L.R.I.B.A., F.I.L.A., Town Planning Consultant, will be published by the Architectural Press in the autumn of 1947, under the title *Oxford Replanned*.

PLYMOUTH

A plan prepared by the City Engineer (J. Paton Watson) in consultation with Sir Patrick Abercrombie, was presented to the City Council in 1943. It covered some 140 square miles and assumed the co-operation of local authorities in the immediately adjacent areas.

To reduce the extremely congested pre-war population of the town, the scheme envisages the redistribution of some 64,000 people, 40,000 of whom, it is suggested, should be redomiciled outside the present boundary. A maximum residential density of 100 persons per acre is recommended in the central built-up areas, reducing to 25 per acre on the outskirts.

Comprehensive redevelopment proposals completely change the old layout of the city centre which will rise again on its old site and be extended northwards, the chief feature being a central way or vista stretching southward through the centre from North Road station to The Hoe. The new centre is designed on precinct principles with a shopping zone centrally placed on approximately its pre-war site, expanded to include the traders from the old Devonport centre whose previous sites are absorbed by the extension of the dockyard.

South of the shopping centre, the civic precinct will contain a new Guildhall and other municipal buildings, flanked by a rebuilt St. Andrew's church (now a ruin), and with a theatre precinct to westward, whilst to northwards between the shopping centre and North Road station is situated the office precinct. None of these precincts is encroached upon by main traffic routes. Whilst the conception of the new centre is imaginative, full attention has been given to the preservation of the Old Plymouth area which largely escaped the worst of the bombing and is to be restored as far as possible in its mediaeval character.

Resettlement of the displaced population is taking place in the outer areas which are designed on complete neighbourhood principles and certain areas of agricultural land within the city will remain as such, thus enabling the retention of a high degree of rural amenity. It constitutes a pioneer attempt in the combination of rural and urban planning.

The City Council's application for a Declaratory Order in respect of the 178 acres required for the new centre has been approved by the Minister of Town and Country Planning who has also confirmed a Compulsory Purchase Order for the smaller area of 36 acres required to commence the work which will be started as soon as formal approval has been received.

PORTSMOUTH

The City Corporation has made formal application to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning for a Declaratory Order in respect of five areas of a total acreage of 506 acres of war damaged land adjoining the Naval Dockyard and comprising the commercial centre of the city. A reconstruction plan for these areas has been adopted, and is based on the outline plan for the whole city in which the future population of the city area would be reduced from 260,000 to 160,000 in neighbourhood development at densities varying from 100 persons to the acre in the central area to 50 persons to the acre at that part of the city situated on the mainland.

The balance of the population would be rehoused in self-contained communities outside the present city boundaries and the Corporation has already acquired the land adjoining the main London railway line near Rowlands Castle for the development there of a satellite town of some 20-23,000 persons. In order that the overspill problem may be dealt with effectively and expeditiously, representations have been made to the Boundary Commission for a modification of the city boundaries to include the whole area in which it is proposed that the new development should take place.

On Portsea Island itself, the conflicting interests of the Naval Dockyard and the seaside resort of Southsea create problems difficult of satisfactory reconciliation ; both attract large volumes of traffic which have hitherto been compelled to utilise the principal shopping streets of the city.

In the proposed plan a simple system of arterial roads through the city and linking up with the trunk road grid on the mainland is intended to alleviate traffic congestion. The existing pattern of the principal local roads makes it possible to plan the redevelopment of the residential areas in accordance with the modern principles of neighbourhood planning, but realisation of this part of the plan is likely to be deferred for some decades in view of the comparative modernity of much of the dense housing development.

Application has been made for compulsory purchase powers over the cleared sites in the two principal shopping centres of the city, and detailed layout plans have largely been agreed with the traders for their redevelopment. It is anticipated that redevelopment on the new lines proposed for the shopping centres should be capable of commencement by the beginning of 1948.

PRESTON

The booklet *Towards a Prouder Preston* outlines the proposals for the town's redevelopment, prepared under the direction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, assisted by the Chief Planning Officer and others.

The configuration of the land has produced the tendency for roads to develop in a roughly fan-shaped pattern, which has been adopted in the proposals ; the projected outer ring road (part of the national trunk road system) is not likely to encircle the town completely, but rather to bend sharply inwards on the west to cross the river at a convenient point. The main detailed proposal is the construction of an inner by-pass through obsolete property, which will relieve the central area of through traffic.

Long-term proposals allow for the addition of a southern link to convert the by-pass into an inner ring road, if warranted by future conditions. The inner by-pass will enable the central area to be replanned as a civic, commercial and shopping precinct. The proposals include the construction of a Processional Way, flanked by public buildings, from the municipal building to a new civic hall.

Proposals are made for reserving an open riverside area near the centre of the town, and for the establishment of a sports centre and university college.

The plan proposes the creation, by periodic stages, of separate industrial zones and residential neighbourhoods to alleviate overcrowding, and the intermixture of residential and industrial development. Replacement of housing at lower densities, over a period of time, and an extension of the borough boundaries, are recommended, with preservation of a more effective green belt.

ROSS AND CROMARTY

In a report by H. A. Rendel Govan, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Planning Consultant, on the Dundonnell area in Western Ross it is stated that Government assistance should be made available for reconstruction of houses and other buildings, roads, provision of water supplies and land improvement. To meet the problems of depopulation and isolation, the report emphasises the need to encourage vigorous young people to settle in the area. It is hoped that development will be aided by air services to Ullapool, where industrial developments should provide employment for people in the Dundonnell area. Possibilities of intensive small-scale farming, afforestation, establishment of a national park, and a tourist trade are also discussed.

The County Council, in April 1947, published a booklet, *A Highland County Plans*, recommending the establishment of a new town near Invergordon, co-ordination of planning for the Highlands, reconditioning of housing, development of the tourist industry, and provision of incentives to people to remain in the region.

RUGBY

Expenditure to the extent of £2,000,000 has been estimated for post-war development plans. Of this, £1,400,000 has been allocated to housing, which receives first priority. Municipal buildings and a town hall, second in priority, are estimated to cost £175,000, while the third priority group includes recreation grounds and other amenities, a fire station and reconstruction of the cattle market. The Corporation's low-tension electricity system is to be reorganised.

SHEFFIELD

The City Council has approved a general development plan for the city and a detailed plan showing the road and zoning proposals for the central area. The detailed scheme covers 710 acres in the centre of the city. It provides for a civic circle road 100 feet wide, which will circumscribe the city centre proper. Within this civic circle road, which is roughly 500 yards in diameter, public service vehicles will be prohibited, and carriageways will be narrowed and footpaths widened to form a

shopping and civic precinct. Proposed civic buildings are grouped round a civic square four acres in extent.

The plan also provides for an inner ring road roughly elliptical in shape and with major and minor axes 2,000 and 1,000 yards long respectively. The city centre will gradually be rebuilt in accordance with the plan into ordered groups of business, shopping, light industry, markets and amusement interests. The proposals have been approved in principle by the officers of the various Ministries concerned.

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH

There are nine Planning Authorities covering the Administrative County. In the northern part, the County Council by agreement with the local authorities has been acting in connection with the preparation of the planning schemes for three urban districts and six rural districts, and first and second stage development plans are being prepared. Two municipal boroughs, two urban districts and one rural district are preparing their own planning schemes.

Close liaison is being maintained with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Regional Rural Land Utilisation Officer to ensure that the amenities of the scenic parts of North Staffordshire are not spoilt, and that agricultural use of the land is interfered with as little as possible. Wherever possible development proposals are being directed into the precincts of the county towns and villages, and every endeavour is being made to obtain group development.

Industrial development is urgently required in parts of the urban and rural areas of North Staffordshire, and provision is being made in these parts to accommodate sufficient industry to serve the needs of the districts. Traffic roads are being planned through the rural districts in positions which will interfere with agriculture as little as possible, and link roads are planned to connect up the "Potteries" and the urban areas. It is hoped that areas which were deforested during the war will be replanted, and provision will be made in the schemes for the protection of these woodlands. Much good work has recently been done in the control of mineral workings, and as far as possible future proposals will provide for these workings to be in specified areas.

SUFFOLK JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEES

A plan is being prepared, and an interim report was issued in 1946, describing proposals to secure a more satisfactory balance in the town and village pattern of the county, so that the rural districts may be better served with amenities, and the towns reap the benefits of a healthy agriculture. Proposals regarding population distribution suggest large county towns of 50,000 to 120,000, country towns of 5,000 to 20,000, and local centres with populations up to 5,000, with maximum distances of 25 and 7 miles to the first two classes from any outlying district. Proposals for supporting existing populations in rural areas tending to decline include the return of an industrial element to the larger villages and small towns, and development of cultural centres.

Proposals regarding communications include improvement of the service in freight traffic by concentrating the rail conveyance upon a few main depots in the area, supplemented by road facilities.

The four main zones proposed in the report are woodlands requiring protection, land unfit for normal building purposes owing to liability to flood or high ground water level, open spaces, and the rural zone. Two additional zones proposed to meet the needs of holidaymakers are coastal stretches for holiday camp use, and areas of fine scenery as national parks with public access.

SWANSEA

A scheme of reconstruction, completed in 1943, was revised and approved by the Council in July 1944. It embodies modern ideas of traffic segregation by the diversion of heavy dock traffic from the town centre and by the provision of improved road intersections, while there is more effective linking of road and rail transport and provision for a new central bus station.

An inner ring-road surrounds the new shopping area and limits to 200 yards the walking distance from its centre to any of the main perimeter roads, to which through-traffic and public service vehicles will be restricted. Ample parking space and wide footways are provided. The central retail market will be rebuilt near the shopping centre. The existing civic centre closes the vista of a new wide road linking the civic centre with the shopping area, while a subsidiary civic centre is provided to the north of the shopping reservation. Places of amusement, banks, offices and commercial buildings are located generally on the fringe of the shopping area. A self-contained residential precinct has been included adjoining the residential area. The main industrial areas remain outside the central reconstruction area. Provision is made for the effect on traffic-flow of the proposed new bridges over the Severn and Neath rivers. Long-term provision is made for the development of the foreshore, and a number of smaller open spaces within the town are provided.

The Council's application for a Compulsory Purchase Order, covering 25 acres of virtually cleared sites, has been confirmed, while application for a Declaratory Order in respect of 280 acres has been modified by omission of approximately half the area originally included.

WALES, SOUTH

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has appointed T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., and Herbert Jackson, F.R.I.B.A., to prepare a co-ordinated outline provisional plan for South Wales and Monmouthshire Development Area (with the exception of the Borough of Pembroke).

A report has been submitted to the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

WARWICK

An advisory plan has been prepared by Sir Patrick Abercrombie.

WARWICKSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ADVISORY PLANNING COUNCIL

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has appointed Sir Patrick Abercrombie to prepare an outline plan.

WOLVERHAMPTON

The County Borough of Wolverhampton is co-operating with the Joint Planning Committee, the urban districts of Tettenhall, Wednesfield and Willenhall and the rural districts of Cannock and Seisdon, in the planning of an area of approximately 93,000 acres. Prior to the setting up of the present Joint Committee, a comprehensive social and industrial survey was commenced by the Corporation, in co-operation with Birmingham University ; this will shortly be published.

Proposals for the replanning of the town centre provide for a new civic and administrative centre and a central ring road circumscribing the civic, shopping and business areas. Provision has also been made for rebuilding the retail and wholesale markets and central library, and for providing a central educational precinct, adequate public and private car parks and a central bus station.

Preliminary outline plans have been prepared for redevelopment of all sub-standard built-up areas, and for additional residential zoning in certain suburban areas, which will provide for an ultimate population of between 208-209,000 in the main conurbation, as against the present population of about 203,000. Proposals for the residential areas are based on the formation of neighbourhood units.

Provision is made for increasing the area of industrial zones, making possible resiting and redevelopment along modern lines ; for replanning the highway system, including widening of radial routes, an additional ring road and a western outer by-pass ; for open spaces of 7 acres per 1,000 population ; for extensive rural zones outside the main built-up areas ; and for the production of a minimum of 10,000 houses to meet immediate needs and to enable completion of the pre-war slum clearance programme.

WORCESTER

A plan, entitled *County Town*, prepared by J. H. Glaisyer, T. Brennan, P. Sargent Florence and W. Ritchie, was published in 1946. The survey deals with the physical basis, population structure and trends, industry, transport, the linkage of city and country-side, housing, health, public utilities and amenities, retail distribution, education, zoning and social grouping, and the processes of planning.

It is stated that the position of the city and its services suggest it as a convenient reception area for decentralised factories from Birmingham, and a minimum desirable increase of 15,000 to the present population is suggested. This should be accompanied by development of the tourist and holiday trades. It is recommended that the existing road system should be retained and adapted to facilitate an efficient circulation of traffic, with limited access to the main regional and national routes. Reference is made to the Severn Commission's proposals for river improvement, which would add to the city's importance as a port. Introduction of a zoning plan is recommended, so as to reduce internal movement to a minimum, with the grouping of factories in units adjacent to the means of transport which they require. The report advocates the siting of factories in the form of industrial estates, between the main traffic ways. Residential planning should be in the form of neighbourhood units, covering an area of 200 acres and containing 7,000 to 10,000 persons.

Within the city centre, defined by an inner ring road, buildings should be grouped in the form of precincts. The importance of providing amenities and attention to landscape is stressed.

Finally, the survey is related to the processes of planning and implementation, and the keeping of a statistical record is proposed.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING

The Town and Country Planning Committee has made proposals for revising the industrial structure of the West Riding. It recommends that a small industrial estate should be established in each of several urban centres in the coal zone. Into these estates would be introduced textile and allied industries from obsolete mills in the textile zone, as well as other industries to ensure economic balance.

It proposes that provision of housing for miners should be made by expanding the selected urban centres, rather than by creating isolated mining villages. A proportion of the cutlery, and similar trades, might be rehoused in industrial estates near Sheffield.

Within the textile zone, the removal of a proportion of industry to the estates would make possible redevelopment of the congested areas and the segregation of houses and factories. Diverse industries could then be introduced into the replanned areas.

The Committee believes that the greatest need is to strengthen the basic industries (textiles, steel and cotton), while the introduction of new industries should be undertaken to provide a better balanced structure. It recommends that the President of the Board of Trade be asked to consider prescribing the textile, steel and cotton zones as a development area.

NEW TOWNS

Proposals for the establishment of new towns are made under the New Towns Act 1946 (see *Legislation and Policy* section). Their purpose is to implement the Government's policy in relation to the dispersal and decentralisation of industry and population. In each case, after a draft order has been made designating the new town, a public inquiry is held to hear representations as to the appropriateness of the application of the Act to the proposed town, the projected size and general character of the town, and general problems related to the inclusion or exclusion of particular land within the designation area.

After considering the results of the inquiry, the Minister may decide whether to make an order designating the area for development as a new town. When this has been done, a Development Corporation is appointed to be responsible for the detailed planning.

This procedure has been applied to the following proposed new towns :

AYCLIFFE

In April 1947 it was announced that the Minister of Town and Country Planning had decided to make an Order designating Aycliffe, Co. Durham, as the site for a new town. It is designed to house 10,000 persons, who would be mainly workers employed on the Trading Estate which is being established on the site of the Royal Ordnance Factory.

No objection to the Draft Designation Order was received by the Minister.

CRAWLEY-THREE BRIDGES

The Government's plan for a new town at Crawley-Three Bridges, Sussex, envisages a population of about 50,000, in an area of 6,250 acres. This includes Crawley, with an existing population of 5,000, and Three Bridges with a population of 2,000.

Following an inquiry in November 1946, the Minister made an Order in January 1947 for the setting up of the new town, stating that any encroachment upon farm lands would take place only after full consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The following members of the Development Corporation have been appointed : Chairman : Sir Thomas Bennett, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. ; Vice-Chairman : Lawrence E. Neal ; Members : H. A. Benson, C.B.E., F.I.C.A. ; Mrs. Douglas Bolton ; Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., Comp.I.E.E. ; Mrs. Frieda Johnson ; Councillor J. Marshall, J.P. ; E. W. Pasold ; Councillor E. Stanford, C.B.E. Address : 11, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

EAST KILBRIDE

The purpose of the proposal to establish a new town at East Kilbride follows the policy which the Secretary of State for Scotland has decided to apply to the planning problems in the Clyde Valley Region. This policy involves a planned policy of decentralisation from congested urban areas, preservation of adequate areas of green belt land to be maintained in agricultural or other open space use, provision for new industries and relocation of existing industries at present in unsatisfactory premises or unsuitably located for purposes of expansion, and a planned policy for reconcentrating population and industry decentralised from congested areas in one or more new towns.

Following a public inquiry, the Secretary of State made a designation order in May 1947 for 10,250 acres of land in the parishes of East Kilbride, Carmunnock, Cambuslang and Blantyre, in the County of Lanark.

HARLOW

Proposals are made for the establishment of a new town centred on the existing village of Harlow, Essex, increasing the population from 5,000 to 60,000. Following an inquiry in December 1946, the Minister made an Order in March 1947 designating an area of 6,320 acres as the site of the new town.

The following have been appointed as members of the Development Corporation : Chairman : Sir Ernest Gowers, G.B.E., K.C.B. ; Vice-Chairman : Major-General Pakenham-Walsh, C.B., M.C. ; Members : B. G. K. Allsop, J.P., M.C. ; County Councillor T. H. Joyce ; Councillor Mrs. E. A. Newton, B.A. ; Alderman A. Reed ; D. H. Whinney ; Lady Russell ; R. O. C. Hurst, J.P.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

It is proposed to expand Hemel Hempstead, Herts., to accommodate a total population of about 60,000. Following an inquiry held in

December 1946, the Minister has made an Order designating it as a new town, and the following members of the Development Corporation have been appointed: Chairman: Lord Reith; Vice-Chairman: R. H. Wilson; Members: Councillor Horace Dive; Councillor C. T. Higgins; J. E. MacColl, J.P.; Alderman W. H. Ryde; H. W. Wells; T. H. Simmons. Address: 11, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

MANCHESTER AREA

It was announced in December 1946 that in consequence of a report by Dr. R. C. B. Jones, the geologist, reporting serious subsidence in the Mobberley and Knutsford area in Cheshire, the Minister had decided that it would be ill advised to build the proposed new town at Mobberley and Knutsford, but that no time should be lost in considering alternative sites in view of the urgent Manchester housing problem.

In June 1947 the Minister stated that as a result of further geological tests it had been recommended that any new town developments should be kept south of Mobberley village, but that even here there is no proof that land would not become subject in course of time to subsidence unless precautions were taken. The Minister therefore proposes to ask his consultants to delineate the area they would recommend for inclusion in a site based on Knutsford/Ollerton. This, however, is to be regarded as only a first stage in a programme of development to relieve the present overcrowding in the Manchester area, and it may be necessary to create several new towns and possibly to expand very considerably some existing settlements, to carry out the desired decentralisation of population and industry. Other possible sites referred to by the Minister are in the neighbourhood of Eccleston, Lancashire; in the Carnforth—Garstang—Inglewhite area, Lancashire; and Crowton, near Northwich, Cheshire.

STEVENAGE

The proposal to establish a new town at Stevenage, Herts., was the first under the New Towns Act 1946, and represents part of the Government's policy to reduce the congestion of Central London and preserve a green belt round the Capital, involving the re-accommodation of about 1½ million people outside London. It is proposed to develop it to accommodate a population of 60,000.

Following an inquiry in October 1946, the Minister made an Order in November 1946 designating it as a new town, and had already issued a draft outline plan indicating the general lines on which development should proceed. The Order for compulsory acquisition of land was quashed by the High Court of Justice, but the Court of Appeal upheld the Minister's appeal from this decision, as did the House of Lords in July 1947. Work on the town began in July 1947.

The members of the Development Corporation are: Chairman: Sir Thomas Gardiner, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Vice-Chairman: Dr. Monica Felton, Ph.D.; Members: J. D. Campbell Allen, B.A.; Hinley Atkinson; Councillor Frank Corbett, J.P.; Alderman W. J. Grimshaw, J.P.; Councillor P. T. Ireton, J.P.; Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, M.A. Address: Aston House, near Stevenage, Herts.

Regional Planning Authorities

JOINT TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A List of Joint Town Planning Advisory Committees with names and addresses of Clerks or Secretaries.

(e) Indicates Clerk to Committee—where no letter against name, to be addressed as "Secretary."

- Alston.**—C. W. Allan Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Axbridge.—(c) F. R. Burdge, Rural District Council Office, Axbridge, Weston-super-Mare.
Bedfordshire.—(c) J. B. Graham, Shire Hall, Bedford.
Bridgwater and District.—(c) H. A. Clidero, Town Hall, Bridgwater.
Brighton, Hove and District.—(*Hon. Joint Sec.*) J. G. Drew, Town Hall, Brighton, 1.
Bristol (Schemes Nos. 1 and 2).—Josiah Green, The Council House, Bristol, 1.
Bristol (Scheme No. 3).—Josiah Green, The Council House, Bristol, 1.
Cheltenham and District.—F. D. Littlewood, 49, Promenade, Cheltenham.
Cheshire.—G. C. Scrimgeour, St. John's House, Chester.
Cornwall and Devon (National Park Joint Advisory Committee).—(*Hon. Sec.*) E. T. Verger, Clerk of Cornwall County Council, County Hall, Truro.
County Advisory Planning Committee (Hampshire).—(c) F. V. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.
Cumberland (A).—C. W. Allan Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Cumberland (B).—C. W. Allan Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Cumberland (C).—C. W. Allan Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
Doncaster and District.—H. S. Essenhigh, 2, Priory Place, Doncaster.
Eastbourne and District.—(*Hon. Sec.*) H. S. Martin, County Hall, Lewes.
East Sussex (Northern Area).—H. S. Martin, County Hall, Lewes.
Frome and District.—(c) H. J. Allard, Public Offices, Frome.
Fylde Regional.—T. Trevor Jones, Town Hall, Blackpool.
Glamorgan.—(c) Henry Rowland, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.
Gloucester and District.—L. O. Need, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
Lake District—Three Counties.—C. W. Allan Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle.
London Regional.—Vacant.
Mansfield and District Regional.—A. C. Shepherd, Town Clerk's Office, Mansfield.
Merseyside.—Thomas Alker, Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Liverpool, 2.
Midland.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Sir Frank Wiltshire, The Council House, Birmingham, 1.
Minehead and District.—(c) A. G. Mansfield, 39, Blenheim Road, Minehead, Som.
New Forest Advisory Planning Committee.—(*Hon. Sec.*) F. F. Freeth, Council Offices, Lyndhurst, Hants.
North East Surrey and West Kent.—(*Hon. Sec.*) E. Taberner, Town Hall, Croydon.
North Eastern Regional.—J. Atkinson, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
North Middlesex.—(*Hon. Sec.*) C. W. Radcliffe, Guildhall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
North and Mid-Lancashire.—C. S. Robinson, Town Hall, Blackburn.
North and Mid-Lancashire Town and County Planning.—Archibald Glen, Town Hall, Burnley.
North Tyneside Regional.—(*Hon. Sec.*) John Atkinson, Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.
North West Kent.—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. A. Crompton, Municipal Offices, Bromley, Kent.
North West Surrey.—F. H. Smith, Council Offices, Woking.

- North West Sussex.**—(c) F. Fraser Haddock, Comewell House, North Street, Horsham.
Norton Radstock and District.—(c) W. J. Landray, Council Offices, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
Nottingham Regional Area.—(c) K. Tweedale Meaby, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
Portsmouth and District.—(*Hon. Clerk*) Sir F. J. Sparks, Royal Beach Hotel, Southsea, Hants.
South East Sussex.—(c) D. W. Jackson, Town Hall, Hastings.
South Lancs and North Cheshire.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Philip Dingle, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.
South Wales and Monmouthshire Development Area (excluding the Borough of Pembroke).—V. Lawrence, County Hall, Newport, Mon.
Staffordshire.—(*Hon. Sec.*) T. H. Evans, LL.M., County Buildings, Stafford.
Taunton and District.—(c) L. Atwill, Municipal Buildings, Taunton.
Thames Valley.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Arthur C. Fox, The Council House, Mortlake, London, S.W. 14.
Wellington and Taunton Rural District.—(c) S. G. Glass, Urban District Council Offices, 35, Fore Street, Wellington, Som.
Wells and District.—(c) A. W. Foster, 1, Cathedral Green, Wells, Som.
West Middlesex.—(*Hon. Sec.*) C. W. Radcliffe, Guildhall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
West Riding.—(c) J. M. Dodds, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
Wincanton and District.—(c) S. L. Chane, Council Offices, Wincanton.
Winchester and District.—(c) J. A. Crompton, M.A., LL.B., The Guildhall, Winchester.
Worcestershire.—(c) C. H. Bird, Clerk's Office, Shirehall, Worcester.

JOINT TOWN PLANNING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

A list of Joint Town Planning Executive Committees with names and addresses of Clerks or Secretaries.

(c) Indicates Clerk to Committee—where no letter against name, to be addressed as "Secretary."

- Amersham and Chesham.**—(c) H. E. Buxton, Elmodesham House, Amersham.
Anglesey.—William Jones, Shire Hall, Llangefin.
Banbury and District Regional.—(c) E. Owen Reid, Municipal Buildings, Banbury.
Barnsley and District.—(c) A. E. Gilfillan, Town Hall, Barnsley.
Bath and District.—(c) J. Basil Ogden, Guildhall, Bath.
Batley and District Group.—J. N. Cowdell, Council Offices, Mirfield.
Berkhamsted and Tring.—(c) D. T. Thorne, 147, High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts.
Bolton and District Regional.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Philip S. Rennison, Town Hall, Bolton.
Brecon.—(c) C. M. S. Wells, M.A., L.A.M.T.P.I., County Clerk, County Hall, Brecon.
Bury and District Regional.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Edward S. Smith, Municipal Offices, Bank Street, Bury.
Caernarvonshire.—(c) William T. Jones, County Offices, Shirehall Street, Caernarvon.
Cambridgeshire.—C. Phythean, Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge.
Canterbury and District.—(c) W. L. Platts, County Hall, Maidstone.
Cardiff and District.—(c) S. Tapper Jones, City Hall, Cardiff.
Cardiganshire.—(*Acting Clerk*) William P. Jones, County Hall, Aberayron.
Carmarthenshire.—(c) Daniel Johns, County Offices, Carmarthen.
Central Bucks.—(c) H. Crooks, Town Hall, Aylesbury.
Central Cheshire.—(c) Mark Fletcher, Whitehall, Hartford, Northwich, Cheshire.
Central East Sussex.—(c) H. S. Martin, County Hall, Lewes.
Central Middlesex.—(*Hon. Sec.*) H. Wells, Harrow Weald Lodge, Harrow.
Central Warwickshire.—(*Hon. Sec.*) L. Edgar Stevens, Shire Hall, Warwick.
Chard Area.—A. R. J. Dommert, Council Offices, Snowden House, Chard, Somerset.
Chesterfield Regional.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Richard Clegg, Town Hall, Chesterfield.
Chipping Norton and District and Woodstock.—(c) Edward Kenyon, 16a, Market Place, Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Chorley and District.—(c) G. Jackson, Town Hall, Chorley, Lancs.
Cirencester and Tetbury.—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
Clevedon and District.—(c) H. B. Hanson, Council House, Highdale Road, Clevedon, Som.

- Corby.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. Allan Turner, County Hall, Northampton.
- Cotswold.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Cuckfield and District.**—(*c*) H. S. Martin, County Hall, Lewes.
- Denbigh, County of.**—(*c*) W. Jones, County Offices, Ruthin.
- Doncaster and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) H. S. Essenhigh, Town Clerk's Office, Doncaster.
- Dudley and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) A. V. Williams, The Council House, Dudley, Staffs.
- East Berks Regional.**—G. W. H. Childs, 78, St. Marks Road, Maidenhead.
- Eastbourne and District.**—(*Joint Clerk*) H. S. Martin, County Hall, Lewes ; F. H. Busby, Town Hall, Eastbourne.
- East Cheshire.**—A. Bond, Town Hall, Stockport.
- East Cornwall.**—R. McDonald, The Parade, Liskeard, Cornwall.
- East Devon Regional.**—R. T. Shears, The Castle, Exeter.
- East Dorset.**—Mauris C. Green, *c/o* Messrs. Luff Raymond and Williams, West Street, Wimborne.
- East Durham.**—J. C. Edington, Council Offices, Seaham.
- East Glamorgan.**—(*c*) Bernard M. Murphy, Town Hall, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan.
- East Herts.**—(*c*) P. Elton Longmore, County Hall, Hertford.
- East Kent.**—(*c*) J. A. Johnson, Brook House, Dover, Kent.
- East Lincolnshire.**—H. Copland, County Offices, Lincoln.
- East Monmouthshire.**—(*c*) Vernon Lawrence, County Hall, Newport, Mon.
- East Retford and Worksop.**—(*c*) K. Tweedale Meaby, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
- East Riding.**—(*c*) T. Stephenson, County Hall, Beverley.
- East Suffolk (East Area).**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Sir Cecil Oakes, County Hall, Ipswich.
- East Suffolk (North Area).**—(*Acting Sec.*) F. B. Nunney, Town Hall, Lowestoft.
- East Suffolk (N.W. Area).**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Sir Cecil Oakes, County Hall, Ipswich.
- East Suffolk (S.E. Area).**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Sir Cecil Oakes, County Hall, Ipswich.
- East Suffolk (West Area).**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Sir Cecil Oakes, County Hall, Ipswich.
- Ely Urban and Rural.**—J. E. Watkins, Urban Council Offices, Ely.
- English Lakes.**—(*c*) H. B. Greenwood, M.A., LL.B., County Hall, Kendal.
- Evesham and Pershore.**—(*c*) C. H. Gardiner, 64, Port Street, Evesham.
- Flintshire.**—(*c*) W. Hugh Jones, County Buildings, Mold.
- Forest of Dean.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Fylde and Garstang.**—Fred Taylor, Union Offices, Wesham, Kirkham, nr. Preston.
- Gloucester and Newent.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Harrogate and District Regional.**—(*c*) J. M. Dodds, LL.B., Municipal Offices, Harrogate.
- Hartlepoons Regional.**—Eric J. Waggott, Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool.
- Herefordshire.**—(*c*) F. D. V. Cant, Clerk of the Council's Office, Shire Hall, Hereford.
- Holland (Lincs.)**—R. D. Hastings, Harrington House, Broud Street, Spalding, Lincs.
- Hove and Portslade.**—(*c*) John E. Stevens, Town Hall, Hove, 3.
- Huntingdonshire.**—(*c*) J. B. Kelly, County Offices, Huntingdon.
- Ipswich.**—(*c*) J. G. Barr, Town Hall, Ipswich.
- Isle of Ely.**—(*c*) C. Dobb, A.C.C.S., Grove House, 74, High Street, Chatteris.
- Isle of Thanet.**—(*c*) P. T. Grove, LL.B., Town Clerk's Office, 40, Grosvenor Place, Margate.
- Isle of Wight Planning and Development.**—(*c*) H. Walker, Newport House, Crocker Street, Newport, I.W.
- Keighley and District Group.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) S. Walker, Town Hall, Keighley.
- Kesteven.**—(*c*) J. E. Blow, County Offices, Sleaford, Lincs.
- Kidderminster and District.**—J. H. Thursfield, Town Hall, Kidderminster.
- Lancaster and District.**—R. M. Middleton, O.B.E., Town Hall, Lancaster.
- Leicestershire.**—(*c*) J. A. Chatterton, County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester.
- Leigh and District.**—(*c*) A. Jones, Town Hall, Leigh, Lancs.
- Lincoln and District.**—J. H. Smith, Corporation Offices, Lincoln.
- Maldstone and District.**—(*c*) Graham Wilson, Town Clerk's Office, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
- Malvern and Upton-on-Severn District.**—(*c*) J. Bulman, The Council House, Malvern.
- Manchester and District Regional.**—(*c*) P. B. Dingle, Regional Planning Office, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.
- Mansfield and District.**—(*c*) A. C. Shepherd, Carr Bank, Mansfield.

- Merioneth.**—Hugh J. Owen, County Offices, Dolgelly.
- Mid-Cheshire (Area No. 1).**—(c) K. B. Edwards, Municipal Offices, Earle Street, Crewe.
- Mid-Cheshire (Area No. 2).**—(c) E. C. Francis, 27, Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port, Wirral.
- Mid-Cheshire (Area No. 5).**—(c) F. Harrison, 7, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.
- Mid-Derbyshire.**—(c) T. Wilson, Belper, Derbyshire.
- Mid-Essex Regional.**—J. E. Lightburn, County Hall, Chelmsford.
- Mid-Glamorganshire.**—(*Hon. Clerk*) W. E. Bevan, Penybont Offices, City Road, Bridgend.
- Mid-Norfolk.**—C. H. Reeder, Quebec Road, East Dereham.
- Mid-Northants.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. A. Turner, County Hall, Northampton.
- Mid-Oxfordshire.**—Miss P. M. Kingscott, The County Hall, Oxford.
- Mid-Surrey.**—(c) Heber Daires, Council Offices, Reigate.
- Mid-West Herts.**—(c) G. W. G. T. Kirk, Town Hall, Hemel Hempstead.
- Montgomeryshire.**—P. E. White, LL.B., County Offices, Welshpool.
- Neath and Afan Valleys.**—(c) T. D. W. Williams, 8, New Street, Neath.
- Newark and Southwell.**—(c) K. Tweedale Meaby, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
- New Forest and District.**—(c) G. A. Wheatley, The Castle, Winchester.
- Newport and South Monmouthshire.**—(c) T. Merwyn Jones, Town Clerk's Office, Newport.
- Norfolk (East Central).**—(c) B. H. Durrant, Tudor Hall, Rose Lane, Norwich.
- Norfolk (North and East).**—(c) Ivor G. Winn, 29, Grammar School Road, North Walsham.
- North Bedfordshire.**—(c) Henry Barlow, B.A., LL.M., Town Hall, Bedford.
- North Berks Regional.**—F. A. Shorey, Council Offices, Belmont, Wantage.
- North Cheshire Regional.**—(c) Walter R. Willcox, Council Offices, Green Hall, Wilmslow.
- North Devon Regional.**—J. B. Cruse, Queen Anne Chambers, The Strand, Barnstaple.
- North Dorset.**—(c) J. Steptoe, Council Offices, Sturminster Newton.
- North East Bucks.**—(c) R. L. Sherwood, Council Offices, Bletchley.
- North East Cheshire Regional.**—(c) H. D. Elston MacVitie, M.A., 127, Stamford Street, Stalybridge.
- North East Durham.**—James McGillivray, Council Offices, East Boldon.
- North East Essex.**—(c) John C. Lightburn, County Hall, Chelmsford.
- North East Hants.**—(c) Merion O. Jones, Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke.
- North East Kent.**—(c) Bryan Tassel, Council Offices, 19, West Street, Faversham.
- North East Lancashire (No. 1).**—(*Clerk*) Chas. S. Robinson, Town Hall, Blackburn.
- North East Lancashire (No. 2).**—(*Hon. Sec.*) C. V. Thornley, Town Hall, Burnley.
- North East Surrey.**—(c) Edwin M. Neave, Town Hall, Wimbledon.
- North Herts.**—J. D. Rowland, Council Offices, Broadway, Letchworth.
- North Kent.**—(c) David Forsyth, M.A., LL.B., County Hall, Maidstone.
- North Lincolnshire.**—(c) L. W. Heeler, B.A., LL.B., Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Offices, Town Hall Square, Grimsby.
- North Middlesex and South East Herts.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) C. W. Radcliffe, Guildhall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- North Riding of Yorkshire (Area No. 5).**—(c) H. G. Thornley, County Hall, Northalerton.
- North Tees.**—E. Bellingham, Barclays Bank Chambers, 49 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
- Northumberland.**—(c) C. H. Carter, County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
- North West Bucks.**—(c) Philip Wood, Town Hall, Buckingham.
- North West Durham.**—T. W. Bell, Council Offices, Consett.
- North West Essex.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Ronald Long, Red House, Colchester Road, Halstead.
- North Western Hampshire.**—(c) G. H. Gardiner, 45, Romsey Road, Winchester.
- North West Norfolk.**—(c) W. A. Williamson, Council Offices, Wells-next-the-Sea.
- North West Surrey.**—T. H. Smith, Council Offices, Woking.
- North Worcester.**—(c) F. A. Jessop, The Council House, Bromsgrove.
- Nottingham and District.**—The Clerk, Shire Hall, Nottingham.
- Oldham and District Regional.**—T. Alker, Regional Planning Office, 47, Market Place, Oldham.
- Peak.**—B. G. Cadge, R.D.C. Offices, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
- Pembrokeshire.**—(c) W. E. Bufton, County Offices, Haverfordwest.

- Penrith District.**—(*Joint Hon. Secretaries*) J. W. Smith, C. H. Huntley, Town Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
- Plymouth.**—(*Acting Sec.*) Percy T. Loosemore, Council Offices, Plympton, South Devon; (c) E. T. Verger, County Hall, Truro.
- Preston and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) W. E. E. Lockley, Municipal Buildings, Preston, Lancs.
- Radnorshire.**—(c) Philip Parker, County Offices, Llandrindod Wells, Radnor.
- Rochdale and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) G. T. Simmonds, M.A., LL.B., Town Clerk, Town Hall, Rochdale.
- Rosendale Regional.**—H. Isherwood, Town Hall, Rawtenstall, Rosendale, Lancs.
- Rotherham Region.**—John S. Wall, Municipal Offices, Rotherham.
- Rugby and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) L. Edgar Stephens, Shire Hall, Warwick.
- Rutland.**—R. C. Dalton, County Offices, "Catmose," Oakham, Rutland.
- Salop (Eastern).**—G. C. Godger, LL.B., Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
- Salop (Northern).**—(c) G. C. Godger, LL.B., Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
- Salop (North Western).**—W. L. Edge, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
- Salop (Southern).**—(c) W. L. Edge, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury.
- Salop (Western).**—(c) E. P. Everest, O.B.E., 24 St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.
- Sevenoaks.**—(c) J. Mudd, Inglewood, Oakhill Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Skipton and District.**—K. B. Robinson, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Skipton in Craven.
- Skyrack.**—(c) R. Howard Moore, Town Hall, Baildon, Yorks.
- Smethwick, West Bromwich and Oldbury.**—(c) E. L. Twycross, Town Clerk, Council House, Smethwick.
- Soke of Peterborough.**—(c) A. J. Reeves, Town Hall, Peterborough.
- Solihull and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) L. Edgar Stephens, Shire Hall, Warwick.
- South Bedfordshire.**—(*Acting Clerk*) W. H. Robinson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Luton.
- South Berks Regional.**—S. Widdicome, Municipal Buildings, Newbury.
- South Bucks.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) R. F. Nightingale, Abbeyfield, Windsor Road, Slough.
- South Cheshire.**—(c) K. B. Edwards, Municipal Building, Earle Street, Crewe.
- South Derbyshire.**—(c) F. Bailey, Rural District Council Offices, The Poplars, Rolleston Road, Burton-upon-Trent.
- South Devon Regional.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) H. A. Hield, M.A., Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Torquay.
- South Dorset.**—(c) C. P. Brutton, County Offices, Dorchester, Dorset.
- South Durham.**—W. H. Haggie, Council Offices, Sedgfield, Stockton-on-Tees.
- South East Dorset.**—(c) C. F. J. Durant Lewis, West Port House, Wareham, Dorset.
- South East Essex.**—(c) Archibald Glen, Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea.
- South East Kent.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. Sudlow, Council Offices, Ashford, Kent.
- South East Staffordshire.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) W. Stanley Brooks, Town Clerk's Office, The Council House, Walsall.
- South East Sussex.**—(*Joint Clerks*) H. S. Martin, Clerk of the Council House, County Hall, Lewes; W. P. Lester, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hastings.
- South Essex.**—J. Twinn, Town Hall, Romford.
- Southern Hampshire.**—R. H. H. Meggeson, B.A., Municipal Offices, Civic Centre, Southampton.
- South Norfolk.**—(c) C. R. Cadge, Loddon, nr. Norwich.
- South Northamptonshire.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. Allan Turner, County Hall, Northampton.
- South Oxfordshire.**—T. L. Easby, Bank Chambers, 12, Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames.
- South Tees-side.**—H. G. Thornley, County Hall, Northallerton, Yorks.
- South Warwickshire.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) L. Edgar Stephens, Shire Hall, Warwick.
- South West Durham.**—W. G. Omand, Council Offices, Crook.
- South West Essex.**—E. E. King, Town Clerk, West Ham, E.15.
- South West Surrey.**—(c) Gerald H. R. Wilson, Municipal Offices, Guildford.
- Southwick.**—E. Yates, Town Hall, Southwick, Sussex.
- Stroud and District.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Tewkesbury and Cheltenham.**—(*Hon. Sec.*) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Thame and District.**—Vacant.
- Thanet.**—(c) P. T. Grove, LL.B., Town Clerk's Office, 40, Grosvenor Place, Margate.
- Thornbury and Sodbury.**—(c) Mr. Davis, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- Tonbridge.**—(c) B. Lees, 48, Pembury Road, Tonbridge.

Upper Agbrigg.—(c) S. G. Dilnot, County Offices, Holmfirth.

Upper Calder.—W. Usher, Town Hall, Halifax.

Wakefield and District.—W. S. des Forges, Town Hall, Wakefield.

Warrington and District.—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. P. Ashden, LL.B., Town Hall, Warrington.

Warsop.—(c) K. Tweedale Meaby, Shire Hall, Nottingham.

West Cheshire Regional.—(c) G. Burkinshaw, Town Hall, Chester.

West Cornwall.—D. J. Beatie, Alphonington House, Alverton, Penzance.

West Dorset.—(c) C. A. R. Thomas, Town Clerk's Offices, Bridport.

West Durham.—B. T. Gibbon, Shire Hall, Durham.

West Essex.—John E. Lightburn, County Hall, Chelmsford.

West Glamorgan.—(*Acting Clerk*) E. A. Griffiths, Council Offices, West Street, Gorseinor, Glamorgan.

West Kent.—(c) W. L. Platt, County Hall, Maidstone.

West Middlesex.—(*Hon. Sec.*) C. W. Radcliffe, Guildhall, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

West Monmouthshire.—(c) V. Lawrence, County Hall, Newport.

West Norfolk.—(c) W. J. Hyner, London Road, Downham Market.

West Riding (Eastern District).—J. F. Rook, Town Hall, Pontefract.

West Somerset.—(c) N. F. E. Browning, Council Offices, Minehead.

West Suffolk.—(c) L. G. H. Munsey, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

West Warwickshire.—(c) L. Edgar Stephens, Shire Hall, Warwick.

Westmorland.—(c) H. B. Greenwood, Offices of the Clerk of the Peace and County Council, County Hall, Kendal.

Wigan and District Regional.—(c) Allen Royle, Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan.

Wiltshire.—(c) P. A. Selbourne Stringer, County Hall, Trowbridge.

Witney and District.—(c) R. A. G. Ravenor, 14, The Hill, Witney, Oxon.

Wolverhampton and District.—(*Hon. Sec.*) J. Brock Allan, B.A., Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

Worcester and District.—(c) C. H. Digby-Seymour, M.A., Town Clerk, Guildhall, Worcester.

Worthing.—(c) Ernest G. Townsend, O.B.E., Town Hall, Worthing.

Wycombe and Marlow.—(c) Allan Jones, Solicitor, 100, Easton Street, High Wycombe,

Yeovil and District.—(c) Major H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O., Church House, Yeovil.

Statistics and Tables

Land

LAND AREA

No exact figures exist as to the areas of the surface of Great Britain used for various purposes. The following estimates are useful as a general guide :

Table 1.—USE OF LAND OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1944*

Use	England and Wales		Scotland		Great Britain	
	In 000's Acres	Per cent.	In 000's Acres	Per cent.	In 000's Acres	Per cent.
Agriculture, etc.	24,321	65.5	4,423	23.2	28,744	51.1
Rough Grazings, Heaths, etc.	5,567	14.9	10,760	56.4	16,327	29.1
Woods and Forests	2,030	5.5	1,040	5.5	3,070	5.5
Total of above	31,918	85.9	16,223	85.1	48,141	85.7
"Non-Agricultural"	75,214	14.1	2,846	14.9	8,060	14.3
Round total area	37,132	100.0	19,069	100.0	56,201	100.0

The 7.8 million acres of "non-agricultural" land is simply the land not included in the agricultural returns, and its use has not yet been fully analysed. This figure is far more than can be accounted for by land devoted to urban and other uses.† It includes in fact cities and towns and their buildings and gardens, most open spaces and recreation grounds, villages and rural buildings (farm houses and homesteads, country houses, rural cottages, etc.) and their gardens, all urban and rural roads and railways, aerodromes, disused excavations, derelict and waste lands, and some mountain land not grazed.

The area actually occupied by cities and towns is difficult to estimate. In 1931, in England and Wales, the area administered by urban authorities was about 4,500,000 acres, which has since increased. It increased by 500,000 acres between 1911 and 1931, and by some further 750,000 acres between 1931 and 1939, when it amounted to some 5,250,000 acres—i.e. by well over 80,000 a year. But this includes a considerable area of agricultural land, possibly approaching 1,000,000 acres.‡

* Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Agricultural Statistics, 1939-44*. Forestry Commission. *Post-War Forest Policy. Report by H.M. Forestry Commissioners, June 1943*. (Cmd. Paper No. 6447.)

† According to the *Monthly Digest of Statistics, No. 1, January 1946*, "non-agricultural" land amounted only to some 5 million acres in 1939 and 1945. This seems a more likely approximation, although even that figure is probably too high to account for land devoted to urban and other uses.

‡ Board of Agriculture, *Evidence to Barlow Royal Commission, 1937*.

Conversely, houses, gardens, roads and railways in rural areas must exceed 500,000 acres and may approach 1,000,000 acres. It is probable that the truly urban area of England and Wales is of the order of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 acres, including urban gardens and open spaces.

Table 2.—ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS, ENGLAND AND WALES*

Administrative Area	1931		1939	
	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Per cent.
U.D.C.s and boroughs	3,670,000	9·9	4,310,000	11·6
County boroughs	760,000	2·0	868,000	2·3
L.C.C. and City of London	75,000	0·2	75,000	0·2
Total urban authorities	4,505,000	12·1	5,253,000	14·1
Rural areas	32,834,000	87·9	32,086,000	85·9
Total area (including inland water)	37,339,000	100·0	37,339,000	100·0

* Source : *Census of 1931 and National Register, United Kingdom and Isle of Man : Statistics of Population on 29th September, 1939.*

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND

The monumental study undertaken by the Land Utilisation Survey under the direction of Dr. L. Dudley Stamp has been completed for England and Wales, and detailed maps are available for the use of planners and others. Following is a summary of the classification :

Table 3.—CLASSIFICATION OF LAND (ENGLAND & WALES)†

Class	Summary of Description	Per cent.	Acres
A1	First-class Arable	4·8	1,785,000
A2	Good Quality Arable	15·0	5,642,000
A-G2	Good Quality General Purpose Farmland	3·8	1,446,000
G3	First Quality Grass (Fatting Pastures, etc.)	2·0	758,000
G4	Good Grassland	7·7	2,875,000
A2 + G4	3·9	1,460,000
Various mixed categories	7·0	2,613,000
	Total Good Agricultural Land (excluding some found mixed with poorer land)	44·2	16,579,500
A-G5	Light land, downland	3·6	1,333,500
	Some ploughable ditto mixed with other	3·4	1,262,000
A-G6	Medium Quality Farmland	22·1	8,281,000
	Ditto mixed with other	5·3	2,010,000
G7	Heavy Land	1·0	382,500
	Ditto (part improved)	2·6	982,000
	Total Medium Agricultural land	38·0	14,257,000
H8	Mountain, moorland, etc.	9·9	3,735,000
	Ditto, part improved	1·9	723,000
H9	Lowland heaths, etc.	0·8	316,000
	Ditto, mixed	3·2	1,209,000
H10	Saltings, etc.	0·2	78,000
	16·0	6,052,500
Chief towns, etc.	1·8	640,000
	100·0	

† *Fertility, Productivity and Classification of Land in England and Wales.* Geographical Publications, Ltd. 1942.

Population

Table 4.—ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (1)*

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1939 June 30 ..	47,761	22,962	24,799	19,920	21,540	2,412	2,594	630	665
1940 June 30 ..	45,996	21,076	24,920	18,243	21,646	2,215	2,611	618	663
1941 June 30 ..	44,849	20,003	24,846	17,228	21,515	2,160	2,658	615	673
1942 June 30 ..	44,297	19,542	24,755	16,802	21,441	2,121	2,637	619	677
Dec. 31 ..	44,066	19,309	24,757	16,589	21,464	2,098	2,611	622	682
1943 June 30 ⁽²⁾	43,771	19,006	24,756	16,334	21,484	2,050	2,601	622	680
Dec. 31 ..	43,695	18,876	24,819	16,213	21,538	2,040	2,601	623	680
1944 June 30 ..	43,743	18,852	24,891	16,188	21,597	2,035	2,607	629	687
Dec. 31 ..	43,790	18,894	24,956	16,163	21,644	2,040	2,624	631	688
1945 June 30 ..	43,873	18,858	25,015	16,200	21,716	2,029	2,611	629	688
Dec. 31 ..	45,278	20,070	25,208	17,303	21,903	2,134	2,614	633	691
1946 June 30 ..	47,175	21,794	25,381	18,841	22,068	2,306	2,627	647	686
Dec. 31 ..	48,016	22,493	25,523	19,479	22,211	2,364	2,626	650	686

Source : Registrars-General.

(1) Members of the Armed Forces are included at 30th June, 1936, but are excluded from later estimates.
 (2) From June 1943, excluding certain classes of seamen previously included. The numbers so excluded at that date were : England and Wales, 122,000 ; Scotland, 26,000 ; Northern Ireland, 3,000.

Table 5.—ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AT 31st DECEMBER, 1946*

Thousands

Age	United Kingdom		England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages	22,493	25,523	19,479	22,211	2,364	2,626	650	686
0-4	2,033	1,936	1,740	1,655	221	212	72	69
5-9	1,700	1,643	1,436	1,387	204	199	60	57
10-14	1,662	1,614	1,403	1,364	203	197	56	53
15-19	1,392	1,697	1,171	1,441	161	197	60	59
20-24	1,055	1,774	848	1,529	152	188	55	57
25-29	1,694	1,820	1,462	1,603	178	160	54	57
30-34	1,890	1,923	1,594	1,686	190	184	46	51
35-39	1,893	1,993	1,671	1,748	181	199	41	46
40-44	1,818	1,921	1,615	1,684	166	194	37	43
45-49	1,576	1,768	1,397	1,551	147	180	32	37
50-54	1,346	1,629	1,190	1,433	127	163	29	33
55-59	1,239	1,488	1,097	1,315	115	143	27	30
60-64	1,067	1,339	940	1,183	101	127	26	29
65 and over	2,188	2,978	1,915	2,630	218	293	55	65

Source : Registrars-General.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 6.—POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1801-1945*

Year	Population†			Decennial Increase	
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Per cent.‡
1801	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—
1811	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00
1821	5,850,310	6,149,917	12,000,227	1,835,980	18·06
1831	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80
1841	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27
1851	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65
1861	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90
1871	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21
1881	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36
1891	14,060,401	14,942,124	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65
1901	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17
1911	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89
1921	18,075,239	19,811,460	37,886,699	1,816,207	4·93
1931	19,133,010	20,819,367	39,952,377	2,065,678	5·53
1932	19,280,000	20,921,000	40,201,000	—	—
1933	19,357,000	20,993,000	40,350,000	—	—
1934	19,412,000	21,055,000	40,467,000	—	—
1935	19,500,000	21,143,000	40,643,000	—	—
1936	19,591,000	21,248,000	40,839,000	—	—
1937	19,705,000	21,236,000	41,031,000	—	—
1938	19,792,000	21,423,000	41,215,000	—	—
1939	19,687,300	21,558,500	41,246,000	—	—
1940	18,243,000	21,646,000	39,889,000	—	—
1941	17,228,000	21,515,000	38,743,000	1,795,623‡	4·40
1942	16,802,000	21,441,000	38,243,000	—	—
1943	16,334,000	21,484,000	37,818,000	—	—
1944	16,188,000	21,597,000	37,785,000	—	—
1945	16,412,000	21,745,000	38,157,000	—	—

* Report of Ministry of Health 1946.

† Census populations up to 1931. Mid-year estimates 1932 to 1938. Mean populations as used for civilian death-rates from 1939 onward (*i.e.*, derived from quarterly estimates of the population, excluding non-civilian males from September 3rd, 1939, and non-civilian females from mid-1941).

‡ The varying length of interdecennial periods have been taken into account in computing these rates. For 1941 the total population including men in the Services at home and abroad has been used.

VITAL STATISTICS

In the last few years of the war an improvement was shown in the vital statistics relating to mothers and children. Live births numbered some 745,000. This represents a provisional rate of 17·5 per thousand, compared with 14·5 in 1940, the first year of the war. The higher birth rate for 1944 is particularly noteworthy when taken in conjunction with the fall in the infant mortality rate to 45 per thousand live births. This figure has to be compared with 56 in 1940, the first year of the war, when the fall in infant mortality suffered a check, and with 50 for 1939 the previous lowest on record.

The maternal mortality rate declined to 1·95 per thousand total births, the lowest ever recorded, being 0·35 below the rate of 1943, the best previously attained. Taken in perspective, these figures are in themselves evidence of the great improvements made in maternity and child welfare services between the two wars. In the second year of the war of 1914-1918, the infant mortality rate was 110.*

* Ministry of Health. *Summary Report, 1939-1941.*

Table 7.—ENGLAND AND WALES : BIRTHS, DEATHS, POPULATION, INFANT MORTALITY, 1871 to 1945*

Period	Birth rate per 1,000 living (mean annual rates 1871-1935)	Number of Births (1) registered (annual averages 1871-1935)	Estimated population (2) (annual averages 1871-1935)	Number of Deaths registered (3) (annual averages 1871-1935)	Death rate per 1,000 living (3) (mean annual rates 1871-1935)	Infant mortality rate i.e., deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births (4)
1871-1880	35.4	858,878	24,225,271	517,831	21.4	149
1881-1890	32.4	889,024	27,384,934	524,477	19.1	142
1891-1900	29.9	915,515	30,643,316	557,538	18.2	153
1901-1910	27.2	929,821	34,180,052	524,877	15.4	128
1911-1920	21.8	809,622	35,682,500	518,805	14.4	100
1921-1930	18.3	712,907	38,960,000	472,299	12.1	72
1931-1935	15.0	604,573	40,330,200	485,287	12.0	62
1936	14.8	605,292	40,839,000	495,764	12.1	59
1937	14.9	610,557	41,031,000	509,574	12.4	58
1938	15.1	621,204	41,215,000	478,996	11.6	53
1939	14.8	614,479	41,246,000	499,902	12.1	51
1940	14.1†	590,120	39,889,000	581,537	14.4	57
1941	13.9†	579,091	38,743,000	535,180	13.5	60
1942	15.6†	651,503	38,243,000	480,137	12.3	51
1943	16.2†	684,334	37,818,000	501,412	13.0	49
1944	17.7†	751,478	37,785,000	492,176	12.7	45
1945	15.9†	679,937	38,157,000	488,108	12.6	46

- (1) The births are the numbers registered in years prior to 1939 and the numbers of occurrences from 1939 inclusive.
 - (2) Civilians only in 1915-20. Mid-year estimates for 1936-38 ; Mean annual estimates for 1939-45, excluding non-civilian males after September 3rd, 1939, and non-civilian females after June 30th, 1941.
 - (3) Deaths include those of non-civilians registered in England and Wales throughout. Death rates correspond with the populations, that is they are for civilians only in 1915-20 and after September 3rd, 1939.
 - (4) Rates for periods before 1939 are per 1,000 live births registered in the same period. Rates for 1939-45 are per 1,000 "related births," the deaths at ages 0-, 1-, 3-, 6-, 9-11 months being related to the children who were born in the appropriate calendar months and the 5 partial rates aggregated. The purpose of this is to eliminate the disturbing effects of the rapidly changing birth rate and the shortened average time interval between births and their registration which resulted from food rationing.
- * Report of Ministry of Health, 1946.
 † Rates in these years are based upon total population including Armed Forces at home and abroad.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The remarkable changes in the distribution of the population in the various regions of Great Britain in recent times were fully described in the evidence given to the Barlow Royal Commission. Table 8 illustrates these changes. The figures have been brought up to 1939.

Table 8.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION*

	Number of Housing Authorities	Population at Mid-1939	Percentages of total in England and Wales
Northern	123	3,003,100	7.3
East and West Ridings	118	3,975,700	9.6
North Midlands	131	3,065,100	7.4
Eastern	159	2,691,400	6.5
London	96	8,746,500	21.1
Southern	109	2,317,400	5.6
South Western	167	2,672,700	6.5
Wales	168	2,465,200	5.9
Midlands	121	3,986,500	9.6
North Western	178	6,236,500	15.0
South Eastern	99	2,299,900	5.5
Total	1,469	41,460,000	100.0

* Ministry of Health Housing Returns, April 1947.

Table 9.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION*

Area	Population in thousands						Proportionate population							
	1801	1861	1901	1911	1921	1939	1801	1861	1901	1911	1921	1931	1939	
London and the Home Counties	1,892	4,653	8,655	9,616	10,040	11,123	12,012,000	18.0	20.1	23.4	23.6	23.5	24.8	25.9
Lancashire	673	2,429	4,387	4,768	4,969	5,039	5,014,000	6.4	10.5	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.8
West Riding, Notts. and Derby	891	2,181	3,953	4,415	4,674	4,915	4,996,000	8.5	9.4	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.7
Staffs., Warwick, Worcs., Leics. and Northants	851	2,081	3,404	3,740	4,043	4,298	4,520,000	8.1	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.7
Northumberland and Durham	318	852	1,791	2,067	2,238	2,248	2,208,000	3.0	3.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8
Mid Scotland	387	1,174	2,277	2,489	2,639	2,645	2,763,000	3.7	5.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9
Glamorgan and Monmouth	116	492	1,158	1,517	1,729	1,663	1,557,000	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.4
Rest of Gt. Britain	5,373	9,267	11,375	12,219	12,436	12,900	13,397,000	51.2	40.1	30.7	29.8	29.1	28.8	28.8
Total	10,501	23,129	37,000	40,831	42,768	44,831	46,467,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0

* Source : Report of the Barlow Royal Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, 1940. Cmd. Paper No. 6153 (with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office), and The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1939 and 85th Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1939.

FORECASTS OF FUTURE POPULATION

Much attention has been given in recent years to estimates of the future population of Great Britain. The birth rate declined steadily from 35·4 per 1,000 population in the period 1871-75 to 14·7 in 1933, since when it has remained at about 15 per 1,000. One of the most discussed estimates of the future trend of population is that of Dr. Enid Charles, whose figures were prepared on various hypotheses, as, for example, that the number of births per annum per 1,000 women of child-bearing age would: (1) remain unaltered; or (2) would decline in accordance with the recent trend. On one of Dr. Charles' hypotheses (it should not be taken as a prediction), the calculations showed that the population of Great Britain, which was 45,508,000 in 1935, could fall by 1985 to 30,076,000, and by 2035 to 25,351,000. Another of her calculations, which assumed a static fertility rate and death rate, showed a less spectacular but still formidable decrease of population to 38,376,000 in 1985 and 24,616,000 in 2035; while her most favourable assumptions produced an increase of 3,000,000 or so from 1935 to 1965, followed by a decrease to about 37,500,000 by 2035.

The Registrar-General's White Paper, *Current Trend of Population in Great Britain (1942)* sets out the relevant facts and experience of the population of Great Britain in an objective manner. It explains the inherent complexity of the subject, and draws attention to the impossibility of a forecast for a long period ahead, because so many factors are changing and may reverse or intensify any of the trends. The birth rate since 1923 has been definitely insufficient to maintain a stationary population—in fact present rates are of the order of about 75 per cent. only of a full standard reproduction rate. The current increase of population is therefore due to the "peculiar age shape" of the present population, and to a less extent to inward migration. The meaning of these facts together is that the number of the older people in proportion to the younger people is increasing, and for some time at least must continue to increase.

The objective forecast in the White Paper of the changes in population up to 1971 is of importance to those concerned with Planning and Reconstruction, and is reproduced below.

The assumptions made (fully explained in the White Paper) are briefly: (a) that the death rate will continue to fall; (b) that the fertility rate (that is, the birth rate per 1,000 women of child-bearing age) will be static at the recent level; and (c) that net migration will be inwards at a declining rate up to 1951, and nil thereafter. Deviations of plus and minus 10 per cent. in factors (a) and (b) would give, on these assumptions, a population in 1951 between 47,200,000 and 47,800,000; in 1961, between 46,400,000 and 48,000,000; and in 1971, between 44,400,000 and 47,500,000. A population maximum of 47,000,000 to 48,000,000 may therefore be expected to be reached between 1951-61 "if events are allowed to take their natural course."

The most significant thing in this table is the forecasted change in the age distribution. It anticipates that in 1971 there will be 2,000,000 fewer children than in 1941, and 2,600,000 fewer people between 15 and 30, but 2,600,000 more people between 45 and 65, and 3,500,000 more people over 65. And that is disregarding the effects of the 1939-45 war.

Table 10.—FORECAST OF POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN 1941-1971*

	Actual Population		Forecast Population			
	1937	1941	1951	1961	1971	
Total Population	Thousands 46,008	Thousands 46,565	Thousands 47,501	Thousands 47,192	Thousands 45,980	
Deviations	—	± 25	± 280	± 805	± 1,579	
<i>Age and Sex Groups</i>						
0-15, persons.. .. .	10,179	9,573	9,054	8,433	7,600	
15-30—						
Male	5,614	5,541	4,975	4,443	4,274	
Female	5,691	5,539	4,907	4,319	4,471	
30-45—						
Male	4,913	5,260	5,436	5,099	4,413	
Female	5,438	5,637	5,557	5,069	4,351	
45-65—						
Male	4,751	4,867	5,379	6,382	6,542	
Female	5,552	5,822	6,482	6,957	6,790	
Over 65, persons	3,870	4,326	5,511	6,490	7,863	
<i>Age and Sex Groups</i>						
0-15, persons.. .. .	221	205	191	179	165	
15-30—						
Male	122	119	105	94	93	
Female	124	119	103	92	90	
30-45—						
Male	107	113	114	108	96	
Female	118	121	117	107	95	
45-65—						
Male	103	105	117	135	142	
Female	121	125	137	147	148	
Over 65, persons	84	93	116	138	171	

These figures indicate the variations which would be produced under more favourable and less favourable assumptions, the modifications for this purpose being as follows :

More favourable assumptions : the ultimate mortality and fertility reached in 1971 to be 10 per cent. lower and 10 per cent. higher than the standard respectively, with rateable differences for intervening years.

Less favourable assumptions : the same procedure but with factors 10 per cent. higher and 10 per cent. lower respectively in 1971.

The positive and negative deviations on the bases adopted are so nearly equal that they are shown as a single figure preceded by a plus and minus sign.

**Current Trend of Population in Great Britain.* (Cmd. Paper No. 6358. 1942).

Other authoritative estimates of the future Population of England and Wales will be found in : D. V. Glass, *Population Policies and Movements in Europe*, Oxford, 1940, and in *Children for Britain* (London, 1945) by Grace Leybourne-White and Kenneth White.

TOWN STRUCTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Table 11.—NUMBER AND SIZE OF TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN*

Class†	England and Wales (1939)				Scotland (1938)			
	No.	Loc. Auth. Areas	Population	Per cent.	No.	Loc. Auth. Areas	Population	Per cent.
Towns 0— 5,000	215	215	675,000	1·6	118	118	275,000	5·5
„ 5— 10,000	168	168	1,222,000	3·0	34	34	238,000	4·8
„ 10— 20,000	164	164	2,356,000	5·7	17	17	230,000	4·6
„ 20— 30,000	76	76	1,847,000	4·4	5	5	121,000	2·4
„ 30— 50,000	64	64	2,405,000	5·8	7	7	282,000	5·6
„ 50— 100,000	32	32	2,299,000	5·5	1	1	68,000	1·4
„ 100— 150,000	7	8	831,000	2·0	1	3	110,000	2·2
„ 150— 250,000	12	32	2,345,000	5·7	2	2	356,000	7·1
„ 250— 750,000	8	22	2,894,000	7·0	1	1	469,000	9·4
„ 750—2,500,000	5	104	7,998,000	19·3	1	7	1,360,000	27·3
„ Greater London	1	110	9,311,000	22·5				
„ Total	752	995	34,183,000	82·5	185	195	3,509,000	70·3
Rural Districts			7,277,000	17·5				
Landward							1,484,000	29·7
Total Population			41,460,000	100			4,993,000	100

* Source : Registrar-General's Statistical Reviews.

† Note : The administrative line of demarcation between urban and rural areas has, for the purposes of this classification, been accepted. Accordingly, all administrative areas of Urban District, Municipal or County Borough status have been classified as " Towns " (in Scotland similar administrative areas are large and small burghs)—unless such an area is deemed to constitute part of a larger urban district or region, as in the seven conurbations (see footnote to Table 13).

Table 12.—TOWNS OVER 100,000—ENGLAND AND WALES, 1939

Towns : 250—750,000			12 Towns : 150—250,000			7 Towns : 100—150,000		
Town	Local Auth. Areas	Pop.	Town	Local Auth. Areas	Pop.	Town	Local Auth. Areas	Pop.
Sheffield ..	1	522,000	Cardiff ..			Southend-on-Sea ..	1	138,000
Bristol ..	3	450,000	Penarth ..	2	242,000	Derby ..	1	138,000
Hull ..	1	318,000	Plymouth ..	1	221,000	Norwich ..	1	122,000
Portsmouth and Gosport	2	308,000	Coventry ..	1	220,000	Preston ..	1	113,000
Leicester and Wigston ..	2	276,000	Blackburn ..	8	223,000	St. Helens ..	2	118,000
Nottingham	5	389,000	Brighton ..	4	229,000	York ..	1	102,000
Stoke-on-Trent ..	3	350,000	Bournemouth	3	209,000	Reading ..	1	100,000
Middlesbrough ..	5	281,000	Sunderland ..	1	182,000			
			Southampton	1	181,000			
			Swansea ..	1	161,000			
			Burnley ..	1	161,000			
			Rhondda ..	2	158,000			
			Blackpool ..	2	154,000			
Total	22	2,894,000		32	2,345,000		8	831,000
Per cent. of total population of England and Wales 7·0					5·7			2·0

Table 13.—CONURBATIONS*

Conurbation	Loc. Auth. Areas	Population
1. Greater London	110	9,311,000
2. Manchester	37	2,236,000
3. Birmingham	25	2,102,000
4. W. Riding	24	1,537,000
5. Liverpool	8	1,274,000
6. Newcastle	10	850,000
All conurbations in England and Wales (1939) ..	214	17,310,000
Per cent. of total population of England and Wales (1939)		4·71
7. Glasgow (1938)	7	1,360,000
Per cent. of total population of Scotland (1938)		27·3

* Note: Conurbation defined as a virtually continuously built-up area.

Employment

Table 14.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCCUPIED POPULATION, 1801–1931*

Area	Gainfully occupied population (thousands)					
	1801	1861	1901	1911	1921	1931
London and the Home Counties ..	519	2,129	3,838	4,361	4,614	5,417
Lancashire	321	1,242	2,090	2,331	2,448	2,591
West Riding, Notts. and Derby ..	356	1,038	1,794	2,047	2,153	2,351
Staffs., Warwick, Worcs., Leics. and Northants	439	969	1,522	1,716	1,864	2,104
Northumberland and Durham ..	92	356	705	810	897	928
Mid Scotland	130	543	1,021	1,088	1,197	1,212
Glamorgan and Monmouth	43	222	473	627	692	682
Rest of Britain	2,316	4,054	4,869	5,371	5,557	5,770
Total	4,216	10,553	16,312	18,351	19,422	21,055

Area	Proportionate number of gainfully occupied persons					
	1801	1861	1901	1911	1921	1931
London and the Home Counties ..	12·3	20·2	23·3	23·8	23·8	25·7
Lancashire	7·6	11·8	12·8	12·7	12·6	12·3
West Riding, Notts. and Derby ..	8·4	9·8	11·0	11·2	11·1	11·2
Staffs., Warwick, Worcs., Leics. and Northants	10·4	9·2	9·3	9·4	9·6	10·0
Northumberland and Durham ..	2·2	3·4	4·3	4·4	4·6	4·4
Mid Scotland	3·1	5·1	6·3	5·9	6·2	5·8
Glamorgan and Monmouth	1·0	2·1	2·9	3·4	3·6	3·2
Rest of Great Britain	55·0	38·4	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Source: Report of the Barlow Commission on the Distribution of the Industrial Population, 1940. Cmd. Paper No. 6133 (with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office).

Table 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MANPOWER IN GREAT BRITAIN⁽¹⁾ *

Thousands

	1939 June	1943 June	1945		1946				1947	
			June	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	April
Total working population ..	19,750	22,285	21,649	21,148	20,788	20,523	20,404	20,269	20,200	20,210
Males	14,656	15,032	14,881	14,851	14,757	14,638	14,598	14,481	14,445	14,445
Females	5,094	7,253	6,768	6,297	6,031	5,885	5,806	5,788	5,755	5,765
Total employed in Armed Forces Civil Defence and Industry ..	18,480	22,205	21,506	20,113	19,611	19,447	19,355	19,571	19,535	19,710
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	480	4,761	5,090	3,857	2,759	2,032	1,659	1,439	1,401	1,371
Males	480	4,300	4,653	3,561	2,557	1,895	1,558	1,361	1,330	1,302
Females	—	461	437	296	202	137	101	78	71	69
Civil Defence, National Fire Service and Police	80	323	127	107	95	88	88	89	91	90
Total employed in industry ..	17,920	17,121	16,289	16,149	16,757	17,327	17,808	18,043	18,043	18,249
Agriculture, horticulture and fishing	950	1,047	1,041	1,027	1,047	1,078	1,082	1,081	1,078	1,077
Mining and quarrying	873	818	799	786	798	806	802	802	818	824
National Government Service Non-industrial Civil Service Others ⁽²⁾	408	731	715	691	696	709	714	722	717	} 1,011
Local Government Service ..	131	255	279	293	294	298	293	294	294	
Gas, water and electricity supply	846	800	909	951	969	1,004	1,019	1,025	1,041	1,044
Transport and shipping	242	200	196	210	228	240	252	258	262	262
Manufacturing industries	1,233	1,176	1,252	1,282	1,331	1,367	1,381	1,373	1,373	1,381
Building and civil engineering Distributive trades	6,815	7,746	6,820	6,289	6,452	6,587	6,833	6,958	6,974	7,034
Commerce and finance, professional and personal service, entertainments, catering, laundries, etc.	1,310	726	722	895	1,047	1,184	1,240	1,260	1,210	1,280
Ex-members of H.M. Forces who have not yet taken up employment	2,887	2,009	1,958	2,050	2,106	2,170	2,254	2,304	2,297	2,312
Insured persons registered as unemployed	2,285	1,613	1,598	1,675	1,789	1,884	1,938	1,966	1,979	2,024
	—	20	40	750	805	700	490	300	105	115
	1,270	60	103	285	372	376	359	398 ⁽³⁾	560 ⁽³⁾	385 ⁽³⁾

Source : Ministry of Labour and National Service.

(1) Males aged 14-64 and females 14-59. The figures include employers and self-employed as well as employees, but exclude private domestic service. Women in part-time paid employment (estimated at 680,000 in June 1946) are included, two being counted as one unit.

(2) Includes those members of industrial staffs of Government Departments who are not classified to a particular industry, employees of N.A.A.F.I. and British civilian employees of U.N.R.R.A. and Allied Control Commissions.

(3) Estimate for end of month.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 16.—ESTIMATED NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES⁽¹⁾*

Analysis by regions

Thousands

	Great Britain	London and South Eastern	East-ern	South-ern	South West-ern	Mid-lands	North Mid-lands	East and West Rid-ings	North Western	North-land	Scot-land	Wales
Total—												
1939 June	6,434	1,422	254	206	255	895	513	705	1,175	270	597	142
1945 June	6,577	1,265	275	268	282	878	474	671	1,190	366	656	252
1946 June	6,275	1,269	209	226	261	830	464	667	1,122	340	627	200
September ..	6,510	1,313	279	236	272	862	482	691	1,161	354	652	208
October	6,576	1,327	282	239	274	871	486	698	1,173	358	658	210
November ..	6,630	1,337	285	241	277	878	491	703	1,182	361	663	212
December ..	6,633	1,338	284	241	277	878	491	703	1,182	362	664	213
1947 January ..	6,704	1,352	288	244	280	888	496	711	1,194	365	671	215
March	6,650	1,341	286	242	278	880	492	705	1,184	363	666	213
April	6,709	1,353	288	244	281	889	496	711	1,195	366	671	215
MALES—												
1939 June	4,253	925	177	166	190	603	317	434	695	221	404	121
1945 June	3,836	686	159	175	181	534	269	380	639	249	403	161
1946 June	3,960	777	175	168	185	528	284	409	654	251	405	144
September ..	4,216	822	185	178	196	560	302	433	693	265	430	152
October	4,266	832	188	180	198	566	305	438	702	268	435	154
November ..	4,305	839	190	182	200	571	308	442	708	271	439	155
December ..	4,323	843	190	183	201	574	309	443	711	272	441	156
1947 January ..	4,371	852	192	185	203	580	313	449	719	274	446	158
March	4,343	847	191	183	202	576	311	446	714	273	443	157
April	4,379	854	193	185	204	582	313	449	720	275	446	158
FEMALES—												
1939 June	2,181	497	77	40	65	292	196	271	480	49	193	21
1945 June	2,741	579	116	93	101	344	205	291	551	117	253	91
1946 June	2,295	492	94	58	76	302	180	258	468	89	222	56
September ..	2,294	491	94	58	76	302	180	258	468	89	222	56
October	2,310	495	94	59	76	305	181	260	471	90	223	56
November ..	2,325	498	95	59	77	307	183	261	474	90	224	57
December ..	2,310	495	94	58	76	304	182	260	471	90	223	57
1947 January ..	2,333	500	96	59	77	308	183	262	475	91	225	57
March	2,307	494	95	59	76	304	181	259	470	90	223	56
April	2,330	499	95	59	77	307	183	262	475	91	225	57

Source : Ministry of Labour and National Service.

¹⁾ Great Britain. Males aged 14-64 and females aged 14-59, but excluding non-manual workers earning over £420 per annum. Part-time female workers are included, two being counted as one unit.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 17.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN*

Thousands

End of month	Insured workers aged 16-64			Employed operatives aged 16 and over ⁽¹⁾						
	Total	Employed ⁽²⁾	Unemployed	Total	Construction of new houses ⁽³⁾	Conversions and adaptations to houses etc. ⁽⁴⁾	War damage repairs to houses	Other war damage repairs	Industry and agriculture ⁽⁵⁾	Other work ⁽⁶⁾
1944 June	496	488	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
December	521	513	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
1945 June	578	572	6	520	26	34	204	15	61	180
December	745	733	12	682	71	83	201	22	91	214
1946 January	785	771	14	721	87	92	212	24	86	220
February	810	793	17	739	108	101	203	26	98	203
March	840	822	18	772	130	101	188	27	113	213
April	890	873	17	820	144	101	181	27	121	246
May	915	896	19	847	167	101	175	28	133	243
June	964	944	20	890	191	101	168	27	143	260
July	990	962	28	913	204	101	160	26	155	267
August	1,005	976	29	925	220	101	155	26	172	251
September	1,010	983	27	935	231	101	149	26	172	256
October	1,025	998	27	949	245	101	143	26	168	266
November	1,030	1,002	28	951	254	101	139	26	175	256
December	1,030	999	31	949	253	101	130	26	161	278
1947 January	1,040	1,001	39	952	256	101	126	26	152	291
March	1,040	943	97	893	240 ⁽⁷⁾	57	117	26	167	286
April	1,040	1,006	34	957	249 ⁽⁷⁾	57	113	26	183	329
May	1,040	1,016	24	954	249 ⁽⁷⁾	57	106	26	516	
June										

Source : Ministry of Labour and National Service and Ministr of Works.

- (1) These figures are based on returns collected by the Ministry of Works. They are not strictly comparable with those in the second column of this table since they include operatives aged 65 and over but exclude (a) clerical and administrative workers and (b) some workers who are classified in the building and civil engineering industries for the purpose of Unemployment Insurance, but are not covered by the returns collected by the Ministry of Works.
- (2) Including insured clerical and administrative workers and men in transit from one job to another.
- (3) Preparation of sites and building of permanent and temporary houses. Up to the end of 1945, the figures exclude private enterprise housing under Local Authorities' licences.
- (4) Including private enterprise housing under Local Authorities' licences up to the end of 1945. From March 1947 these figures relate only to work resulting in additional accommodation but not necessarily in new family units.
- (5) Factories and storage, shops and commercial premises, docks, public utilities, farms and agricultural premises, and open-cast coal production.
- (6) Including maintenance and repair of houses and new construction and maintenance of other buildings not included elsewhere.
- (7) These figures are based on a new return and may be incomplete. As a result the estimates shown under Industry and Agriculture and Other Work are possibly too high.

Table 18.—BUILDING BRICKS, CEMENT, ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETING, SLATES AND ROOFING FELT : PRODUCTION⁽¹⁾ AND STOCKS⁽²⁾*

	Building bricks ⁽³⁾		Cement		Asbestos cement sheeting ⁽⁴⁾	Roofing slates ⁽⁵⁾		Slates (damp proof course) ⁽⁶⁾		Roofing felt ⁽⁷⁾	
	Pro-duction	Stocks	Pro-duction	Stocks	Pro-duction	Pro-duction	Stocks	Pro-duction	Stocks	Pro-duction	Stocks
	Millions		Thousand tons			Thousand squares		Thousands		Thousand rolls	
1938	650 ⁽⁸⁾	—	643 ⁽⁸⁾	—	9.9 ⁽⁸⁾	55.1 ⁽⁸⁾	—	834 ⁽⁸⁾	—	200 ⁽⁸⁾	—
1945	102 ⁽⁸⁾	990	338 ⁽⁸⁾	262	20.4 ⁽⁸⁾	19.6 ⁽⁸⁾	55.1	—	5,088	152 ⁽⁸⁾	146
1946	287 ⁽⁸⁾	270	548 ⁽⁸⁾	244	26.9 ⁽⁸⁾	23.0 ⁽⁸⁾	28.3	749 ⁽⁸⁾	1,050	203 ⁽⁸⁾	110
1945 April ..	95	1,177	355	268	19.4	19.6	55.7	—	—	119	—
May	97	1,181	361	285	20.8†	20.3	54.3	—	—	176†	—
June	101	1,187	358	281	20.2	21.3	54.2	—	—	148	183
July	101	1,189	373	286	18.5	18.3	53.3	359	8,126	144	177
August ..	88	1,178	325	285	20.3†	16.6	53.1	369	7,568	118†	130
September	102	1,158	364	258	20.8	19.9	53.1	453	6,853	141	121
October ..	119	1,107	396	249	20.3	21.2	52.6	345	6,234	153	141
November	125	1,048	382	237	22.3†	23.1	56.1	651	5,734	241†	149
December	114	990	387	262	19.3	19.4	55.1	515	5,088	146	146
1946 January ..	140	913	414†	289	28.1†	18.2	53.4	610	5,551	202†	146
February	142	825	374	261	22.8	19.9	51.3	666	4,138	164	154
March ..	179	712	438	257	24.2	20.8	48.7	831	2,617	170	163
April	200	570	501	267	21.5	21.1	45.7	090	1,994	169	182
May	248	473	685†	247	33.3†	22.2	41.7	1,733	1,771	198†	153
June	347†	379	521	240	25.4	25.8	40.4	668	1,609	210	155
July	305	329	682†	240	32.2†	22.0	37.4	615	1,328	205†	120
August ..	338	277	545	262	21.1	22.5	34.6	652	1,430	169	81
September	364	267	559	252	26.8	26.7	35.7	729	1,295	221	93
October ..	442	254	766†	230	35.0†	27.3	33.2	804	1,245	273†	98
November	392	248	571	223	27.8	26.2	32.2	854	1,165	250	108
December	353	270	517	244	24.4	23.5	28.3	710	1,050	210	110
1947 January ..	379	301	550†	263	34.5†	21.5	28.1	542	927	274†	113
February	247	347	192	244	11.9	7.4	27.8	202	960	96	83
March ..	277	379	366	253	25.9	7.4	27.2	144	940	172	104
April	349	378	601†	178	30.0†	—	—	—	—	232†	99
May	395	340	534	184	24.7	—	—	—	—	195	98
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Ministry of Works

(1) Production figures are for calendar months except those for building bricks (between April and July 1946), cement (from January 1946 onwards), asbestos cement sheeting and roofing felt (before May 1947) which relate to periods of four and five weeks. The five-week periods are marked with a dagger.

(2) End of period.

(3) Great Britain.

(4) Up to and including January 1946 figures include felt (damp proof course).

(5) Monthly average.

(6) Monthly average for 1939.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 19.—TILES, PLASTERBOARD, PLASTER, GYPSUM, METAL WINDOWS AND DOORS AND RAINWATER GOODS : PRODUCTION⁽¹⁾ AND STOCKS⁽²⁾†

	Clay roofing tiles		Concrete roofing tiles		Plasterboard		Gypsum plaster	Gypsum	Metal windows and doors ⁽³⁾		Rainwater goods ⁽⁴⁾			
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks	Production	Production	Production	Stocks	Production	Cast iron and steel ⁽⁵⁾	Aluminium	Asbestos cement ⁽⁶⁾
												Thousand squares		
1938	126 ⁽⁷⁾	—	80 ⁽⁷⁾	—	2,640 ⁽⁸⁾	—	23.2 ⁽⁷⁾	—	2,935 ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	—	—	1.10 ⁽⁷⁾
1945	18.7 ⁽⁷⁾	58.5	4.5 ⁽⁷⁾	38.2	2,588 ⁽⁷⁾	418	11.4 ⁽⁷⁾	44.0 ⁽⁷⁾	1,407	—	—	—	—	—
1946	43.1 ⁽⁷⁾	33.9	28.41 ⁽⁷⁾	38.7	3,061 ⁽⁷⁾	491	16.9 ⁽⁷⁾	61.3 ⁽⁷⁾	2,975 ⁽⁷⁾	2,838	3.15	—	—	1.39 ⁽⁷⁾
1945	April	15.5	33.5	3.86	29.3	2,463	—	10.6	43.5	—	—	—	—	—
	May	19.9*	34.4	3.83	30.1	3,879*	—	12.2*	41.4	—	—	—	—	—
	June	18.3	37.9	5.09*	31.4	2,497	—	11.1	45.9	—	—	—	—	1.18
	July	21.1	45.4	4.13	33.4	2,121	—	9.9	42.6	—	—	0.88	—	1.05
	August	19.8*	50.0	4.33*	34.7	2,667*	377	10.9*	36.6	1,016	854	—	—	1.09*
	September	22.4	55.3	3.83	35.3	2,555	352	12.5	43.1	1,298	1,324	1.06	—	1.30
	October	23.4*	56.8	4.45	34.6	2,545	378	13.0	50.0	1,490	1,383	1.13	—	0.7
	November	21.5	56.4	5.73*	34.0	3,125*	410	17.4*	49.5	1,673	1,273	1.14	—	1.48*
	December	19.5	58.5	5.38	38.2	2,329	418	12.0	45.1	1,543	1,407	1.18	—	1.03
1946	January	27.1*	58.9	6.63	36.1	3,621	357	16.3*	53.0	2,410	1,750	1.86	—	1.32*
	February	22.3	52.9	8.19	28.6	3,364*	449	14.0	49.8	2,213	1,616	1.97	—	1.85
	March	24.7	50.2	10.39*	30.4	2,762	426	14.1	57.3	2,405	1,612	1.13	—	1.11
	April	24.8	45.7	9.96	33.0	2,608	389	13.7	58.0	2,385	1,611	2.28	—	0.97
	May	40.3*	37.0	23.47*	30.3	3,666*	366	16.6*	66.8	3,025	1,659	2.82	—	1.66*
	June	36.5	34.2	24.79	30.8	2,504	342	13.7	57.0	2,693	1,970	3.08	—	1.22
	July	53.8*	33.1	38.44*	31.0	2,979*	395	17.1*	61.2	2,806	2,107	3.15	—	1.22*
	August	45.7	34.6	33.80	25.0	2,708	319	14.3	60.1	3,069	2,090	3.51	—	1.10
	September	50.3	25.8	39.18	26.8	3,042	298	16.1	67.3	3,549	2,104	3.76	—	1.73
	October	63.4	25.1	54.71*	28.9	3,830*	397	20.5*	73.5	3,542	2,400	4.88	3.45 ⁽⁷⁾	2.01*
	November	68.7	27.7	45.66	30.4	3,227	394	16.6	71.9	4,011	2,684	4.70	0.96	1.65
	December	61.2	33.9	45.48	38.7	3,002	491	15.6	62.4	3,384	2,838	3.73	0.64	1.41
47	January	63.5	36.4	48.03	44.3	3,424*	399	18.7*	68.4	4,523	3,948	4.34	0.59	1.26*
	February	46.0	43.5	16.64	44.5	1,598	215	6.2	22.0	2,487	3,003	3.48	0.41	0.24
	March	44.8	40.8	38.46	56.5	2,780	430	13.6	55.5	3,844	3,377	4.61	1.34	0.98
	April	47.6	37.5	51.84	61.2	3,711*	377	14.7	66.3	4,319	3,625	5.36	0.84	1.10*
	May	60.4	34.9	52.89	50.2	3,064	332	15.6	72.0	4,372	3,907	5.21	1.65	1.08

Source : Ministry of Works and Ministry of Supply

(1) Great Britain. Production figures for clay tiles (from September 1946 onwards), for concrete tiles (from January 1947 onwards), for gypsum plaster (from April 1947 onwards), for gypsum, for metal windows and doors, and for cast iron and steel rainwater goods relate to calendar months. Those for other materials are for periods of four and five weeks. The five-week periods are marked with an asterisk.
 (2) End of period.
 (3) Steel and, from July 1946 onwards, aluminium.
 (4) Rainwater pipes, eaves gutters, pipe fittings, and gutter fittings.
 (5) Pressed steel goods in terms of cast iron equivalents are included from January 1946 onwards. Earlier figures relate only to cast iron.
 (6) Soil pipes and flue goods are included up to the end of 1946. The figure for January 1947 on the old base was 2.19 thousand tons.
 (7) Monthly average.
 (8) Monthly average for 1939.
 (9) Total production to end of October 1946. Figures are in terms of cast iron equivalents.

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 20.—PIPES SINKS, LAVATORY BASINS, BATHS, COOKERS, WASH BOILERS, WATER HEATERS AND METERS : PRODUCTION*

	Stone-ware pipes (¹)	Sinks (²)	Lavatory basins (³)	Baths (⁴)	Cookers		Wash boilers		Water heaters		Meters	
					Gas	Electric	Gas	Electric	Gas	Electric (⁵)	Gas	Electric
	Th. tons	Thousands										
1945 June ..	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.8	16.3
July ..	19.3	18.3	71.5	8.8	10.3	5.2	13.0	3.8	—	8.7	47.8	19.7
August ..	15.9	15.2	15.7	9.8	5.2	2.9	—	4.8	4.5	7.6	25.2	22.5
September ..	18.8	16.5	27.0	11.7	11.0	6.2	20.7	5.3	10.1	11.8	34.5	39.1
October ..	21.4	18.0	20.0	14.5	13.5	6.8	22.0	6.3	9.7	18.3	40.7	50.7
November ..	22.5	25.4	21.5	13.6	16.0	7.9	28.6	6.7	8.9	18.7	43.2	61.1
December ..	20.3	30.4	23.5	12.2	15.1	8.6	25.6	8.0	8.5	21.2	75.3	58.2
1946 January ..	23.8	24.5	28.2	15.9	16.8	9.9	27.2	9.3	12.1	23.2	49.7	61.7
February ..	23.5	28.4	34.0	15.6	19.9	9.8	28.6	8.6	13.2	25.7	54.3	70.1
March ..	27.0	—	—	17.5	21.7	13.7	43.7	17.1	18.5	35.9	59.8	87.5
April ..	27.7	—	—	18.4	30.1	12.0	30.0	13.0	15.3	22.0	77.3	70.4
May ..	33.8	48.3	62.5	26.0	27.4	10.1	35.4	16.2	21.8	28.8	81.2	101.5
June ..	32.1	45.2	67.1	23.3	27.3	15.4	42.7	17.0	18.8	20.8	76.3	90.5
July ..	30.3	50.1	81.1	23.4	28.9	12.6	32.0	13.2	23.3	24.5	73.1	93.2
August ..	29.0	48.5	60.3	21.6	27.2	13.9	42.9	20.5	22.5	27.6	76.4	96.1
September ..	32.4	53.2	75.6	25.9	30.0	13.3	38.3	19.3	27.5	39.8	85.7	99.6
October ..	39.3	63.6	80.9	31.3	34.8	18.7	50.6	19.8	25.6	41.5	92.1	127.2
November ..	39.3	55.0	78.6	28.5	36.0	18.6	55.9	24.0	36.4	41.4	87.7	136.0
December ..	37.4	56.0	80.2	27.5	32.9	15.4	39.1	18.8	24.2	36.5	80.8	105.3
1947 January ..	36.2	52.5	84.5	32.0	33.8	18.7	39.9	22.4	26.3	38.7	86.9	130.7
February ..	27.8	47.3	64.2	16.6	20.9	9.3	19.1	12.8	12.9	23.4	70.6	62.3
March ..	30.4	54.0	77.8	27.7	29.2	15.2	39.2	19.9	20.0	41.1	83.7	116.1
April ..	32.6	53.8	73.9	32.1	33.0	18.1	38.7	16.2	20.6	26.3	84.4	139.6
May ..	35.5	58.1	75.1	28.5	32.1	18.5	33.1	13.1	18.9	26.4	90.2	128.7
June ..												

Source : Ministry of Works and Ministry of Supply

(¹) Including conduits up to the end of June 1946.(²) Fireclay and metal.(³) Fireclay, earthenware, vitreous china and pressed steel.(⁴) Cast iron and, from July 1946, pressed steel.(⁵) Electric immersion.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947

HOUSING BETWEEN THE WARS

Whatever may be thought of the nation's planning policy the amount of house-building in Great Britain from 1919 to 1939 represents one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times in any country. The following Tables give the total number of houses built year by year in England and Wales and in Scotland, respectively. The figures have been supplied by the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Department of Health.

Table 21.—TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FROM 1ST JAN. 1919 TO 30TH SEPT. 1939. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Period	By Local Authorities		By Private Enterprise		Grand Total Local Authorities and Private Enterprise
	Under the Housing Acts		Under the Housing Acts (with State Assistance)	Otherwise than under the Housing Acts (without State Assistance)	
	With State Assistance	Without State Assistance			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1st Jan., 1919 to 31st March, 1920 ..		576	139		
Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1920		2,926	2,486	30,000 (Estimated)	
Year ended 30th Sept.,					
1921 ..	47,651		20,294		1,398,163 Average 127,105 per annum
1922 ..	85,976		20,189		
1923 ..	25,241		748	52,749	
1924 ..	14,544		21,915	73,032	
1925 ..	32,090		60,201	66,735	
1926 ..	61,402		70,493	65,689	
1927 ..	113,274		99,642	60,313	
1928 ..	59,220		42,571	64,624	
1929 ..	60,367		71,993	71,083	
1930 ..	49,052	2,965	2,272	107,410	
1931 ..	60,169	3,119	1,866	129,790	194,944
1932 ..	66,434	2,056	2,656	130,830	201,976
1933 ..	47,977	1,236	2,456	166,644	218,313
1934 ..	49,679	3,663	2,581	257,746	313,669
1935 ..	32,685	10,660	230	275,069	318,644
1936 ..	63,749	1,125	306	274,348	339,528
1937 ..	70,630	709	1,564	264,231	337,134
1938 ..	87,494	878	3,625	248,929	340,920
1939 ..	66,282*	11,207*	3,451*	197,209	280,149
Totals ..	1,099,418	37,618	431,678	2,536,425	4,105,139
	1,137,036		2,968,103		
Per cent.	27.7		72.3		100

* Period—1.10.38 to 31.7.39.

Table 22.—TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FROM 1ST JAN. 1919 TO 30TH SEPT. 1939. SCOTLAND.

Year	By Local Authorities.				By Private Enterprise. (including Public Utility Societies and Housing Associations)			Grand Total Local Authorities and Private Enterprise
	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance	Total	Assisted	Un-assisted *	Total	
	Ordinary schemes, including de-crowding	Slum Clearance Schemes						
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1920	817	—	—	817	140	800	940	
1921	4,342	—	—	4,342	1,237	800	2,037	
1922	9,445	—	18	9,463	1,027	1,200	2,227	
1923	6,243	208	—	6,451	167	1,200	1,367	
1924	2,343	621	—	2,964	1,424	1,050	2,474	
1925	3,275	1,547	—	4,822	3,375	1,236	4,611	
1926	6,383	2,000	—	8,383	5,209	1,341	6,550	
1927	13,533	2,046	234	15,813	4,577	1,502	6,079	
1928	12,481	2,266	—	14,747	3,349	1,703	5,052	
1929	11,982	2,334	—	14,316	3,924	917	4,841	
1930	6,395	1,523	—	7,918	3,138	1,048	4,186	
1931	6,103	2,212	—	8,315	2,339	1,465	3,804	
1932	6,689	4,942	—	11,631	4,187	1,456	5,643	
1933	8,480	7,328	—	15,808	5,237	2,550	7,787	
1934	6,121	8,709	358	15,188	3,723	5,479	9,202	
1935	2,135	15,146	1,533	18,814	—	6,578	6,578	
1936	2,224	12,187	1,633	16,044	—	7,328	7,328	
1937	9,052	3,805	484	13,341	12	7,617	7,629	
1938	18,198	650	312	19,160	2	6,902	6,904	
1939	18,682	32	216	18,930	246	5,980	6,226	
Total	154,923	67,556	4,788	227,267	43,313	58,152	101,465	
Per cent.				69.1			30.9	100

* These are houses of five apartments and under. In addition, 8,307 houses of more than five apartments have been built.

Table 23.—ACCOMMODATION MADE AVAILABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN*

	Family units of Accommodation									
	New permanent houses completed		War-destroyed houses rebuilt		Temporary houses completed	Unoccupied war-damaged houses repaired ⁽¹⁾	Conversions and adaptations ⁽²⁾	Emergency huts completed	Accommodation for Government employees ⁽³⁾	
	By local authorities	By private builders under licence	By local authorities	By private builders under licence					Permanent	Temporary
1945 ⁽⁴⁾ ..	1,657	1,031	1,244	803	9,376	86,243	8,606	2,822	55	120
1946 January to June	3,402	6,914	1,244	803	25,763		10,735	590		
July to Sept. . .	5,843	9,449	743	772	21,901	12,953	7,004	68	—	—
October	3,668	3,783	335	393	13,081	3,220	2,665	—	8	—
November	3,889	3,462	313	438	10,014	2,812	2,666	—	10	—
December	5,464	3,536	323	676	12,171	2,670	3,170	—	—	—
1947 January	4,517	3,434	223	650	4,764	2,251	2,879	—	—	—
February	2,167	1,669	181	386	2,391	1,806	1,960	—	29	10
March ..	3,829	2,152	226	508	2,256	2,162	2,173	—	14	—
April ..	5,989	2,754	229	713	4,947	2,655	2,083	—	25	—
May ..	7,301	3,281	246	887	4,365	2,290	2,385	—	44	50
Total to end of May ..	47,726	41,465	4,063	6,226	111,029	119,062	47,294	3,480	185	180

Source : Health Departments

(¹) England and Wales only. The figures for Scotland are negligible. Repairs completed by private builders under licence are included only from April 1946.

(²) Conversions and adaptations completed by private builders under licence in England and Wales are included only from April 1946. Figures for Scotland are excluded from the monthly figures prior to December 1946 but are included in the total.

(³) Accommodation provided by Government departments for police, prison staffs, Defence Services, etc. England and Wales only.

(⁴) Figures for England and Wales relate only to the period April to December.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 24.—NEW PERMANENT HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN*

	Number of Houses									
	Under local authorities' schemes ⁽¹⁾						By private builders under licence ⁽¹⁾			
	Preparation of sites			Erection of houses			Erection of houses			
	Sites acquired	Sites developed	Sites being developed at end of period	Tenders approved	Houses completed	Houses under construction at end of period	Licences issued	Houses completed	Houses under construction at end of period	
To 31st Dec. 1945 ..	604,524	62,249 ⁽²⁾	88,599	46,017	1,657	18,752	26,372	1,031	—	
1946 January to June		81,658	103,699	104,186	3,402	77,119	28,876	6,914	32,322	
July to Sept. ..		24,348	101,716	72,516	5,843	119,803	10,428	9,449	34,824	
October ..		22,964	10,379	99,231	23,032	3,668	136,312	4,090	3,769	34,623
Nov. ..		24,823	8,371	99,376	18,769	3,889	146,988	2,930	3,462	33,942
Dec. ..		19,673	5,423	100,852	15,416	5,464	154,456	2,750	3,536	33,118
1947 January	24,120	5,931	105,284	18,544	4,517	161,900	2,535	3,434	31,710	
Feb. ..	11,691	4,159	105,882	11,319	2,167	167,531	1,330	1,669	31,181	
March ..	18,196	7,563	103,583	11,188	3,829	170,723	1,701	2,152	30,434	
April ..	15,837	8,534	104,863	8,888	5,989	178,390	2,344	2,754	29,642	
May ..	15,796	6,726	107,468	10,438	7,301	186,669	2,474	3,281	29,219	
Total to end of May ..	757,624	225,341	107,468 ⁽³⁾	340,313	47,726	186,669	80,982 ⁽⁴⁾	41,465	29,219	

Source: Health Departments

(1) The Scottish Special Housing Association is included in the figures for Local Authorities but other housing associations are included in the figures for private builders.

(2) Including sites developed before the war.

(3) In addition, layout plans have been approved for about 224,000 houses the site development of which will be concurrent with house construction.

(4) This total, which is not the sum of the figures above, excludes licences notified as having lapsed and includes some licences the date of issue of which is not available.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 25.—REBUILDING OF WAR-DESTROYED HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN*

Number of houses

	By local authorities			By private builders under licence		
	Rebuilding approved	Houses completed	Houses under construction at end of period	Licences issued	Houses completed	Houses under construction at end of period
To 31st December, 1945 ..	5,180	1,244	2,226 ⁽¹⁾	7,524	803	—
1946 January to June ..			3,733			4,577
July to September ..			4,082			7,935
October ..			4,111			9,060
November ..			4,052			9,967
December ..	217	323	4,027	1,373	676	10,794
1947 January ..	223	223	3,999	1,333	650	11,431
February ..	154	181	3,924	779	386	11,530
March ..	82	226	3,850	1,215	508	12,210
April ..	99	229	3,745	1,005	713	12,428
May ..	277	246	3,746	1,085	887	12,782
Total to end of May ..	7,781	4,063	3,746	21,955	6,226	12,782

Source : Health Departments

¹⁾ Includes houses under construction by private builders under licence in England and Wales.

Table 26.—TEMPORARY HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN⁽¹⁾*

Number of houses

	Preparation of sites by local authorities			Erection and completion of houses								
	Sites acquired	Sites developed	Sites being developed at end of period	Hulls produced or imported	Houses completed	Houses under construction at end of period						
To 31st December, 1945 ..	134,631	71,256	28,765	33,668	9,376	13,556						
1946 January to June ..							38,903	17,222	37,774	25,763	26,333	
July to September ..							12,327	11,150	20,469	21,901	26,685	
October ..							1,234†	4,024†	10,825†	8,609†	13,081	23,080†
November ..							1,063	3,201	10,686	6,651	10,014	18,515
December ..	2,398†	2,903	10,706†	7,208†	12,171†	11,490†						
1947 January ..	1,929	1,913	11,233	4,900	4,764	10,144						
February ..	1,055	2,546	9,455	1,440	2,391	9,572						
March ..	1,274	1,113	10,745	2,145	2,256	9,285						
April ..	1,804†	3,538†	9,868†	3,062†	4,947†	8,502†						
May ..	894	3,021	8,161	2,656	4,365	7,624						
Total to end of May ..	151,487	144,745	8,161	128,582 ^(*)	111,029	7,624						

Source : Health Departments and Ministry of Works.

⁽¹⁾ The figures relate to periods of four and five weeks. The five-week periods are marked with a dagger. The figures included for Scotland in September 1946 relate to a five-week period, while those included in October 1946 relate to a four-week period.

^(*) Including 8,472 imported from U.S.A.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 27.—LEADING AUTHORITIES IN HOUSING DRIVE*

Type of Authority	Estimated mid-1939 Population in 000's	Local authorities			Private Builders		Total
		New houses	Rebuilt war-damaged	Temporary houses	New houses	Rebuilt war-damaged	
COUNTY BOROUGH							
Birmingham ..	1,053	471	168	2,340	700	224	3,093
Bristol ..	419	364	87	1,834	55	186	2,526
Liverpool ..	822	366	124	1,594	159	165	2,408
Manchester ..	728	524	31	1,731	67	10	2,363
Plymouth ..	221	234	71	1,736	14	31	2,086
Coventry ..	220	150	73	881	600	248	1,932
BOROUGH							
Gosport ..	48	207	—	597	86	75	965
Romford ..	57	15	3	338	124	89	569
Willersden ..	188	—	—	499	44	10	533
Luton ..	92	106	2	300	101	—	509
Ilford ..	170	4	—	248	202	43	497
Poole ..	70	94	2	200	180	11	487
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH							
Woolwich ..	151	79	77	839	22	14	1,031
Lewisham ..	231	—	—	824	7	36	867
Poplar ..	131	58	24	517	—	—	599
Wandsworth ..	339	—	25	525	1	—	551
Camberwell ..	220	—	—	484	—	—	484
Lambeth ..	271	—	6	461	—	1	468
URBAN DISTRICT							
Solihull ..	52	121	8	250	319	30	728
Thurrock ..	69	11	2	484	170	5	672
Hornchurch ..	81	4	1	162	434	28	629
Ruislip-Northwood	48	5	6	101	395	25	532
Beeston and Stapleford ..	41	242	—	100	170	—	512
Litherland ..	19	136	8	251	59	10	464
RURAL DISTRICT							
Chesterfield ..	70	24	—	290	118	4	376
Rotherham ..	41	68	—	150	93	—	311
Sodbury ..	30	60	1	100	69	42	272
Easington ..	81	110	6	139	4	10	269
Blaby ..	34	6	—	100	150	—	256
Dartford ..	33	16	—	150	88	2	256

L.C.C. FIGURES

By 31st March, the L.C.C. had completed 7,032 houses. This total was made up of 576 new permanent houses, 924 rebuilt war-damaged houses, and 5,332 temporary houses. The L.C.C. undertakes the greater part of the housing needs for the County of London, including those of individual Metropolitan Boroughs.

* Housing Return for England and Wales, 31st March, 1947, Appendix B.

Table 28.—PERMANENT NON-TRADITIONAL HOUSING—HOUSING AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES HOUSES—TENDERS APPROVED AND CONSTRUCTION BEGUN*

Unit—number of dwellings to be provided.

NUMBER AT END APRIL 1947

Type (1)	Tenders approved (2)	Construction begun (3)	Completed (4)	Under construction at end of period (5)
Airey Urban	694	419	154	265
Airey Rural	2,562	1,152	39	1,113
British Iron and Steel Federation	25,769	17,147	1,045	16,102
British Steel Construction	158	158	21	137
Cornish Unit	398	196	6	190
Cusins	562	259	50	203
Dyke C. C. C.	152	96	—	36
Easiform	6,728	3,754	1,045	2,709
Hill	1,169	629	82	547
Howard	1,354	1,254	716	538
Lamella	254	126	6	120
L.C. System	2,000	4	—	4
Orlit	4,018	1,876	125	1,751
Spooner	218	110	92	18
Steaene	122	40	—	40
Swedish	2,414	2,254	1,257	997
Tarran	250	10	—	10
Trusteel	592	114	2	112
Unity	546	344	2	342
Wates	2,033	670	68	602
Wimpey "No fines"	2,316	982	78	904
Woolway	294	74	49	25
Other types	2,211	1,115	325	790
Total	56,754	32,657	5,162	27,495

Note.—A dash (—) represents "Nil."

* Ministry of Health Housing Returns, April 1947.

Table 29.—NEW FACTORY BUILDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN APPROVED UP TO 30th APRIL, 1947⁽¹⁾*

Region	Total		In Development Areas		Outside Development Areas	
	Number	Value (£'000)	Number	Value (£'000)	Number	Value (£'000)
Total	2,746	119,457	908	60,088	1,838	59,369
Northern	363	30,053	343	29,716	20	337
East & West ridings	250	5,119	—	—	250	5,119
North Midland	207	9,097	—	—	207	9,097
Eastern	131	3,375	—	—	131	3,375
London and S.E.	197	4,925	—	—	197	4,925
Southern	81	1,379	—	—	81	1,379
South Western	117	3,013	—	—	117	3,013
Wales	231	17,105	211	15,755	20	3,350
Midland	347	9,811	—	—	347	9,811
North Western	385	16,414	29	1,311	356	15,103
Scotland	437	19,166	325	15,906	112	3,260

Source: Board of Trade

(1) Including extensions to existing factories.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 30.—NEW FACTORY BUILDINGS IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS^{(1)*} :
POSITION AT 30th APRIL, 1947

Area	Approved		Building under construction at end of period		Completed ⁽¹⁾	
	Number	Value (£'000)	Number	Value (£'000)	Number	Value (£'000)
Total	908	60,088	468	28,763	138	3,765
North Eastern .. .	306	26,084	151	10,064	41	1,196
West Cumberland ..	37	3,632	18	781	8	346
South Wales .. .	205	13,608	109	8,549	25	932
Wrexham .. .	6	147	2	57	1	14
South Lancashire ..	29	1,311	12	1,068	5	91
Scotland .. .	325	15,306	176	8,244	58	1,186

Source : Board of Trade

⁽¹⁾ Including extensions to existing factories.

⁽²⁾ Including some cases where the firm is in occupation although building is not complete.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 31.—PROJECTS APPROVED TO 28th FEBRUARY, 1947*
Division into 15 Broad Industrial Groups
Scotland

Industry groups	New building and extensions ⁽¹⁾			Government factories allocated, sold or converted to industrial estates ⁽¹⁾		
	Number of projects	Employ- ment value	Percentage of total employment	Number of tenants	Employ- ment value	Percentage of total employment
1. Building and Allied Trades .. .	53	4,340	per cent.	6	6,950	per cent.
2. Electrical Products .. .	23	7,300	6	10	9,370	18.5
3. Light Engineering .. .	58	9,370	11	14	6,305	16
4. Textiles and clothing .. .	87	16,170	14	1	150	0.5
5. Heavy Engineering .. .	45	4,130	24	8	10,695	28
6. Vehicles and Carriages .. .	49	1,760	6	3	1,000	2.5
7. Woodwork, furniture, etc. .. .	21	1,780	3	—	—	—
8. Chemicals .. .	26	3,600	3	1	500	1.5
9. Rubber and leather .. .	20	4,260	3	2	1,350	3.5
10. Glass .. .	4	190	—	—	200	—
11. Laundry services, dyeing and cleaning .. .	13	1,100	—	—	270	—
12. Paper industries .. .	23	3,195	2	—	—	—
13. Food, drink and tobacco .. .	42	4,630	5	3	380	1
14. Plastics .. .	7	1,175	7	1	900	2.3
15. Miscellaneous .. .	39	4,250	6	4	860	2
	510	67,250	100 per cent.	53	38,420	100 per cent.

⁽¹⁾ Includes two Government factories not yet allocated but employing persons on production for civilian purposes.

⁽²⁾ Excluding 213 minor projects.

* Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1947 (cmd. 7125).

Table 32—HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

(a) Constructional Schemes

1) Schemes approved and confirmed upon which work has begun :—

	Generating Capacity	Estimated Average Annual Output	Estimated Cost
	Kilowatts	Million Units	£
No. 1 Loch Sloy Project	130,000	100	4,000,000
Loch Morar Project	2,000	5	500,000
Lochalsh	4,000	7	
No. 2 Tummel-Garry Project	150,000	293	
Gairloch	2,000	7	272,000
No. 3 Fannich Project	24,000	77	1,000,000
No. 4 Cowal Project	6,000	13.5	570,000
No. 7 Mullardoch-Fasnakyle Affric Project	70,000	236	4,800,000

(2) Schemes approved by the Electricity Commissioners and now before the Secretary of State :—

	Generating Capacity	Estimated Average Annual Output	Estimated Cost
	Kilowatts	Million Units	£
No. 5 Sloy Transmission Lines	—	—	910,000
No. 8 Glen-Lussa Project Campbeltown-Tarbert Transmission Lines	2,400	8.5	480,000
No. 9 Tummel-Garry Transmission Lines	—	—	1,650,000
No. 10 Fannich-Boat of Garten Transmission Lines	—	—	800,000
No. 11 Keith-Aberdeen Transmission Lines	—	—	545,000
No. 12 Glen Shira Project Shira Transmission Lines	44,000	80	3,300,000

(3) Schemes submitted to Electricity Commissioners but not yet approved :—

Storr Locks Scheme, Skye			250,000
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(4) Other major schemes in contemplation but not yet submitted :—

Moriston	Quoich	Lyon-Lochay
Giorra	Lowers	Lednock Earn
Foyers	Glascarnoch	Luichart
Tor Achilty	Orrin	Strath-Farrar-Beaully River
Tarf	Laidon-Gaur-Camghouran	Luib
Breaclauch	Glen Orchy and Glen Etric	Loch Glass
	Transmission for these Schemes	

(b) Distribution Schemes

(1) Schemes approved and confirmed upon which work has begun :—

Scheme	Approximate Population in Area of Scheme	Estimated Capital Cost
		£
No. 1 Lochalsh	1,550	38,790
No. 2 Morar	1,700	42,970
No. 4 Bute and South Cowal (including Rothesay)	18,000	257,280
No. 6 Orkney (Mainland) (including Kirkwall)	13,900	190,340
No. 8 Skye	10,400	248,220
No. 14 Arran	4,500	70,000

(2) Schemes approved and confirmed upon which work has not begun :—

No. 3 Gairloch and Aultbea	1,600	64,990
No. 7 North Cowal	1,400	58,150
No. 10 Lochcarron	850	18,640

(3) Schemes submitted to Electricity Commissioners but not yet approved :—

Island of Islay	Lewis	North Uist
South Uist	Lochaber	Zetland (Part of Mainland)
Harris (Harris and Scalpay)	Barra	Lochinver and Ullapool

(4) Other schemes in contemplation but not yet submitted :—

Mull and Iona	Seil and Luing	North Sutherland
Ardnamurchan	Colonsay	Coll and Tiree
Applecross	Caithness	Little Loch Broom
Glenelg	Orkney (Islands)	Zetland (Islands)

Table 33:—*THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA OF SCOTLAND IN RELATION TO SCOTLAND AS A WHOLE AND GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
Insured persons in each of Five Industrial Groupings as a percentage of the insured population in each Economic Sub-Region

Area or Sub-Region	Basic and Heavy Industries ⁽¹⁾			Consumer Goods Industries ⁽²⁾			Power, Transport and Distribution ⁽³⁾			Miscellaneous Trades and Services ⁽⁴⁾			Agriculture and Fishing						
	1929	1945	1946	1929	1945	1946	1929	1945	1946	1929	1945	1946	1929	1945	1946				
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)				
Glasgow (and East Dumbartonshire) ..	38.0	41.9	38.2	22.9	21.2	17.1	17.6	30.9	25.7	26.8	9.6	13.7	14.7	16.8	0.7	0.6			
Leamshire ..	67.4	61.0	56.6	8.9	8.8	7.2	8.0	14.0	16.7	17.4	5.9	9.7	12.6	15.2	3.8	3.1			
Renfrewshire ..	41.8	44.1	48.6	33.7	27.3	21.6	24.9	16.9	18.2	17.1	6.0	8.9	11.4	14.7	1.6	1.4			
Dumbartonshire West	42.6	50.6	51.4	23.2	16.2	10.4	12.3	19.0	16.0	15.3	9.9	11.9	19.4	16.7	5.3	3.9			
Ayrshire (North and Central) ..	39.8	41.8	46.7	32.6	29.1	19.5	22.7	18.1	18.8	18.8	5.4	6.2	10.2	11.8	4.1	4.4			
Dundee City ..	11.7	15.4	24.7	21.3	62.5	54.1	36.4	39.5	17.0	18.5	21.1	20.6	6.3	9.4	15.3	2.5	2.3		
West Lothian ..	73.9	70.2	68.3	65.9	6.1	6.9	5.7	6.8	11.5	12.7	12.4	12.8	4.1	5.9	9.1	10.2	4.4	4.3	
Development Area (Scotland) ..	42.0	39.4	45.4	41.4	25.6	22.6	17.1	18.5	22.7	24.7	22.1	22.7	7.9	11.5	13.7	15.8	1.8	1.6	
Scotland ..	34.1	35.0	38.7	36.1	27.1	22.3	17.0	18.0	23.5	23.8	22.0	21.9	9.4	12.9	16.2	18.4	6.1	6.0	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	33.4	35.6	41.4	38.1	28.3	23.6	16.7	18.7	21.9	21.7	18.6	20.0	11.7	14.5	18.2	18.6	4.7	5.1	4.6

(1) The following industry groups have been included under Basic and Heavy Industries:—Mining and quarrying, non-ferrous mining products, brick, tile and pipe-making, chemicals, explosive, paints, oils, etc., metal and metal goods manufacture, engineering, construction and repair of vehicles, shipbuilding and ship repairing, building and contracting.
 (2) The following industry groups have been included under Consumer Goods Industries:—Glass, pottery and earthenware, textiles, leather, clothing, woodworking, paper and printing, food, drink and tobacco, and other manufacturing industries.
 (3) The following industry groups have been included under Power, Transport and Distributive Trades:—Gas, water, electricity, transport and communication, and distributive trades.
 (4) The following industry groups have been included under Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—National and Local Government Service, commerce and finance, laundry, restaurant and hotel services and other trades and services not included in (1), (2) or (3) above.
 (*) Agricultural workers were not insured in 1929. The percentages of persons engaged in Agriculture and Fishing for 1929 have been taken as being the same as in 1939.
 * Industry and Employment in Scotland 1947. Cmd. 7125.

Table 34.—*INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

	1941-1942	1942-1943
	£	£
Revenue Account—		
(a) Income :		
Rates	198,890,743	200,395,117
Government grants and reimbursements	278,293,218	248,118,177
Other Income	262,944,922	282,611,024
	<u>740,128,883</u>	<u>731,124,318</u>
(b) Expenditure :		
Loan charges	116,041,263	116,075,254
Other expenditure	591,341,379	578,183,979
	<u>707,382,642</u>	<u>694,259,233</u>
Capital Account—		
(a) Receipts :		
Loans	25,395,581	21,843,881
Government grants and reimbursements	16,628,992	10,381,083
Other receipts	5,600,891	5,665,134
	<u>47,625,464</u>	<u>37,890,098</u>
(b) Expenditure :		
Capital expenditure on works including purchase of land	41,688,727	31,587,190
Other capital expenditure	5,625,106	6,638,433
	<u>47,313,833</u>	<u>38,225,643</u>
Outstanding Loan Debt		
	On 31.3.42	
Gross outstanding loan debt :—	£	
Housing	631,592,463	621,589,929
Trading Undertakings	509,806,476	503,187,434
Other purposes	450,225,625	429,982,173
	<u>1,591,624,564</u>	<u>1,554,759,536</u>
Amount standing to credit of Sinking Funds	60,329,731	63,218,916
Net outstanding debt	<u>1,531,294,813</u>	<u>1,491,540,620</u>

* Ministry of Health Report 1946.

Table 35.—PROGRAMME OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1946-47*
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CAPITAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN THE RETURNS RECEIVED

Local Authorities	No. of returns received	Schemes started and in progress at 1.2.46	Schemes sent to tender but not started at 1.2.46	Schemes approved by Council but not sent to tender at 1.2.46		Schemes not approved by Council at 1.2.46	TOTALS	Estimated expenditure on repairs and upkeep of all capital works	Expenditure covered by claims recoverable by	
				Necessary consents received	Necessary consents not received				Within Column 8	Within Column 9
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
L.C.C.	1	4,459,000	831,000	1,593,000	1,412,000	9,933,000	18,228,000	4,471,000	308,000	838,000
Other County Councils	61	1,825,154	606,523	1,494,179	8,256,041	19,395,935	31,577,832	18,356,016	414,948	458,314
County Boroughs	82	49,501,595	13,828,715	7,679,794	49,491,771	63,922,784	184,424,659	28,889,748	4,280,318	4,089,551
Metropolitan Boroughs (including City of London)	29	6,881,767	2,700,856	2,556,933	9,504,628	12,915,691	34,537,895	13,900,018	6,927,962	10,760,680
Near-County Boroughs	272	13,593,263	8,689,325	6,923,317	33,238,695	27,977,070	90,325,670	9,134,933	2,560,892	3,904,104
Urban District Councils	462	9,831,926	8,534,747	8,006,426	30,176,897	22,979,597	79,549,593	2,771,266	1,047,195	116,244
Rural District Councils	391	6,695,027	8,856,345	8,093,413	29,935,689	17,792,899	71,393,373	1,031,762	55,545	7,363
Miscellaneous Joint Boards and Committees	513	2,190,773	391,951	710,037	1,950,631	1,704,154	6,947,266	1,983,516	80,032	14,280
Water Companies	24	1,130,294	224,555	167,790	2,233,455	1,158,759	4,914,853	518,253	49,450	134,632
Totals	1,835	96,038,799	44,658,017	37,224,999	166,219,897	177,777,889	381,919,441	81,027,532	15,715,342	20,393,108

* Ministry of Health Report 1946.

Table 36.—WAGE RATES AND COST OF LIVING^{(1)*}

	Weekly wage rates. Estimated percentage increase in all industries ⁽²⁾ since beginning of September 1939	Working-class cost of living index					
		All items included in the index	Food	Clothing	Fuel and light	Rent ⁽³⁾	
							September 1, 1939 = 100
1935		92	91	90	93	97	
1936		95	94	91	96	98	
1937		99	101	97	98	98	
1938		101	102	100	99	99	
1939		102	102	103	101	100	
1940		119	119	137	115	101	
1941	averages	21-22	128	122	177	125	101
1942		30	129	117	122	129	101
1943		35-36	128	120	169	134	101
1944		42-43	130	122	166	141	101
1945		49-50	131	123	167	149	102
1946		61-62	131	122	166	152	103
1945	April .. .	47-48	130	122	167	146	101
	May	48-49	131	122	167	151	102
	June	48-49	132	123	167	151	102-103
	July	49	134	128	167	151	102-103
	August .. .	50-51	132	125	167	152	102-103
	September ..	51	131	122	166	152	102-103
	October .. .	51-52	131	122	166	152	102-103
	November ..	51-52	131	122	166	152	102-103
	December ..	52-53	131	122	166	151	102-103
1946	January .. .	53	131	122	166	151	102-103
	February .. .	57	131	122	166	151	102-103
	March	57-58	131	122	166	151	102-103
	April	58	131	122	166	151	102-103
	May	59-60	132	122	166	152	104
	June	60-61	131	122	166	152	104
	July	61	132	124	167	152	104
	August .. .	63-64	132	124	167	153	104
	September ..	63-64	131	122	167	153	104
	October .. .	64	131	122	167	153	104
	November ..	64	131	122	167	153	104
	December ..	65	132	122	167	153	104
1947	January .. .	65	132	122	167	153	104
	February .. .	65	131	122	164	153	104
	March	65-66	132	122	164	154	104
	April	65-66	131	122	164	155	104
	May	66	131	117	165	155	107
	June	66-67					

Source: Ministry of Labour and National Service

(1) The figures are based on prices at the beginning of each month, and wage rates at the end of the preceding month.

(2) The estimates cover all industries for which information is available, but omit some small industries.

(3) Including rates and water charges.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

Table 37.—WHOLESALE PRICES*

Average 1938=100

	Total	Food and tobacco	Industrial materials and manufactures				Building materials ⁽²⁾	
			Total (including fuel)	Basic materials ⁽¹⁾	Intermediates ⁽¹⁾	Manufactures ⁽¹⁾ (3)		
1935	87.7	89.2	87.1	95.0	83.9	84.7	90.1	
1936	93.0	94.2	92.4	106.5	89.3	87.6	92.9	
1937	107.2	105.1	108.2	132.4	104.2	99.3	100.1	
1938	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1939	101.4	100.0	101.9	107.4	101.9	99.3	100.7	
1940	134.6	136.4	133.7	138.6	138.7	119.3	117.0	
1941	150.5	150.2	150.4	179.5	158.0	132.3	133.9	
1942	157.1	161.1	154.6	181.8	161.9	135.8	139.2	
1943	160.4	164.4	158.3	187.2	163.9	138.2	143.8	
1944	163.7	162.4	164.5	198.3	167.5	141.5	147.3	
1945	166.7	162.5	168.8	202.2	173.0	143.5	151.4	
1946	172.7	162.6	178.0	206.4	186.8	154.9	167.1	
1945	April ..	165.3	160.4	167.8	201.0	172.9	143.0	149.9
	May ..	166.3	160.5	169.2	201.0	173.0	143.7	151.5
	June ..	167.9	164.2	169.6	201.7	173.8	143.8	152.2
	July ..	168.6	165.6	169.9	202.9	174.4	143.6	152.4
	August ..	168.4	165.2	169.9	202.9	174.4	143.7	152.4
	September ..	167.4	162.8	169.6	202.9	174.4	143.8	152.7
	October ..	167.3	162.6	169.4	203.2	173.7	143.7	153.2
	November ..	167.3	162.8	169.3	202.9	173.7	143.9	153.2
	December ..	167.2	162.1	169.5	202.9	175.4	144.0	153.2
1946	January ..	169.6	161.9	173.4	210.7	181.1	150.2	156.7
	February ..	169.4	161.9	173.0	198.7	181.7	150.3	157.8
	March ..	169.7	162.7	173.0	198.8	181.7	150.4	157.8
	April ..	170.3	163.0	173.8	199.3	182.9	151.2	159.2
	May ..	170.8	163.1	174.3	200.1	183.2	152.2	161.6
	June ..	171.2	162.9	175.4	202.2	183.9	152.5	162.4
	July ..	174.1	165.5	178.5	207.4	187.6	154.7	170.8
	August ..	174.3	163.6	179.9	207.7	189.3	156.7	171.8
	September ..	174.9	162.6	181.5	209.2	190.2	159.6	177.1
	October ..	173.1	161.7	182.4	211.3	191.3	160.1	177.7
	November ..	176.5	161.2	184.8	219.0	193.2	160.8	177.4
	December ..	177.3	160.7	186.4	223.1	195.3	161.1	177.4
1947	January ..	179.1	161.0	189.1	227.1	199.0	163.0	181.8
	February ..	180.6	162.5	190.6	227.7	202.9	163.8	183.2
	March ..	181.0	162.9	191.0	226.7	203.8	164.6	185.6
	April ..	184.5	168.0	193.5	231.4	206.6	166.2	190.3
	May ..	186.4	169.3	195.8	232.0	213.3	166.8	197.2
	June ..							

Source: Board of Trade

(1) The greater rise in the basic materials index is essentially due to its containing various items, such as paper-making materials, which have risen very greatly in price and for which there are no corresponding quotations available under manufactured articles; similarly the index for intermediate products is raised above that for manufactured articles mainly because it includes timber.

(2) The figures from February 1945 onwards have been revised.

(3) Selected items included in the indices for industrial materials and manufactures.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1947.

MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

The following tables contain some measures and equivalents, likely to be useful to town and country planners, and not always available in suitable form.

Table 38.—MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

A. Measures of Length : Metric Equivalents.

1 inch	=	0.0254 metre	1 metre	=	39.3708 inches
1 foot	=	0.3048 metre	1 metre	=	3.2809 feet
1 yard	=	0.9144 metre	1 metre	=	1.0936 yards
1 chain	=	20.1164 metres	1 metre	=	0.0497 chain
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometres	1 kilometre	=	0.6214 mile

B. Measures of Length : Other Equivalents

1 chain	=	22 yards	=	66 feet
1 furlong	=	220 yards	=	660 feet
1 mile	=	1,760 yards	=	5,280 feet
1 verst (Russia)			=	0.663 mile

C. Measures of Area : Metric Equivalents

1 sq. foot	=	0.0929 sq. metre	1 sq. metre	=	10.6743 sq. ft.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361 sq. metre	1 sq. metre	=	1.1960 sq. yds.
1 pole	=	25.2919 sq. metres	1 are	=	3.9538 poles
1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare	1 hectare	=	2.4711 acres

D. Measures of Area : Other Equivalents, etc.

1 sq. yard	=	9 sq. ft.	=	1,296 sq. inches
1 pole	=	30½ sq. yards	=	272½ sq. feet
1 rood	=	1,210 sq. yards	=	10,890 sq. feet
1 acre	=	4,840 sq. yards	=	43,560 sq. feet
1 sq. mile	=	640 acres	=	27,878,400 sq. feet

E. Measures of Cubic Content : Metric Equivalents

1 cubic inch	=	16.386 cubic centimetres	1 cubic centimetre	=	0.061 cu. inch
1 cubic foot	=	0.028 cubic metre	1 cubic metre	=	35.317 cu. feet
1 cubic yard	=	0.765 cubic metre	1 cubic metre	=	1.308 cu. yards
1 gallon	=	4.546 litres	1 litre	=	0.220 gallon

F. Measures of Cubic Content : Other Equivalents

1 cubic foot	=	6.232 gallons	=	1,728 cubic inches
1 cubic yard	=	27 cubic feet	=	46,656 cubic inches
1 gallon	=	0.1605 cu. feet	=	277.274 cubic inches
	=	7½ × 6 × 6 inches (abt.)		

G. Measures of Weight : Equivalents

16 drams	=	1 ounce	=	28.3495 gr.
16 ounces	=	1 lb.	=	{ 453.5927 gr.
28 lb.	=	1 quarter	=	0.4536 kg.
112 lb.	=	1 cwt.	=	12,7006 kg.
2,240 lb.	}	= 1 ton	=	50.8024 kg.
20 cwt.				{ 1016.0475 kg.
				1.01605 tonnes
10 grammes	=	1 gramme	=	0.03527 oz.
100 grammes	=	1 decagramme	=	0.3527 oz.
1,000 gr.	=	1 hectogramme	=	3.52739 oz.
				2.2046 lb.
1,000 kg.	=	1 kilogramme	=	{ 2204.621 lb.
				0.9842 ton

AREAS WITHIN LARGE CIRCLES

For many practical purposes (for example the population served by a shopping centre or school), as well as for important theoretical discussions of planning principles (for example the optimum size of towns) it is frequently necessary to calculate the land area within a given radius. The following table is intended to facilitate such calculations. The areas are calculated to the nearest square mile and the nearest ten acres respectively. The value used for π is 3.14159 (Log. 0.4971499). The curvature of the earth is ignored, being negligible for these areas.

The figures of equivalent population at an overall density of 20 persons per acre are given as a very rough guide to the *maximum* population which could be accommodated by a fully built-up town or city within the corresponding radius. Actually that average density is rarely attained within an urban unit, but almost all the figures available are vitiated by the fact that the areas of local government units which are also complete towns, for which statistics are available, almost always include, not only badly congested parts, but also some land on the outskirts which is in agricultural use. On the other hand, few cities have adequate recreation space.

In the U.S.A. in 1925 the cities of 500,000 and over (which then contained 17,000,000 people) had an average density of 18.55 persons per acre; those between 100,000 and 500,000 about 10 per acre; and those between 30,000 and 100,000, 7.47 persons per acre. But on Manhattan Island, which is the central core of New York, the density was 138 per acre. The area of Greater London (the Metropolitan Police District), about 692 square miles, contained in 1936 about 8½ million people, or about 19 persons per acre. The Water Board area of 573 sq. miles held about 7½ million people, or about 20.5 per acre, but this excluded much of built-up London, and included much rural land. On the other hand the County of London had a population of over 4,140,000 in 117 square miles, or rather over 55 persons per acre, and while no appreciable part of the County was unbuild-on, certain parts had a grossly excessive density, and by accepted standards there was an acute shortage of space for recreation and proper housing, as well as for business purposes.

These widely varying figures account for much confusion of thought on the subject. But theoretical calculations, and experience in completely planned towns, confirm the view that city populations and all their urban purposes cannot be comfortably provided for in a large city at an overall density in excess of 20 persons per acre. Variations from the density used in the table can, however, easily be made by anyone using it. The figures in the population column towards the end of the table have of course only academic interest.

Table 39.—AREAS OF CIRCLES OF GIVEN RADII

Radius in Miles	Area in Square Miles	Area in Acres	Equivalent Population at 20 persons per acre
0.125	0.0491	31	625
0.25	0.1964	126	2,510
0.5	0.7854	503	10,050
1	3.1416	2,011	40,200
2	12.56	8,042	160,800
3	28.27	18,100	362,000
4	50.26	32,170	643,400
5	78.54	50,266	1,005,300
6	113	72,382	1,447,600
7	154	98,520	1,970,400
8	201	128,680	2,573,600
9	254	162,860	3,257,000
10	314	201,060	4,021,000
11	380	243,280	4,866,000
12	452	289,530	5,791,000
13	531	339,800	6,795,000
14	616	394,080	7,882,000
15	707	452,390	9,048,000
20	1,256	804,250	16,085,000
30	2,827	1,809,560	36,191,000
40	5,027	3,217,000	64,340,000
50	7,854	5,026,560	100,500,000
100	31,416	20,106,240	402,000,000

Table 40.—BUILDING SOCIETIES : NUMBER AND BALANCE SHEETS(1)*

	End of year											
	Societies on register	Share investors	Depositors	Borrowers	Shares	Deposits	Balance of profit and reserves	Other liabilities	Total liabilities or assets	Balance due on mortgages	Investments	Other assets
	Number	Thousands			£ million							
1938 ..	971	2,153	804	1,479	548.3	155.7	41.6	13.4	758.9	686.8	53.2	18.9
1939 ..	960	2,154	795	1,527	559.4	152.0	43.9	18.4	773.7	706.1	48.5	19.2
1940 ..	952	2,088	771	1,503	552.2	142.3	45.6	16.2	756.2	677.8	54.2	24.2
1941 ..	947	2,040	758	1,471	548.7	138.8	46.0	15.6	749.1	643.9	78.2	27.0
1942 ..	931	2,010	756	1,437	550.9	140.0	47.3	14.8	733.0	608.4	109.8	34.8
1943 ..	924	2,021	756	1,390	564.9	143.1	48.9	12.6	769.5	576.2	158.6	34.6
1944 ..	905	2,049	754	1,361	585.2	148.8	50.6	10.8	795.4	561.9	199.1	34.5
1945 ..	890	2,065	747	1,338	605.2	155.2	52.6	11.0	824.0	573.3	216.1	34.6
1946 ..	874	2,056	732	1,335	645.8	163.6	55.8	11.0	876.2	639.7	202.3	34.2

Source : Registrar of Friendly Societies

(1) Great Britain. Accounting years ending between 1st February of one year and 31st January of the next year are treated as belonging to the earlier calendar year.

* Monthly Digest of Statistics, May 1947.

Table 41.—BUILDING SOCIETIES : CURRENT TRANSACTIONS(1)*

	Shares				Deposits				Advances on mortgage			Management expenses
	Subscribed	Interest	With-drawn (including interest)	Rate of Interest (%)	Received	Interest	With-drawn (including interest)	Rate of Interest (%)	Advances	Repayments of principal	Interest	
	£ million		Per cent.		£ million		Per cent.		£ million		£ thousand	
1938 ..	77.6	18.0	64.8	3.37	46.2	4.1	37.9	2.74	137.0	86.6	31.9	4,077
1939 ..	67.3	18.9	75.0	3.41	35.7	4.3	43.6	2.77	94.3	75.0	33.4	3,986
1940 ..	40.4	18.2	65.8	3.27	21.7	4.0	35.5	2.71	21.2	49.5	32.9	3,419
1941 ..	28.7	15.6	47.8	2.83	16.5	3.5	23.4	2.48	10.0	43.8	31.4	3,449
1942 ..	26.7	13.6	38.1	2.48	17.5	3.0	19.4	2.17	16.3	51.8	29.8	3,469
1943 ..	35.4	13.4	34.8	2.41	19.7	2.9	19.5	2.08	28.1	60.3	28.4	3,514
1944 ..	40.5	13.6	33.7	2.36	22.1	2.9	19.3	1.98	52.9	67.3	26.8	3,666
1945 ..	46.1	13.9	40.1	2.34	25.3	2.9	21.8	1.91	97.6	86.1	26.6	4,061
1946 ..	80.4	13.5	53.2	2.15	35.4	2.7	29.7	1.71	187.4	120.9	26.4	5,204

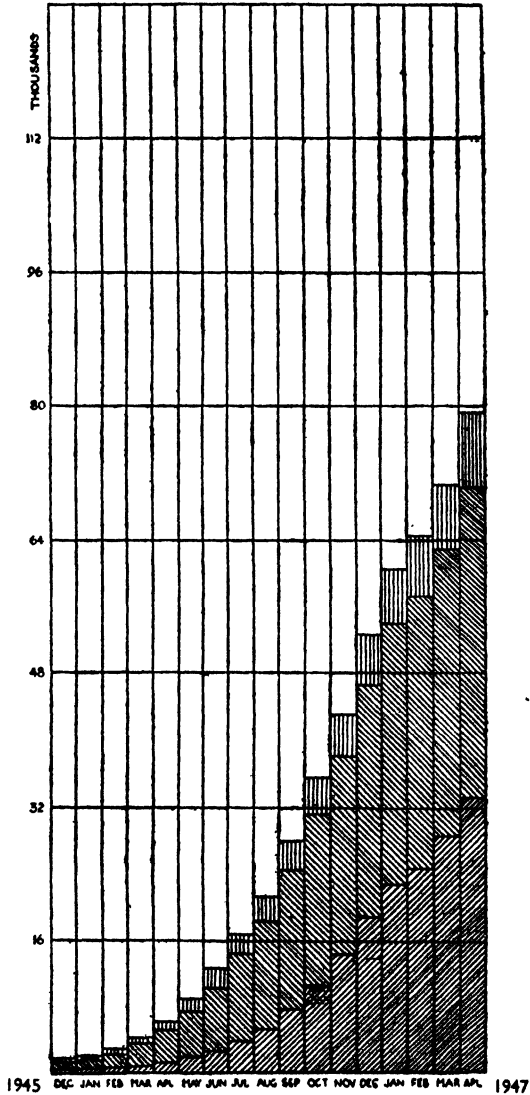
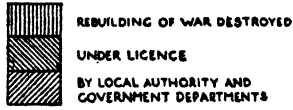
Source : Registrar of Friendly Societies

(1) Great Britain. Accounting years ending at any date between 1st February of one year and 31st January of the following year are treated as belonging to the earlier calendar year.

(2) Based on the mean of the amounts outstanding at the end of the previous and the current year.

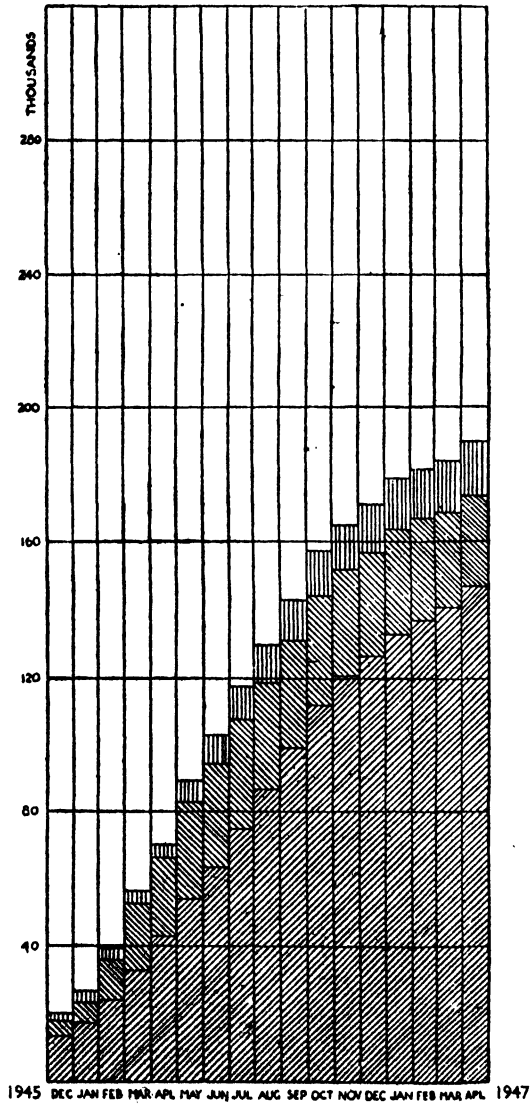
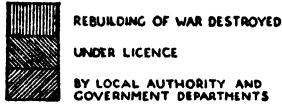
* Monthly Digest of Statistics, May 1947.

**PERMANENT HOUSES
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED**



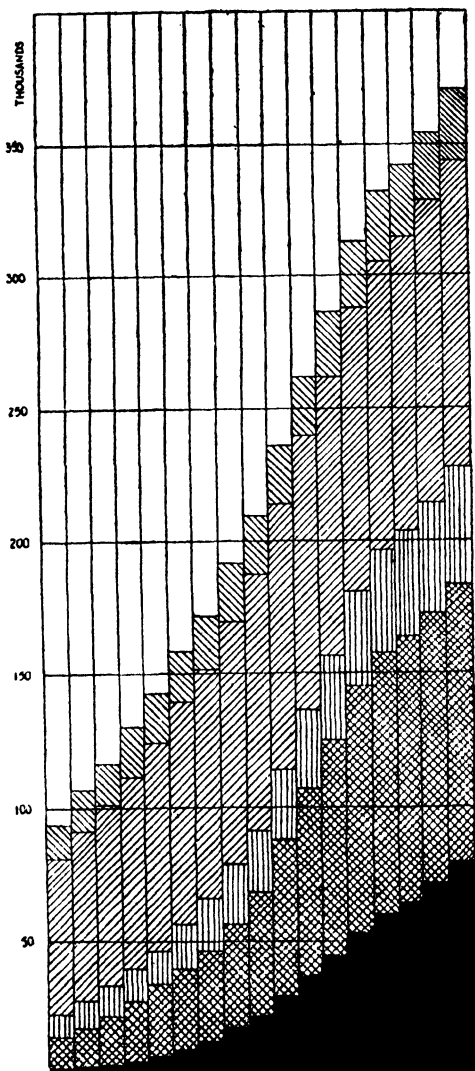
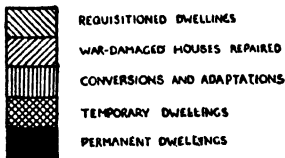
Ministry of Health Housing Returns, April 1947.

**PERMANENT HOUSES
UNDER CONSTRUCTION**



Ministry of Health Housing Returns, April 1947.

TOTAL PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION



1945 DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR 1947

Ministry of Health Housing Returns, April 1947.

Books, Periodicals, Films, Libraries and Information Services

BOOKS

THIS list has been revised and augmented since the last edition, and includes books published or due for publication in 1947, with details as far as is known. Reference books of earlier date than 1939 have been included for convenience.

Publications of Societies and Government Publications are also represented, the latter following on the end of each appropriate section.

Foreign publications are only included if they are obtainable in the United Kingdom.

Arrangements. The following arrangement has been adopted, and has been retained for the periodicals and films (with a few modifications).

Town and Country Planning Sub-section : Maps and Surveys	Forests, National Parks, Nature Reserves, Open Spaces, etc.
Local Planning (reports, proposals, surveys and general topographical works)	Holidays and Tourist Industry
Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction	Housing and House Design
Architecture	Law
Building Materials	Local Government
Building Trade	Public Utilities
Engineering	Roads, Transport and Traffic
	Social Aspects of Planning
	Surveying
	Miscellaneous

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

- Abercrombie, Sir Patrick. *Town and Country Planning*. (Oxford University Press) 1943. 3s. 6d.
- Allan, R. *Christians and the City Plan*. (Hodder) 1946. 2s. 6d.
- Andrus, J. R. *Basic Problems of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in South-East Asia*. (Oxford University Press) 1947. 5s. 6d.
- Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, 34, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. *Habitation Wastes: A Review of Existing Methods of Treatment*. 1944. 5s. *Household Classification*. 1946. 2s. 6d. *Factors Influencing the Layout of New Towns*. 1946. *Planning and Climate*. 1946. 5s. *Planning Prospects*, by E. G. R. Taylor. (Lund Humphries) 1945. 6s. *Prospects under Nationalisation*, by L. T. C. Rolt. 1946. *Regional Boundaries of England and Wales*. 1946. 6d. *Survey Before Plan—a Method of Industrial Survey*. 1944. 2s. 6d.
- Badmin, S. R. *Village and Town*. (Penguin) 1942. 2s.
- Betjeman, J. *English Cities and Small Towns*. (Collins) 1943. 5s.
- Bettman, A. *City and Regional Planning Papers*, edited A. C. Comey. (Cumberlege) 1947. 25s. 6d.

- Bournville Village Trust, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. *The Trust's Organisation, Activities and Purposes*. 1946. *Gratis*. *When We Build Again*. (Allen & Unwin) 1941. 8s. 6d.
- Bullock, E. H. *Planning Tomorrow's Britain*. (Muller) 1944. 7s. 6d.
- Burke, T. *English Townsman*. (Batsford) 1946. 12s. 6d.
- Cole, G. D. H. *Britain's Town and Country Pattern*. (Faber) 1943. 2s. 6d. *Building and Planning* (Cassell) 1945. 10s. 6d.
- Cotton, C. A. *Geomorphology: An Introduction to the Study of Landforms*. (Whitcombe & Tombs) 1942. 25s. *Landscape: As Developed by Processes of Normal Erosion*. (Cambridge University Press) 1941. 21s. (Out of print).
- Council for Visual Education. *Planning and the Countryside*, by J. Dower. (Batsford) 1947. 9d.
- Dennison, S. R. *Location of Industry and the Depressed Areas*. (Oxford University Press) 1939. 10s. 6d.
- Dickinson, R. E. *City, Region and Regionalism*. (Routledge) in preparation 1947. (With maps and plans). 21s.
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners. *98th Annual Report*. 1946. *Post-War Church Building Report*. 1946. 4d. (Press and Publications Board, Church Assembly).
- Ecclesiological Society, Walcot House, 139, Kennington Road, London, S.E.11. *Continuity of the English Town*. 1943. 4s. 6d.
- Ellis, C. Williams-. *On Trust for the Nation*. (Acquisitions of the National Trust) 1946. 25s.
- Escritt, L. B. *Regional Planning*. (Allen & Unwin) 1943. 12s. 6d.
- Fawcett, C. B. *Residential Unit for Town and Country Planning*. (University of London Press) 1944. 3s.
- Fenelon, K. G. *Planning Local Prosperity*. (Art & Educational Publrs.) 1946. 1s. 6d.
- Finer, H. *T.V.A.: Lessons for International Application*. (International Labour Office) 1944. 6s.
- Forshaw, J. H. *Town Planning and Health*. (King & Staples) 1945. 1s. 6d.
- Franks, Sir Oliver. *Central Planning and Control in War and Peace*. (Longmans) 1947. 2s. 6d.
- Georgian Group, 27, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. *Annual Report*. 1946.
- Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, Wawne Lodge, Hull. *Transactions*, Vol. 1, Part 3: 1936-1946. 6s. 6d.
- Gibbon, Sir Gwilym. *Reconstruction and Town and Country Planning*. (Rolls House Publishing Co.) 1942. 15s.
- Howard, E. *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*, edited F. J. Osborn. (Faber) 1946. 6s.
- Huxley, J. *T.V.A.: Adventure in Planning*. (Architectural Press) 1943. 8s. 6d.
- Incorporated Church Building Society, 7, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. *Common Sense Church Planning*, by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. 1947. 1s.
- Independent Traders' Alliance, 283, Corn Exchange Buildings, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4. *Town Planning and the Independent Shopkeeper*. 1945.

- Institute of Landscape Architects, 12, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.
Landscape Treatment of New Towns. 1946. 1s. 3d. *Design and Planning of Open Spaces in Urban and Central Districts.* 1946. 1s. 3d.
- Institute of Public Administration, 18, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1.
Economic Planning, by H. Morrison. 1947. 1s.
- Institution of Municipal Engineers, 84, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. *Post-War Planning and Reconstruction.* 1942. 1s.
- Le Corbusier. *City of Tomorrow.* (Architectural Press) new edition in preparation 1947. 15s. *Concerning Town Planning.* (Architectural Press) in preparation 1947. 8s. 6d. (*See also Architecture*).
- Liepmann, K. *Journey to Work.* (Kegan Paul) 1944. 15s.
- Lilienthal, D. E. *T.V.A. : Democracy on the March.* (Penguin) 1944. 1s.
- Lister, S. *Planners and Planning.* (Lomax-Erskine) 1947. 5s.
- Lobeck, A. K. *Geomorphology : Introduction to the Study of Landscapes.* (McGraw) 1939. 25s.
- Lokanathan, P. S. *India's Post-War Reconstruction and Its International Aspects.* (Oxford University Press) 1947. 5s. 6d.
- McAllister, G., and E. (Ed.). *Homes, Towns and the Countryside.* (Batsford) 1945. 18s. *Town and Country Planning : A Study of Physical Environment.* (Faber) 1941. 12s. 6d.
- McAllum, I. (Ed.). *Physical Planning : Groundwork of a New Technique.* (Architectural Press) 1945. 21s.
- Marchant, Sir James (Ed.). *Post-War Britain.* (Eyre & Spottiswoode) 1945. 12s. 6d.
- Meikle, H. W. (Ed.). *Scotland.* (Nelson) 1947. 15s.
- Mumford, L. *City Development.* (Secker & Warburg) 1946. 8s. 6d. *Culture of Cities.* (Secker & Warburg) 1938. 16s. *Technics of Civilisation.* (Routledge) 1938. 21s.
- National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
Dispersion : An Enquiry into the Advantages of the Permanent Settlement out of London and other Cities of Offices and Clerical Staffs. (Oxford University Press) 1944. 3s. 6d. *Town and Country Planning.* 1945. 6d.
- National Playing Fields Association, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. *Layout of a Playing Field*, by P. W. Smith. 1946. 6d. *Selection of Land for a Playing Field*, by P. Maud. 1946. 6d.
- Nuffield College Reconstruction Survey. *Britain's Town and Country Pattern.* (Faber) 1943. 2s. 6d. *Prospects of the Industrial Areas of Great Britain.* (Methuen) 1945. 32s. *Studies in Industrial Organisation*, by H. A. Silverman. (Methuen) 1946. 20s.
- Osborn, F. J. *Green Belt Cities.* (Faber) 1946. 12s. 6d. *Land and Planning.* (Faber) 1942. 1s. *New Towns after the War.* (Dent) 1942. 4s. 6d. *Overture to Planning.* (Faber) 1941. 1s.
- Oxford Institute of Statistics. *Industrialisation of Backward Areas.* (Blackwell, Oxford) 1947. 10s. 6d.
- Palmer, A. (Ed.). *Recording Britain*, see below.
- PEP, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. *Location of Industry.* 1939. 13s.
- Pilgrim Trust, 1, Lowther Gardens, London, S.W.7. *16th Annual Report.* 1946.
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- Journal of the Royal Society of Arts,* 6-8 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Fortnightly, 2s., annual subscription 56s.
- Journal of the Town Planning Institute,* Town Planning, 18, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. Alternate months, 4s., annual subscription to non-members 21s.
- News-Sheet of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, see* Housing.
- Plan,* Magazine of the Architectural Students' Association School of Architecture, 26, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 4s. 6d.
- Planning,* PEP, 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Every three weeks, 2s., annual subscription 40s.
- Quiet,* Noise Abatement League, 105, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 10s. 6d.
- Smokeless Air,* National Smoke Abatement Society, Chandos House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 2s. 6d.
- Soviet Reconstruction Series : Town Planning, Architecture and Building,* Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., 98, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Monthly, annual subscription 7s. 6d.
- Town and Country Planning,* Town and Country Planning Association, 28, King Street, London, W.C.2. Quarterly, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 10s.
- Town Planning Review,* 175, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool. Irregularly, single copy, 3s., per vol. of 4 issues 10s. 6d.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

- Agriculture* (The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture), 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Monthly, annual subscription 6s.
- Estate Magazine*, Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Axtell House, Warwick Street, London, W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription (members only) on application to the secretary.
- Estates Gazette*, 47, Museum Street, London, W.C.1. Weekly, 9d., annual subscription 45s. 6d.
- Journal of the Central Landowners' Association*, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. January and every alternate month, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 15s.
- Journal of the Land Agents' Society*, Westminster Bank Chambers, 329, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 30s.
- Land Union Journal*, 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Monthly, annual subscription 6s. to non-members.
- National Farmers' Union Record*, 45, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Monthly, terms on application.
- Newsletter of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales*, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1., and Lovesgrove, Aberystwyth. Bi-monthly, free to members.
- Property Owners' Gazette*, National Federation of Property Owners, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 4d., annual subscription 4s.
- Quarterly Report*, Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1. Annual Report 1s., quarterly 1s.
- The Village*, The National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Quarterly, 6d., annual subscription 2s.

ARCHITECTURE

- Architects' Journal*, 9-13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Weekly, 9d., annual subscription 35s.
- Architectural Association Journal*, 34-6, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 12s.
- ✓ *Architectural Design*, 26, Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 15s.
- ✓ *Architectural Review*, 9-13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 3s. 6d., annual subscription 40s.
- Journal of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors*, see Parthenon.
- Journal of the Institute of Landscape Architects*, 12, Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Half-yearly, 1s. 6d. (non-members), April and October.
- ✓ *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Monthly, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 40s.
- Library Bulletin*, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Irregular, 10s. per annum.
- Official Architect*, 28, Essex Street, London, W.C.2. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 18s.
- Parthenon* (Journal of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors), 75, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 12s.

BUILDING MATERIALS

- Building Material Producers Weekly Information*, National Council of Building Material Producers, 2, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1. Weekly, annual subscription (non-members) 30s. post free.
- Cement and Lime Manufacture*, 14, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1. Alternate months, 1s., annual subscription 6s.
- Cement, Lime and Gravel*, Salisbury Square House, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 10s.
- Concrete Building and Concrete Products*, 14, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 4d., annual subscription 4s.
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- Journal of the Institute of Metals*, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 7s. 6d., annual subscription 100s.
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- National Master Painter*, 19, Brasennose Street, Manchester. Monthly, confidential to members.
- Paint Manufacture*, 17, Stratford Place, London, W.1. Monthly, 2s. 3d., annual subscription 25s.
- Plastics*, Bowling Green Lane, London, E.C.1. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 26s.
- Reinforced Concrete Review*, Reinforced Concrete Association, York Mansions, 94, Petty France, London, S.W.1. No stated frequency, 2s. 6d. a copy.
- Review of Current Literature*, Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers. Six issues per annum, 8s. 6d., annual subscription 50s. (Apply to publishers, Chorley and Pickersgill).
- Stone Trades Journal*, Salisbury Square House, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 6d., annual subscription 7s. 6d., post free.
- TDA Quarterly Review*, Timber Development Association, 75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Members only.
- Timber and Plywood*, 194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Weekly, 8d., annual subscription 30s. (40s. foreign).
- Timber Trades Journal and Sawmill Advertiser*, 154, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 9d., annual subscription 35s.
- Wood*, 33, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 20s.
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- B.S.I. Quarterly*, Building Societies Institute, 14, Park Street, London, W.1. Quarterly, free to members, annual subscription 15s. (non-members).
- Builder*, 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C.1. Weekly, 1s., annual subscription 52s.
- Builders' Merchants' Journal and Builders' Ironmonger*, Premier House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 1s. 3d., annual subscription 13s. 6d.

- Building*, 33, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 20s.
- Building Industries and Scottish Architect*, 63, John Street, Glasgow, C.1. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 15s. 6d.
- Building Science Abstracts*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (H.M.S.O.). Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 19s. (post free).
- Building Topics*, 12-14, North End Road, London, N.W.11. Issued free to inquirers.
- Contract Journal*, 127-30, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 1s., annual subscription 52s.
- Contractor*, 127-30, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 2d., annual subscription 8s. 8d.
- Irish Builder and Engineer*, 3, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Alternate weeks, 3d., annual subscription 8s. 8d.
- Keystone*, Association of Building Technicians, 5, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 0447). Monthly (except June and August), 6d., annual subscription 7s. 6d.
- Labour News*, Public Works and Building Trades Weekly, 69, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 4d., annual subscription 21s. 8d.
- Master Builder*, Salisbury Square House, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 6d., annual subscription 7s. 6d., post free.
- National Builder*, National Federation of Building Trades Employers, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 10s. 6d.
- Official Bulletin of the National Federation of Housing Societies*, 13, Suffolk Street, London, W.1. Quarterly, 1s., free to members.
- Operative Builder*, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, 8, Breems Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4. Bi-monthly, first number September 1947, 3d., annual subscription 2s.
- Standards Review*, British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Issued periodically at 2s. a copy, annual subscription 7s.

ENGINEERING

- Air Treatment Engineer*, 147, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 10s.
- Civil Engineering and Public Works Review*, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 15s.
- Concrete and Constructional Engineering*, 14, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 18s.
- The Engineer*, 28, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Weekly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 90s.
- Engineering*, 35-6, Bedford Street, London, W.C.2. Weekly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 90s.
- Engineering Industries Bulletin*, 9, Seymour Street, London, W.1. Monthly, to members only.
- Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Journal of Air Conditioning*, 8, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 6d., annual subscription 7s. 6d.
- Journal of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Eight issues per annum, 5s. each, annual subscription 40s. Wholesale agents, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.

- Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers*, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2. Part I (General), monthly, 6s., annual subscription 21s. Part II (Power Engineering), alternate months, 7s. 6d., annual subscription 31s. 6d. Part III (Communication Engineering), alternate months, 7s. 6d., annual subscription 31s. 6d. Annual subscription for three parts, 63s.
- Journal of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers*, 72-4, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly from March 1947 (as in pre-war years), gratis to members, sometimes available to bona-fide research workers on written application to the Institution.
- Journal of the Institution of Municipal Engineers*, 84, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 5s., annual subscription 63s.
- Journal of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers*, see Public Health.
- Municipal Engineering*, 8, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 6d., annual subscription : Inland, 35s., abroad 36s.
- National Capacity Gazette*, Engineering Industries Association, 9, Seymour Street, London, W.1. Twice monthly, to members only.
- Structural Engineer* (Journal of the Institution of Structural Engineers), 11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 14s. 6d. (members only).
- Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer*, see Surveying.
- The Times Review of Industry*, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 15s. (Great Britain or abroad), 13s. 6d. (Canada).
- Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering Society (London)*, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 5s., gratis to members.
- Transactions of the Institute of Welding*, 2, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 7s. 6d., annual subscription 30s. The *Transactions* are published every two months this year (February, April, etc.), and there is a possibility of monthly publication next year.
- Welding*, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 20s.

FORESTS, NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES AND OPEN SPACES

- Journal of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society*, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 10s. 6d. (non-members).
- Journal of Forestry*, Royal English Forestry Society, 49, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. January and July, 2s. 6d. (non-members).
- Journal of Park Administration, Horticulture and Recreation*, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 10s.
- National Allotments Journal*, National Allotments and Garden Society, Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. Quarterly, 3d., annual subscription 1s. 6d.
- Parks and Sports Grounds*, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 12s.

- Recreation Review* (Incorporating *Playing Fields*), National Playing Fields Association and Central Council of Physical Recreation, 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 5s.
- Trees*, Journal of the Men of Trees, The Gate, Abbotsbury, Dorset. Quarterly, confidential to members.

HOUSING

- Building Societies' Gazette, The*, Graham House, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 1s. 3d., annual subscription 18s.
- Bulletin of the Housing Centre*, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 6d., annual subscription 20s.
- Housing*, Institute of Housing, 359, Strand, London, W.C.2. Quarterly, annual subscription 21s.
- Housing and Planning News Bulletin*, National Housing and Town Planning Council, 42, Devonshire Street, London, W.1. Alternate months, annual subscription 21s. (confined to members at present).
- News-Sheet of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning*, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. Irregularly, 1s.
- Society of Women Housing Managers Bulletin*, 13, Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 2s., no annual subscriptions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Citizen*, Journal of Civic Affairs and Social Service, 11, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 18s.
- County and Municipal Record*, 12, Bank Street, Edinburgh. Weekly, 6d., annual subscription 30s.
- County Councils Association Official Gazette*, 84, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 8d., annual subscription 10s.
- Knight's Local Government and Magisterial Reports, Statutes and Orders*, 11-12, Bury Street, London, E.C.3. Published in twelve monthly parts with a supplementary number at the end of each year, annual subscription 84s.
- Local Government Chronicle and Magisterial Reporter*, 11-12, Bury Street, London, E.C.3. Weekly, 7½d., annual subscription 32s. 6d.
- Local Government Service*, National Association of Local Government Officers, 24, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 3d., annual subscription 4s.
- Municipal Journal, Local Government Administrator and Public Works Engineer*, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Weekly, 6d. annual subscription 30s.
- Municipal Review*, Association of Municipal Corporations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 6d., annual subscription 7s. 6d.
- Official Circular of the Urban District Councils' Association*, Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1. Confidential to members.
- Public Service and Administration, Independent Monthly Journal of Progress and Development*, 13, Harding Road, Willesden, London, N.W.20. Monthly, annual subscription 10s., post free.
- Scots Town and County Councillor*, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 15s.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Journal of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers*, 118, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly (except July and August), 4s. ; at present published quarterly, annual subscription 16s.
- Journal of the Institution of Water Engineers*, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, London, S.W.1. Issued 6 times per annum, 3s. 6d. per issue.
- Journal of The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene*, 28, Portland Place, London, W.1. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 24s.
- Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Bi-monthly, 4s., annual subscription 23s.
- Medical Officer*, 72-8, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Weekly, 1s., annual subscription 52s. 6d.
- Proceedings of the Institute of Sewage Purification*, 118, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Two issues per annum, 15s. each, annual subscription 30s.
- Public Cleansing, and Salvage, Institute of Public Cleansing*. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 15s. (applications should be made to the Hon. Secretary, H. Ardern, Westminster City Hall, London, W.C.2).
- Public Health, Society of Medical Officers of Health, Tavistock House (South)*, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 31s. 6d.
- Sanitarian*, Sanitary Inspectors' Association, 19, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 14s.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

- Distribution of Electricity*, W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 51-53, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Quarterly, 6d., annual subscription 2s. 8d., post free.
- Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers*, see Engineering.
- Light and Lighting*, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 9d., annual subscription 10s. 6d.
- London Transport Magazine*, London Passenger Transport Board, 55, Broadway, London, S.W.1. Monthly, 2d., circulated to L.P.T.B. staff only at present.
- Public Lighting*, The Association of Public Lighting Engineers, 68, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, 1s., annual subscription 4s. 6d.
- Transactions of the Institution of Gas Engineers*, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Annually, 25s.
- Water and Water Engineering*, 30-31, Furnival Street, London, E.C.4. Monthly, single issue 1s., post free 1s. 3d., annual subscription 15s.
- Civil Engineering and Public Works Review*, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2. Monthly, 1s. 6d., annual subscription 15s.
- Water Pollution Research, Summary of Current Literature*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (H.M.S.O.). Monthly, 2s. (2s. 1d.).

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

- Aerodrome Abstracts*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Road Research Laboratory, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Alternate

- months in neostyled form, and printed in full as a supplement to the *Journal of the Institution of Civil Engineers*. Not on sale.
- Highway Engineer and Local Government Surveyor*, 72, Oldfield Road, Westbury, Wilts. Monthly, 2s., annual subscription 21s.
- Highways, Bridges and Aerodromes*, Crescent House, Ashford, Middlesex. Weekly, 3d., annual subscription 15s.
- Journal of the Institute of Transport*, 15, Savoy Street, London, W.C.2. Six issues per annum, 2s. 6d. each, annual subscription 15s.
- London Transport Magazine*, see Public Utilities.
- Monthly Bulletin of Road Information*, British Road Federation, 4a, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Annual subscription 3s.
- Modern Transport*, Norman House, 105-109, Strand, London, W.C.2. Weekly, 6d., annual subscription 22s. 6d. (inland), 27s. 6d. (over-seas), 17s. 6d. (members, Institute of Transport).
- Port of London Authority Monthly*, London, E.C.3. Monthly, 1s., annual subscription 13s. 6d. (post free).
- Road Abstracts*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Monthly, 1s. 6d. (H.M.S.O.).
- Road Tar*, British Road Tar Association, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Quarterly, issued to members and road tar users, *gratis*.

SOCIOLOGY

- Pilot Papers*, 45, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. Quarterly, 5s., annual subscription 21s.
- Social Service*, National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Quarterly, 2s. 6d., annual subscription 10s.
- Women in Council*, National Council of Women of Great Britain, Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. Monthly, 3d., annual subscription 2s. 6d. (members).

SURVEYING AND VALUATION

- Incorporated Auctioneers' Journal*, Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, 34, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7. monthly, available to members only.
- Journal of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors*, 12, Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Membership subscription only (monthly, 2s. 6d.)
- Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer*, Goschen Buildings, 12-13, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2. Weekly, 6d., annual subscription 28s. (Inland), 32s. (abroad).
- The Valuer*, Valuers, Surveyors and Estate Agents' Association of Great Britain, Ltd., 40, Brook Street, London, W.1. Bi-monthly, issued only to members.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Fuel Abstracts*, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Monthly, annual subscription 50s. (single issues not sold separately). (H.M.S.O.).
- Journal of the Institute of Fuel*, 30, Braham Gardens, London, S.W.5. Bi-monthly, 10s. (non-members), 7s. 6d. (members), annual subscription 60s. and 50s. to agents.

Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments (H.M.S.O.), 2s. 6d., annual subscription 32s. 6d., post free.

FILMS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sound (Sd.) or Silent (St.)</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Distributors</i>
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING				
<i>Better Tomorrow</i> (1945) (New York's "public school" system; training for task of better housing conditions in the City).	Sd.	16 mm.	23 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>The Bridge</i> (1946) (Reconstruction in Yugoslavia).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	40 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>The City</i> (1938) (Based on Lewis Mumford's book, <i>The Culture of Cities</i> : the need for town-planning in the 20th century).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	35 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>A City Reborn</i> (This film dramatises a discussion of the problems and opportunities presented by the task of rebuilding Coventry).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	23 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Conference at Yellow Springs</i> (1944) (Reactions of individuals towards problems of large scale planning in various fields of modern life).	Sd.	16 mm.	30 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Development of the English Town</i> (1942) (Made for the British Council, surveys town planning in England from pre-Roman settlements to modern housing estates).	Sd.	16 mm.	17 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Face of Britain</i> (c. 1938) (Results of industrial development on the countryside; modern hydro-electric schemes and co-operative planning).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Glen Is Ours</i> (1946) (Disposal of public land in Scotland; fictional treatment of the problem).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	31 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Good Neighbours</i> (1946) (Results of community centre enterprise in a Scottish town, showing its planning and organisation).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	2 reels	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)
<i>Green Girdle</i> (Technicolour—London's Park belt).	Sd.	35 mm.	10 mins.	M.G.M.
<i>L.C.C. Plan for Bermondsey</i> (1944) (From <i>Worker and Warfront</i> : No. 12).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	6 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Land of Promise</i> (The housing problem from the social standpoint; with animated diagrams).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	67 mins.	Film Traders
<i>Moscow</i> (Planning and rebuilding the city).	Sd.	35 mm.	10 mins.	Sov. F.A.
<i>New Towns for Old</i> (1942) (How the war has offered the chance for replanning our towns).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	7 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>The Plan and the People</i> (1945) (The general proposals for a re-planned County of London are in this film related to the lives of the people living in one Borough).	Sd.	16 mm.	19 mins.	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)

Title	Sound (Sd.) or Silent (St.)	Size	Length	Distributors
<i>Proud City</i> (1945) (Proposals contained in the County of London Plan, expounded by those chiefly responsible for it).	Sd.	16 mm. 26 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.
<i>Street Prospect</i> (1947) (Housing estates, layout and landscape treatment. In colour).	Sd.	16 mm. 18 mins.		Bournville
<i>This is Tomorrow</i> (1943) (Social document on industrial development of lands around factory centres, contrasted with cities as they might be built in America).	Sd.	35 mm. 10 mins.		M.G.M.
<i>Town and Country Planning</i> (1945) (The case for planning, showing disastrous results of uncontrolled building).	Sd.	16 mm. 11 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.
<i>Town Settlement</i> (1934) (Geographical conditions which have contributed to the development of a market town—Saxmundham).	Sd.	16 mm. 11 mins.		G.B.F.L.
<i>Valley of the Tennessee</i> (The successful planning achievements of the great Tennessee Valley Authority).	Sd.	16 mm. 28 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.
<i>Way We Live</i> (1946) (Documentary on Plymouth and its plans for reconstruction).	Sd.	16 mm. 64 mins.		G.B.F.L.
<i>When We Build Again</i> (1942) (Rehousing and town planning based on the published survey of the Bournville Village Trust).	Sd.	16 mm. 30 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

<i>Crofters, The</i> (1944) (Study of the Highland crofters; in the "Pattern of Britain" series, No. 2).	Sd.	16 mm. 24 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.
<i>Farm is Reclaimed</i> (1945) (The reclamation of a derelict Scottish farm).	Sd.	16 mm. 15 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L.
<i>Medieval Village</i> (Social history of Laxton, where the openfield system still survives).	Sd.	16 mm. 19 mins.		G.B.F.L.
<i>Rural Reconditioning</i> , see Housing.				
<i>Twenty-four Square Miles</i> (1946) (Study of a rural area and market town; based on findings of the Agricultural Economic Research Institute at Oxford).	Sd.	16 mm. 42 mins. 35 mm.		C.F.L. (C.O.I.)
<i>Village that Found Itself</i> , see Power and Electricity.				

ARCHITECTURE

<i>Architects of England</i> (The past and present of England's architecture).	Sd.	16 mm. 13 mins.	UK.107	C.F.L. & G.B.F.L.
<i>Edinburgh</i> (Old and new in the ancient capital city; centuries old churches and buildings side by side with modern buildings and broad sweeping highways of today).	Sd.	16 mm. 5 mins.		C.F.L.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sound (Sd.) or Silent (St.)</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Distributors</i>
<i>The Home Place</i> (A survey of the outstanding types of American rural domestic architecture, showing how they followed traditions brought from Europe but also conformed to the local needs and materials discovered by the settlers).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	30 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Houses in History</i> (1946) (Changes in architecture between the 13th century and today).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	20 mins.	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)
<i>Our Heritage</i> No. 2 (Architecture and sculpture, 12th to 18th century).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	16 mins.	C.F.L.

BUILDING TRADES

<i>American Prefabricated House</i> (U.S.A. 1945).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	16 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>The Builders</i> (Made by the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers and shows the value of the work of the Union to its members).	Sd.	16 mm.	40 mins.	W.F.A.
<i>Building of Imperial Chemical House.</i>	St.	16 mm.	3 mins.	Dorman Long C.F.L.
<i>Frame Concrete Housing</i> (Record of an experiment in quick construction).	St.	16 mm.	22 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>House that Jack Built</i> (1946) (Apprentice labour is used in a new scheme of building Council houses).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	10 mins.	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)
<i>New Builders</i> (1944) (Training boys in the building industry).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	20 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Seco</i> (1943) (One of the systems of pre-fabricated building construction in Britain).	Sd.	16 mm.	25 mins.	T.D.A.
<i>Shaping the Future</i> (1946) (Conditions and prospects in the building trade).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	16 mins.	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

<i>Coast Erosion</i> (Photography and diagrams show the causes of erosion).	Sd.	16 mm.	10 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Downlands</i> (South East England chalk downland area, geological formations; flora and fauna).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Heathlands</i> (Diagrammatic study of geology of the Weald; flora and fauna).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Moorlands</i> (Geology of Dartmoor; flora and fauna).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Scottish Coasts</i> (Geographical factors affecting the life along the east and west coasts of Scotland).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	10 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Woodlands</i> (Geology of some of the clay soils in the British Isles; flora and fauna).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins.	G.B.F.L.

HOUSING

<i>American Prefabricated House</i> (1945) (Demonstration for builders on the erection of this type of house).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	16 mins.	C.F.L.
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<i>Title</i>	<i>Sound (Sd.) or Silent (St.)</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Distributors</i>
<i>City Rises Overnight</i> (1942) (Speedy erection of prefabricated houses in the U.S. achieved by planned construction. In colour).	Sd.	16 mm.	60 mins.	T.D.A.
<i>An Englishman's Home</i> (1946) (Unbiased survey of the housing problem and of prefabricated houses).	Sd.	35 mm.	30 mins.	Exclusive Films
<i>The Great Crusade</i> (1936) (Housing problems in industrial towns; Government five-year plan for rehousing; the achievements of Rowntree's at York; new workers' housing estates and improved flats at Wandsworth).	Sd.	16 mm.	18 mins.	B.I.F.
<i>Homes for All</i> (1947) (No. 1 in "This Modern Age" Series, on the housing problem).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	20 mins.	G.F.D.
<i>Hot Evidence</i> (Electric water heating systems).	Sd.	16 mm.	17 mins.	B.E.D.A.
<i>Housing in Scotland</i> (1944) (Examples of Scotland's housing plans; types of houses).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	14 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Housing Problems</i> (1935) (Story of the slums from the inside).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	16 mins.	B.G.C.
<i>Housing Societies</i> (1939)	Sd.	16 mm.	45 mins.	N.F.H.S.
<i>Kensal House</i> (1938, re-edited 1946) (Living conditions and background of a London housing estate; contrast between old and new).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	10 mins.	C.F.L. and B.G.C.
<i>The Londoners</i> (1938) (Achievements of local government in London, including housing).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	18 mins.	C.F.L. and B.G.C.
<i>Motion Study in the Kitchen</i> (Best way of placing kitchen equipment).	Sd.	16 mm.	16 mins.	Elec.A
<i>Re-housing in Gr. Britain</i> (1939) (Examples of congested and slum areas and the way in which they have been rebuilt under the Housing Acts between the wars).	St.	16 mm.	20 mins.	Housing C.
<i>Rural Reconditioning</i> (1938) (Shows that slums in the country are often as bad as those in towns. Reconditioning is shown in progress and after completion. Various types of cottages are illustrated).	St.	16 mm.	15 mins.	Housing C
<i>Silver Lining</i> (The re-housing of a family from the slums to a modern labour-saving flat).	Sd. & St.	35 mm. 16 mm.	14 mins.	H. & C.C., W.F.A.
<i>Ten Year Plan</i> (Deals with steel prefabricated houses).	Sd.	16 mm.	17 mins.	G.B.F.L.
<i>Warming up</i> (Problems of suitable heating in the home).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	9 mins.	B.G.C. & G.B.F.L.
<i>A New Kitchen</i> (The gas industry plans for labour-saving kitchens both for the new houses that will be built and for reconditioned houses).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	7 mins.	B.G.C.

POWER AND ELECTRICITY

<i>B.T.H. Planned Street Lighting Part I: (Principles of silhouette vision).</i>	Sd.	35 mm.	12 mins.	B.E.D.A.
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<i>Title</i>	<i>Sound (Sd.) or Silent (Sl.)</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Distributors</i>
<i>Country Currents</i> (The various ways in which electricity can be used in country districts).	Sd.	16 mm.	15 mins.	B.E.D.A.
<i>Farm Electrification</i> (1946) (The bringing of electric power to rural areas of Manitoba. In colour).	Sd.	16 mm.	18 mins.	N.F.B.C.
<i>Power and the Land</i> (1940) (Co-operative effort of Mid-West farmers in bringing electricity to their farms).	Sd.	16 mm.	38 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Power for the Highlands</i> (1943) (The case for the development of the Highlands by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electricity Board and of sociological problems involved).	Sd.	16 mm.	15 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Their Invisible Inheritance</i> (The case for a policy in the installation of electrical equipment in future re-building).	Sd.	16 mm.	20 mins. 35 mm.	B.E.D.A.
<i>The Village that Found Itself</i> (The varied problems of electrical development in rural areas—removing prejudices, giving expression to the known and unknown needs of our rural population—in their workaday social and domestic spheres).	Sd.	16 mm.	35 mins.	B.E.D.A.
<i>Water Power</i> (Power Scheme in the Grampians; technical details of generation and distribution).	Sd.	16 mm.	9 mins.	G.B.F.L.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

<i>Big City</i> (The varied working-and-living district of London and the structure of the transport system).	Sd.	16 mm.	12 mins.	C.F.L.
<i>Moscow Underground</i> (The modern Metro and how it operates).	Sd.	35 mm.	11 mins.	Sov.F.A.
<i>Roads Across Britain</i> (1938) (After a general introduction, this film deals with road development and refers to the Bressy report as a solution to road problems of this country).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	17 mins.	C.F.L. & P.F.B.
<i>Roadways</i> (1938) (Development of road transport since 1918).	Sd.	35 mm. 16 mm.	17 mins.	C.F.L.

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Britain Can Make It</i> No. 11 (1947) (Maps and the new ordnance survey of Britain; bricks and the building up of supplies).	Sd.	16 mm. 35 mm.	10 mins.	C.F.L. (C.O.I.)
<i>A City Speaks</i> (1947) (Manchester and its citizens; Isotypes are used).	Sd.		65 mins.	Manches- ter Corpn.
<i>Smoke Menace</i> (Story of a campaign for a cleaner atmosphere).	Sd.	16 mm.	14 mins.	B.G.C.

Further details regarding hire charges, etc., should be addressed to the distributors and not to the publishers. N.B.—Silent projectors must *not* be used for sound films; silent films can be shown in sound projectors.

DISTRIBUTORS

- B.E.D.A.—British Electrical Development Association, 2, Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.
 B.G.C.—British Gas Council, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
 B.I.F.—British Instructional Films, Ltd., 111, Wardour Street, London, W.1.
 Bournville.—Bournville Village Trust, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.
 C.F.L.—Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.
 C.O.I.—Central Office of Information, Films Division, Norgeby House, 81-85, Baker Street, London, W.1. *See also below.**
 Dorman Long.—Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., Terminal House, Grosvenor Gardens London, S.W.1.
 Elec.A.—Electrical Association for Women, 35, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
 Exclusive Films, Ltd., 113, Wardour Street, London, W.1.
 Film Traders, Ltd.—165, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
 G.B.F.L.—Gaumont British Film Library, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex. (For technical advice on projectors, etc. : Gaumont British Equipment, Ltd., Imperial House, 80-82, Regent Street, London, W.1.)
 G.F.D.—General Film Distributors, Ltd., 127-133, Wardour Street, London, W.1.
 H. & C.C.—Health and Cleanliness Council, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.
 Housing C.—Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, London, W.1.
 M.G.M.—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Ltd., 19, Tower Street, London, W.C.2.
 Manchester Corporation, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.
 N.F.B.C.—National Film Board of Canada, 8-9, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
 N.F.H.S.—National Federation of Housing Societies, 13, Suffolk Street, London, W.1.
 P.F.B.—Petroleum Films Bureau, 46, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.
 Sov.F.A.—Soviet Film Agency, 5, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.2.
 T.D.A.—Timber Development Association, Film Library, 75, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
 W.F.A.—Workers Films Association, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.
 Warner Bros. Pictures, Warner House, Wardour Street, London, W.1.

* Addresses of Regional Film Officers of the Central Office of Information (C.O.I.) may be obtained from the C.O.I., who have mobile units which display, free of charge, the films distributed by C.F.L.

LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

- (1) *Government Libraries.* The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Building Research Station, Forest Products Research Laboratory, Road Research Station, etc.), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and Ministry of Works all have libraries which should be of interest to the planner.
- (2) *University Libraries.* Brief descriptions of the various university libraries are given in the *Yearbook of the Universities of the Empire* (Bell) 1940. Out of print.
- (3) *Public Libraries.* Books which are not directly available in a Public Library may usually be borrowed through that library from the National Central Library.
- (4) *Special Libraries.* The following bodies maintain libraries and/or information services; not all of these are available to the public, but arrangements can sometimes be made for *bona fide* inquirers whose needs cannot be met elsewhere. The addresses and telephone numbers of the organisations listed will be found in the section *Organisations*.

Aerofilms Library (Air views of cities and villages, roads, bridges, housing, industries, etc.; of interest to architects, planners and surveyors).

Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction (Library and Information Service).

Bournville Village Trust (Library and Information Service, available to *bona fide* students of town planning, housing and social science, and to official inquirers; abstracts of general information on housing and planning supplied free to organisations and individuals in the region).

British Electrical Development Association (Advisory Service).

British Road Federation (Information Service).

British Road Tar Association (Information Service, technical questions answered).

British Standards Institution (Library and Information Service).

Building Centre (Library and Information Service, free; deals with both British and foreign materials, equipment, etc.).

Building Societies Institute (Library Service, available to members only unless by special arrangement).

Central Council for the Care of Churches (Information Service, free to genuine inquirers; 140,000 photographs, guide books, etc., to ancient or architecturally noteworthy English churches).

Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society (Advisory Service).

Council of Industrial Design (Library and Information Service).

Engineering Industries Association (Library and Information Service, available to members only).

Housing Centre (Library and Information Service, available for reference to non-members; where necessary, specific charges will be made).

- Institute of Transport (Library for research and reference purposes, available to non-members for reference only).
- Institute of Welding (Library and Information Service ; available to non-members for reference only).
- Institution of Civil Engineers (Library and Information Service, available to non-members by special arrangement).
- Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (Library and Information Service, available to members only).
- Institution of Sanitary Engineers (Library ; available to non-members for reference only).
- Institution of Structural Engineers (Library ; available to members only).
- International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (Information Service).
- London Passenger Transport Board (Information Service, available to members of the public and the press).
- Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (Information and Advisory Service, available to those concerned with the upkeep of public open spaces).
- National Buildings Record (Library and Information Service ; consists of photographs, available for public inspection ; loan collection of photographs from the Courtauld Institute of Art ; card indexes of other collections ; prints of photographs obtainable on application).
- National Council of Building Materials Producers (Information Service, not generally available to non-members).
- National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (Library, Statistical and Research Department, available to members only).
- National Federation of Housing Societies (Information Service, available *gratis* to non-members).
- National Institute of Economic and Social Research (Library ; available to non-members on application.)
- National Smoke Abatement Society (Library and Information Service, available to non-members by arrangement).
- North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (Information Service, available to general inquirers).
- Port of London Authority (Information Service, available to members of the public).
- Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers (Library and Information Service, not available to non-members except for loans through the National Central Library and Science Museum Library Extension Scheme).
- Royal Institute of British Architects (Library and Information Service, both available to non-members on introduction by a Fellow and on payment of subscription ; two hundred architectural periodicals, British and foreign, abstracted and indexed under subject headings).
- N.B.*—Photographic Loan Library. A collection of photographs of topical architectural subjects is being made by R.I.B.A. with the help of the Housing Centre ; available for hire from either organisation.

- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Library Service, available to members only).
- Royal Sanitary Institute (Library and Information Service, available to members only).
- Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (Library ; available to non-members for reference).
- Society of Women Housing Managers (Library ; available to members only).
- Timber Development Association (Library and Information Service, available for reference by non-members).
- Town and Country Planning Association (Reference Library, available to non-members at the discretion of the Association).
- Town Planning Institute (Reference Library and Information Service available to non-members genuinely interested in planning).

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.	Architectural Association.
A.I.A.	Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.A.A.	Architect Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
A.I.A.S.	Surveyor Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
A.I.L.A.	Associate Member of the Institute of Landscape Architects.
A.M.T.P.I.	Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute.
A.R.I.A.S.	Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects in Scotland.
A.R.I.B.A.	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
B.A.I.	Bachelor of Engineering.
B.Arch.	Bachelor of Architecture.
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering.
D.P.H.	Diploma Public Health.
F.A.I.	Fellow of the Auctioneers Institute.
F.I.A.A. & S.	Fellow of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
F.I.Arb.	Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators.
F.I.B.D.	Fellow of the Institute of British Decorators.
F.I.I.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Industrial Administration.
F.I.L.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Landscape Architects.
F.I.O.B.	Fellow of the Institute of Builders.
F.I.San.E.	Fellow of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers.
F.L.A.S.	Fellow of the Land Agents Society.
F.R.Ae.S.	Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society.
F.R.G.S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.I.A.I.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects in Ireland.
F.R.I.A.S.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Architects in Scotland.
F.R.I.B.A.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.S.A.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.E.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.I.	Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
F.S.I.A.	Fellow of the Society of Industrial Artists.
F.S.S.	Fellow of the Statistical Society.
L.M.T.P.I.	Licentiate Member of the Town Planning Institute.
L.R.I.B.A.	Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
M.Arch.	Master of Architecture.
M.Cons.E.	Member of the Association of Consulting Engineers.
M.I.C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E.	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.Mun.E.	Member of the Institution of Municipal Engineers.
M.I.Struct.E.	Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers.
M.I.W.	Member of the Institute of Welding.

M.Inst.B.E.	Member of the Institution of British Engineers.
M.Inst.R.A.	Member of the Institute of Registered Architects.
M.Inst.T.	Member of the Institute of Transport.
M.R.San.I.	Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
M.Sc.Tech.	Master of Technical Science.
M.T.P.I.	Member of the Town Planning Institute.
P.A.S.I.	Professor Associate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
R.D.I.	Royal Designer for Industry (Royal Society of Arts).
R.E.S.	Royal Empire Society.
R.I.B.A.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
S.A.D.G.	Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement.

INDEX

ABBREVIATIONS, 465-6
Aberdeen, 327
Acquisition of Land, 58, 61, 68, 69, 70, 77, 140, 142, 143, 170
Acts of Parliament, Historical List, 98-100
Agricultural Land Tribunals, 143
Agriculture Act 1947, 143, 224, 230-1
Allotments and Gardens Society, National, 227-8
Aluminium Development Association, 193-4
Architects, International Union of, 223
Architecture, 101, 102, 110, 111, 223, 225-6, 242, 413-6, 437
Architects and Surveyors, Association of, 112
Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, 113
Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, Society of, 113
Australia, 133-6 (Directories)
Aycliffe (Durham), 140, 354-5

BARLOW COMMISSION, 41, 44, 46, 62, 63 : 89, 252, 403
Bath, 406
Belfast, 327-8, 407
Betterment, *see* Compensation and Betterment
Birkenhead, 328
Birmingham, 328-9
Black Country, 329
Board of Trade, 89, 90, 122 (Directory), 147 (Statement), 403, 406, 417, 418, 425, 430
Books, 399-436
Boundary Commission, Local Government, 96-7, 141, 296-7, 429
Bournville Village Trust, 195-6, 400
Bradford, 329, 407
Bristol, 329-30, 407
British Coal Utilisation Research Association, 196-7
British Council, 197-8
British Electrical Development Association, 198-9
British Gas Council, 199-200
British Road Federation, 200-1, 431
British Road Tar Association, 201-2
British Standards Institution, 193, 202-4, 418, 419
British Standard Specifications, 152, 193, 203-4, 417
Builders, Institute of, 113, 214-5
Building, 102-3, 142, 416-9, 438-9
Building Centre, 204

Building Industries National Council, 204-5
Building Material Producers, National Council of, 228
Building Research (D.S.I.R.), 123, 150-3
Building Societies Association, 205
Building Societies Institute, 113, 205-6, 423
Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 231-2
Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of, 232-3

CANADA, 136

Canterbury, 330, 407
Careers, 101-16
Central Electricity Board, 126, 165, 181, 182, 198, 430
Central Valuation Committee, 126, 166
Chartered Surveyors, Royal Institute of, 107, 108, 113, 242-4, 435
Cheshire, 331
Chester, 331-2, 407
Churches, Central Council for the Care of, 206-7
CIAM, 225
Civic Societies, Central Council of, 207-8
Civil Engineers, Institution of, 103, 104, 113, 217-8, 420
Clerks of Works, Institute of, 114
Clyde Estuary, 304, 312, 332, 407, 410
Committees (Officially appointed) :
Amenities, 319-20 ; Amenities in the Brick Industry, 282 ; Amenity, 319 ; Appearance of Local Authority Housing Estate, 294 ; Architectural Use of Building Materials, 286-7 ; Bird Sanctuaries in the Royal Parks, 278 ; Building and Civil Engineering, 280-1 ; Building and Civil Engineering Industries, 278 ; Building and Civil Engineering Industries (Scotland), 283 ; Building Apprenticeship and Training Council, 278-80 ; Building Industry Production, 281 ; Building Materials Price Control, 281 ; Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, 272 ; Central Advisory Housing, 291-2 ; Central Advisory Water, 291 ; Central and South East Scotland Regional Planning, 311-2 ; Clyde Estuary, 304 ; Clyde Valley Regional Planning, 312 ; Codes of Practice, 282 ; Contractors' Plant, 278 ; Conversion of Existing Houses, 294-5 ; Design of Domestic Equipment, 296 ; Design

Committees—*cont.*

- and Layout of Roads in Built-up Areas, 304-5; Design of Dwellings, 292; Development Areas, 309; Distribution of Building Materials, 282; Distribution of New Houses in Scotland, 315; Domestic Heating, 301; East Central Scotland Regional Planning, 312; Electricity Tariffs, 310; Estate Development and Management in War-damaged Areas, 273-4; Farm Buildings, 286; Farm Buildings for Scotland, 290; Ferry Services, 306; Fire Grading of Buildings, 288-9; Fisheries, 319; Footpaths and Access to Mountains, 275-6; Fuel and Power, 300-1; Gas Industry, 299-300; Heating and Ventilation of Dwellings, 287-8; House Building Costs, 296; House Construction, 290-1; Housing, 321; Housing Management, 315-6; Local Government Boundary Commission, 296-7; Location of Industry, 307-8, 321-2; London Planning Administration, 274; London Regional Planning, 271-2; Management of Municipal Housing Estates, 295-6; Materials for Building, 318; Mining Subsidence, 302; Modernisation of Houses, 316-7; National Brick Advisory Council, 284; National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries, 284; National (Forestry Commission), 310; National Parks, 274-5; New Forest, 310-1; New Industries, 318; New Towns, 276-7; Petrol Stations, 306; Planning Commission, 325-6; Private Enterprise, 292-3; Railway (London Plan), 306-7; Regent's Park Terraces, 308; Restoration Problem in the Ironstone Industry, 276; Road Safety, 305-6; Rural Housing, 293-4; Rural Planning, 322; Sand and Gravel Industry, 272-3; School Buildings for Scotland, 289-90; School sites and Building Procedure, 298; Scientific Advisory, 284; Scottish Furniture Industry, 318; Scottish Housing, 314-5; Scottish Land Settlement, 313-4; Scottish National Parks Survey, 317; Scottish Water Advisory, 313; South Wales Coalfield, 302-3; Standards, 284-5; Standards of Fitness for Habitation, 295; Transport, 318; Transport, 324; Water and Sewerage, 324; Water Rating in Scotland, 314; Welsh Reconstruction, 309-10; Welsh Slate Industry, 283
- Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, 208-9, 421, 426
 Compensation and Betterment, 62, 67, 139
 Concrete, 240
 Copper Development Association, 209
- Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 209-10, 404, 411, 421, 431
 Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales, 210-1, 418
 Council for Visual Education, 211, 400, 414
 Coventry, 333, 407
 Crawley-Three Bridges, 54, 140, 355
 Crown Lands, Commissioners of, 126, 166
 Cumberland, West, 333-4
- DECENTRALISATION, 41-56
 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 123-4 (Directories), 147-63 (Statements), 406, 417, 420, 430, 432
 Design, Council of Industrial, 127, 167-8
 Development Areas, 46, 48, 90
 Development Commission, 127, 168-70
 Dispersal, 44, 49-51, 252
 Distribution of Industry Act 1945, 46, 47, 89, 252
 Docks, 212
 Docks and Harbour Authorities Association, 211-2
 Dover, 334
 Durham, 334-5, 407
- EAST KILBRIDE, 355, 411
 Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners, 127, 170-1, 400
 Electricity, 96, 165, 231
 Electricity Commission, 128, 165, 171, 182, 430
 Employment, 372-8
 Engineering :
 Civil, 103, 439; Heating, 103, 104, 439, 440; Municipal, 104, 218-20, 420, 440; Structural, 105, 221, 420, 440; Ventilating, 103, 104, 440; Water, 105-6
 Engineering Industries Association, 212-3
 Exeter, 335, 407
- FARM BUILDINGS, 286, 290, 297-8
 Fife, 335, 407
 Films, 444-9
 Fire Research (D.S.I.R.), 123, 153-4
 Forest Products Research (D.S.I.R.), 123-4, 153-6
 Forestry Commission, 94, 95, 128 (Directory), 171-2, 422
 Forth Conservancy Board, 128, 172-3
 Fuel, Institute of, 215-6
 Fuel Research (D.S.I.R.), 124, 156-8
- GARDEN CITY, 41, 234, 251, 252
 Geological Survey (D.S.I.R.), 124, 161-3
 Glasgow, 335-6, 408
 Gloucestershire, 336, 408
 Great Yarmouth, 336-7

- Green Belts, 139
 Grid, 165, 182
 Guildford, 337, 408
- HARBOURS, 212**
 Harlow, 54, 140, 355
 Hastings, 337, 408
 Health and Pleasure Resorts, Association of, 194
 Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Institution of, 104, 114
 Hemel Hempstead, 54, 140, 355-6
 Highway Engineers, Institution of, 114
 Historical Monuments, Royal Commission on, 179, 180
 H.M. Land Registry, 128, 173, 403
 Housing, 58, 59, 80-9, 141-3, 213, 222, 234, 379-86, 396-8, 423-6, 441
 Housing and Town Planning, International Federation for, 221-2, 424
 Housing and Town Planning Council, National, 235
 Housing Centre, 213
 Housing, Institute of, 114, 216
 Housing Management, 106
 Housing Societies, National Federation of, 233-5, 424
 Howard, Ebenezer, 41, 53, 252
 Huddersfield, 337-8
 Hydro-Electric Scheme, North of Scotland, 96, 130, 181-2, 387, 431
- ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, 214, 420, 429**
 India, 137
 Industrial Design, Council of, 127, 167-8, 425
 Industry, location of, 89, 90
 Information Services, 450-2
 Ireland, Northern, 125-6 (Directories), 164-5, 183
- JARROW TUNNEL, 93, 94**
- KENT, 338**
 Kingston-upon-Hull, 338-9, 408
- LAND AGENTS, 106-7**
 Land Agents' Society, 114
 Landscape Architecture, 110
 Institute of, 110, 114, 216-7, 401, 421
 Land Settlement Association, 223-4
 Land utilisation in rural areas, 63, 143-4
 Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, 224-5, 405-6
 Lead Industries Development Council, 225
 Lee Conservancy Board, 128, 174
 Leeds, 339
 Legislation, 57-100
- Leicester, 340, 408
 Libraries, 450-2
 Licensing areas, 68, 69
 Liverpool, 340
 London, 271-2, 307, 341-3, 408-9, 411
 London County Council (L.C.C.), 129 (Directory), 174-6 (Statement)
 London Passenger Transport Board, 129 (Directory), 177-8 (Statement), 432
- MANCHESTER, 344, 356, 409**
 Maps, 406
 MARS Group, 225-6
 Measures, Table of, 393
 Merseyside, 344-5, 409, 411
 Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, 226-7
 Metropolitan Water Board, 129 (Directory), 178-9 (Statement)
 Middlesbrough, 345-6
 Mineral working, 78, 79
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 73, 79, 95, 121 (Directory), 143-4 (Statement), 406, 413
 Ministry of Education, 121 (Directory), 144-5 (Statement), 416, 418
 Ministry of Fuel and Power, 88, 197, 420, 430
 Ministry of Health, 60, 61, 63, 72, 73, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 120 (Directory), 141-3 (Statement), 413, 425, 426, 428, 429, 432, 434
 Ministry of Labour and National Service, 102, 121 (Directory), 145 (Statement), 403, 416, 419, 420, 432, 435
 Ministry of Supply, 121-2 (Directory), 146 (Statement)
 Ministry of Town and Country Planning, 60, 61, 63, 64, 70, 81, 94, 110, 117 (Directory), 139-40 (Statement), 146 (Statement), 404, 422
 Ministry of Transport, 92-4, 122 (Directory), 146 (Statement), 433
 Ministry of Works, 60, 61, 63, 80, 81, 82, 84, 118-20 (Directory), 140-1 (Statement), 152, 228, 416, 417, 419, 420
- Missions :**
 To U.S.A. and Canada to study Farm Buildings, 297-8
 To U.S.A. and Canada to study Domestic Heating, 303-4
 Municipal Engineers, Institution of, 104, 115, 218-20, 401
- NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD, 129-30**
 (Directory), 179-80 (Statement)
 National Coal Board, 130 (Directory), 181 (Statement)
 National Farmers' Union, 230-1, 412
 National Federation of Building Trades Employers, 231-2

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, 232-3
 National Federation of Housing Societies, 233-5
 National Housing and Town Planning Council, 235, 428
 National Parks, 274-5, 317, 421-2
 National Playing Fields Association, 235-6, 401
 National Smoke Abatement Society, 236-7, 435
 National Trust, 60, 95, 237-8, 422
 New Forest, 311, 422
 Newport, 346
 New Towns, 276-7, 354-6
 New Towns Act 1946, 54, 65, 140, 252, 277
 New Zealand, 137
 Norwich, 347, 409
 Nottingham, 347-8

OFFICIALLY APPOINTED COMMITTEES, see Committees

Ordnance Survey Department, 107, 131 (Directory), 162, 183-4 (Statement), 253, 406, 431, 435
 Organisations Interested in Planning and Construction, Directory of, 257-70
 Oxford, 348, 409

PAINT, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, Research Association of British, 240-1
 Paint Research Station, 240
 PEP, 41, 239, 401, 436
 Periodicals, 436-44
 Permanent housing, 83-9
 Planning and Regional Reconstruction, Association for, 194-5, 399, 404, 411, 423, 431, 433
 Planning Authorities, 357-62
 Playing Fields, 235, 236
 Plymouth, 348, 409
 Population, 254, 365-72
 Port of London Authority, 131, 184-5
 Portsmouth, 349
 Preston, 349-50, 409
 Public Lighting Engineers, Association of, 195

RAILWAY (London Plan), 56
 Reinforced Concrete Association, 239-40
 Reith Committee, 54, 55, 62, 65
 Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, 240-1
 R.I.B.A., see Royal Institute of British Architects
 Ribbon development, 61
 Road Fund, 93
 Road Research (D.S.I.R.), 124, 158-9
 Roads, 62, 92-4, 200, 431-3
 Ross and Cromarty, 350

PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Royal Academy of Arts, 241
 Royal Burghs of Scotland, Convention of, 127, 167
 Royal Designer for Industry, 245
 Royal Fine Art Commission, 131, 185-6, 404
 for Scotland, 131
 Royal Institute of British Architects, 101, 102, 111, 115, 242, 402, 404, 415, 425
 Royal Sanitary Institute, 244-5
 Royal Society of Arts, 245-6, 436
 Rugby, 350
 Rural housing, 144, 231, 293-4
 Rural Reconstruction Association, 246-7

SANITARY ENGINEERS, Institution of, 115, 220
 Scotland, Department of Health for, 125, 163-4
 Scotland (North of) Hydro-Electric Scheme, 96, 130, 181-2, 387, 431
 Scott Committee, 63, 252, 403
 Scottish Council (Development and Industry), 131-2 (Directory), 187 (Statement)
 Scottish Council of Social Service, 247
 Scottish Industrial Estates, 248
 Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Council, 248-9
 Scottish Office, 125
 Scottish Special Housing Association, 249
 Scottish Tourist Board, 132, 188-9
 Severn Bridge, 93, 94
 Sheffield, 350-1, 410
 Smallholdings, 143, 144, 223-4
 Smoke Abatement, 236-7
 Social Service, National Council of, 229, 401, 422, 434
 Social Survey, 132, 189-90
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 249-50
 South Africa, 137-8
 Southern Rhodesia, 138
 Staffordshire, North, 351
 Statistics, 363-98
 Stevenage, 54, 140, 356
 Structural Engineers, Institution of, 115, 221
 Suffolk, 351-2, 410
 Surveying, 73, 107, 108, 162, 224-5, 243, 435, 443
 Swansea, 352

TEMPORARY HOUSING, 80-3
 Thames Conservancy, 133, 190-1
 Timber, 109, 154, 155, 172, 251
 Timber Development Association, 109, 250-1
 Town and Country Planning Act 1944, 55, 64, 66, 76, 140, 252
 Town and Country Planning Act 1947, 54, 65, 66-8, 139, 252

- Town and Country Planning Association, 251-2, 402, 404, 422, 427
 Town Planning Institute, 109, 112, 116, 252-4, 403, 404, 413
 Town Planning Institute (Scottish Branch), 254-5
 Trunk Roads Act 1946, 92
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 138
 Uthwaite Committee, 62, 63, 252, 403
- VALUATION COMMITTEE, Central, 126, 166
- WAGES, 391
 War Damage Commission, 133 (Directory), 191-2 (Statement)
 Water Act 1945, 91, 141
- Water Engineers, Institution of, 106, 116
 Water Pollution Research (D.S.I.R.), 124, 159-61
 Water supplies, 91-2
 West Midland Group on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning, 255, 403
 Who's Who, 453-64
 Wolverhampton, 353, 410
 Women Housing Managers, Society of, 106, 250
 Women of Great Britain, National Council of, 230
 Wood, *see* Timber
 Worcester, 353-4, 410
- YORKSHIRE, 354
- ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 256

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