

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM · KING'S COLLEGE
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

PROSPECTUS
OF COURSES IN
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING



SCHOOL OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

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KING'S COLLEGE • UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
DEVONSHIRE TERRACE • NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

KING'S COLLEGE · NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Rector :

THE RT. HON. LORD EUSTACE PERCY, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Teaching Staff :

Professor of Town and Country Planning and Head of School :

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W. M. OGDEN, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.T.P.I.*

NORAH ROBERTS, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.*

J. CHARLESWORTH, LL.D.*

** Part Time Lecturers*

DEPARTMENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE COURSES

<i>Agriculture :</i>	PROFESSOR R. W. WHELDON, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
<i>Anthropology :</i>	S. F. S. NADEL, D.Phil., Ph.D., F.R.A.I., F.R.G.S.
<i>Architecture :</i>	PROFESSOR W. B. EDWARDS, B.Arch., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
<i>Civil Engineering :</i>	PROFESSOR W. F. CASSIE, Ph.D., M.S., F.R.S.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., A.M.T.P.I.
<i>Economics :</i>	PROFESSOR D. T. JACK, M.A., J.P.
<i>Electrical Engineering :</i>	PROFESSOR J. C. PRESCOTT, D.Eng., M.I.E.E.
<i>Geography :</i>	PROFESSOR G. H. J. DAYSH, B.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., F.A.G.S.
<i>Geology :</i>	PROFESSOR T. S. WESTOLL, B.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.G.S.
<i>Law :</i>	E. C. RYDER, M.A., LL.B.
<i>Mathematics :</i>	PROFESSOR W. W. ROGOSINSKI, DR. PHIL.
<i>Surveying :</i>	COMMANDER D. H. FRYER, O.B.E., F.R.G.S.

College Registrar :

G. R. HANSON, B.A.

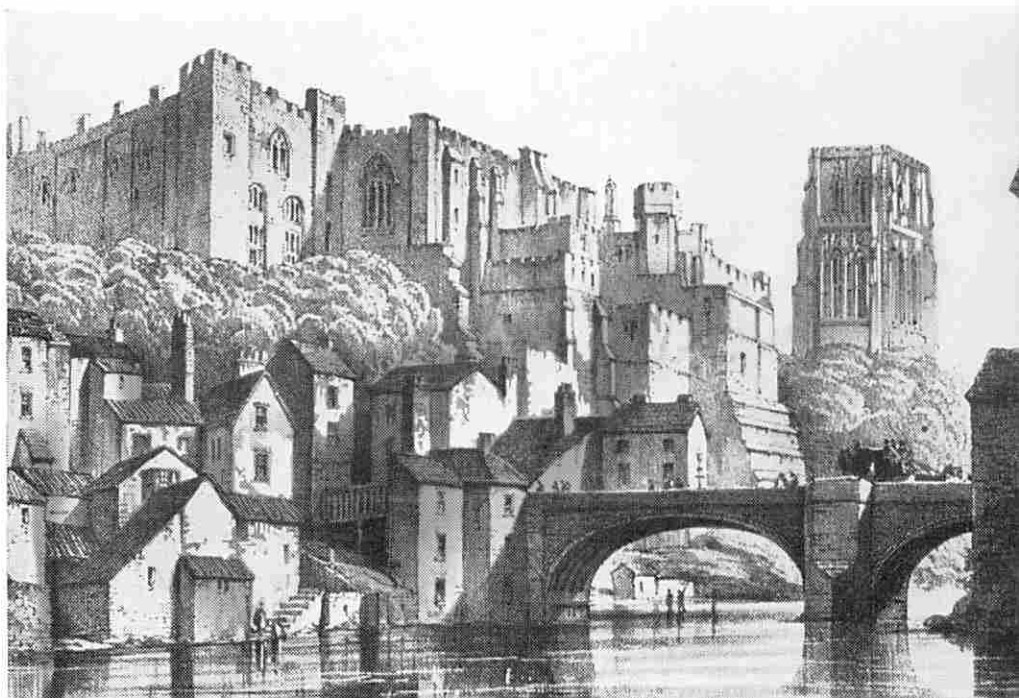
The Main Block of the Armstrong Building of King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne. The Department of Town and Country Planning is situated in one of the numerous ancillary buildings of the College.

[Photo
Andrew Reid & Co. Ltd.]



University College, Durham. This building was the Castle of the Bishop of Durham until 1837, when it was given to the University of Durham. The ancient City of Durham, with its Cathedral and University buildings, offers a valuable field of study for planning students in the history of urban development and three-dimensional design.

[Architectural Press—
from "Cathedral City"
by T. Sharp.]





Students at work in one of the studios of the Department of Town and Country Planning. The study of physical planning through the medium of model making is encouraged, and an example can be seen in the middle of the illustration.



The Library of the Department of Town and Country Planning. Here, students may read the latest periodicals relating to planning, and study a wide range of literature to supplement the lecture courses. Research programmes are set as an important feature of the Courses in Town and Country Planning.

HISTORICAL NOTE

DURHAM UNIVERSITY: The University was founded in Durham in 1832, following two abortive schemes in earlier centuries. When Henry VIII seized the property of the monasteries a scheme was proposed for the establishment of a college at Durham, but nothing came of it. Again during the Commonwealth a similar plan was made, and in May 1657 letters patent were issued for the foundation of a corporate body to be known as "The Provost, Fellows and Scholars of the College in Durham of the Foundation of Oliver, Lord Protector," and the Provost and Fellows were actually nominated. A proposal that the College should have power to grant degrees roused the opposition of Oxford and Cambridge and Richard Cromwell promised that nothing should be done to the prejudice of the two ancient Universities. The Protectorate came to an end and so did the project for the College.

The actual foundation was due to the joint efforts of William Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and "An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate part of the property of their church to the establishment of a University in connection therewith" was passed in 1832. By the generosity of the Bishop of Durham an Order in Council was obtained in 1837, appropriating Durham Castle, one of the palaces of the palatinate see, to the uses of the University, which thus obtained a College building which has few rivals in England or elsewhere.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: King's College was constituted in 1937, as the Newcastle Division of the University of Durham, by the merger of Armstrong College with the College of Medicine. The merger is physical as well as constitutional. King's College now occupies a single central site on Queen Victoria Road, opposite the Royal Victoria Infirmary. The main block of Armstrong College on this site was opened by H.M. King Edward in 1906; the new Medical School by H.M. King George VI on February 21st, 1939.

At the time of the merger, the two Colleges had already a long history. The College of Medicine was founded in 1834 as "The Newcastle upon Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery"; it became a College associated with the University of Durham in 1852, and finally adopted the title of the "University of Durham College of Medicine" in 1870. In the following year, Armstrong College was founded under

the name of "The University of Durham College of Physical Science"; it did not adopt its later title until 1904.

THE SCHOOL OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING: The Department of Town and Country Planning is housed in its own buildings, Nos. 1-3 Devonshire Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne. It includes Studios, Lecture Room, Library and Students' Common Room. Students also make use of other College buildings, such as the Library and Students' Union; many of the lecture courses are held in other buildings of the College so that the Student is able to study at first hand the work carried on in various Departments.

The training of planning students at King's College began in 1933, when Certificate and Diploma Courses were instituted in the School of Architecture under R. A. Cordingley with the late R. Neville Brown as the first Lecturer in Town Planning. The Division of Town Planning in the School of Architecture continued to progress under Professor W. B. Edwards. Dr. Thomas Sharp was appointed Lecturer (and subsequently Reader) in Town Planning in 1937.

To meet the need for a wider range of study of planning, both in town and country, the University established the new Honours Degree Course in Town and Country Planning in 1945, the first Session of the new Course commencing in October of that year. The first Chair in Town and Country Planning in this country was established in the same year and the first full-time lectureship in Landscape Architecture was also established in the Department in 1948.

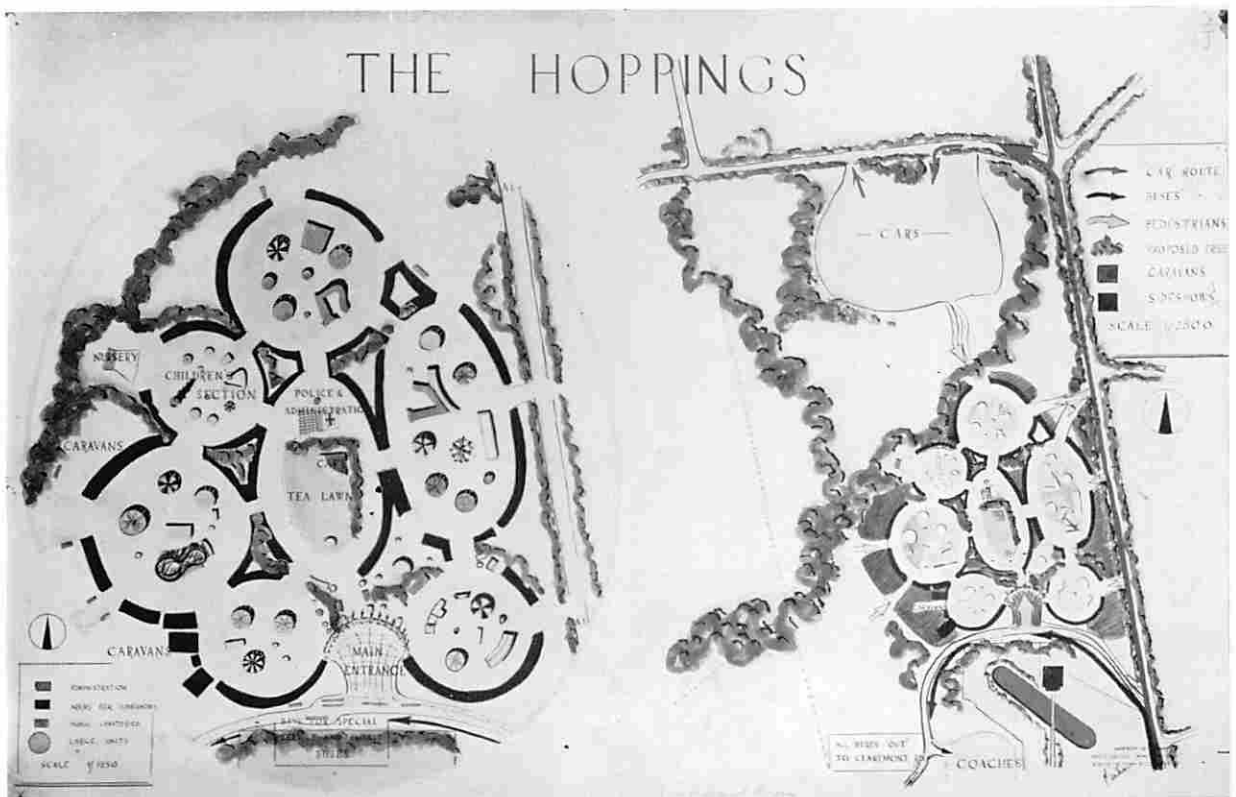


Newcastle upon Tyne is the major centre of the great Tyneside conurbation, and with the counties of Northumberland and Durham provides a unique field of study for many of the problems of Town and Country Planning. For example, the redevelopment of ancient town structures, agriculture and rural settlement patterns, and the special problems of the coal mining industry. Above, students are seen at work upon a field study of the shipbuilding and seaport problems of Tyneside, and below, upon open space and amenity problems.



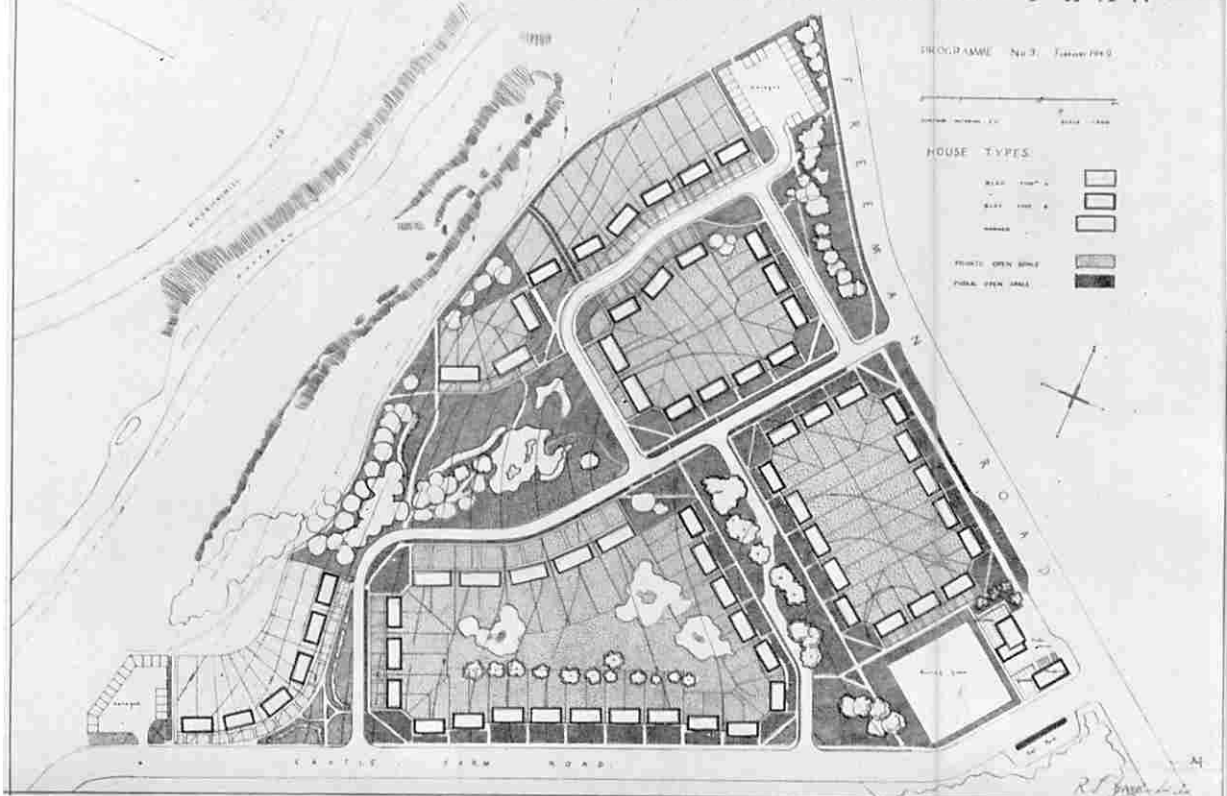
In addition to the wider regional problems of Town and Country Planning, the student receives a thorough training in the detailed work of realising physical planning. Above, students are seen at work upon a study of the arrangement of buildings in town centres, not only as urban landscape, but also as an efficient organism for the carrying on of the various functions of town centres; thus, the study must include the traffic arrangements, heights of buildings and distances between them. Below, a field study of the work entailed in laying main sewers.



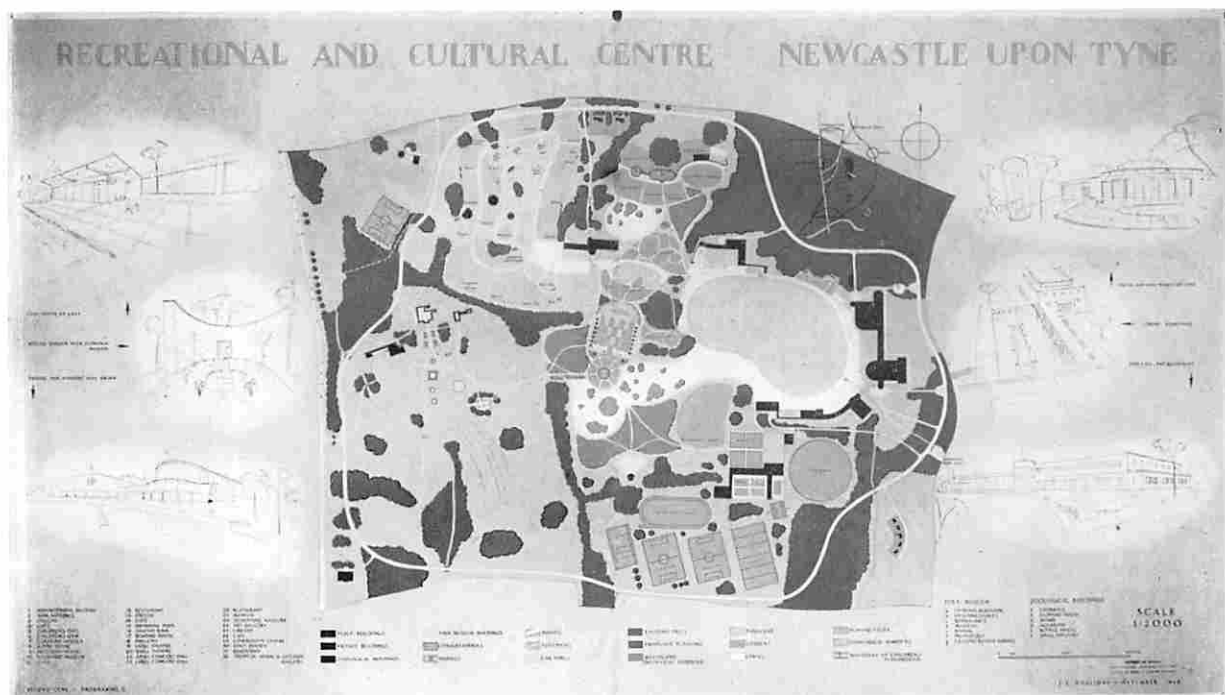


ABOVE: Micklegate Bar, York. Students are encouraged to visit places of planning interest during the vacations and to record their impressions. BELOW: A First Year Degree Course studio programme—an exercise in “planning for movement”: the student learns to relate the various elements of a plan to the communications system—in this case the movement of crowds in a fairground. Nearly all the studio programmes are based upon real sites and problems. Drawings by D. C. Gill (above) and A. J. S. Frost (below).

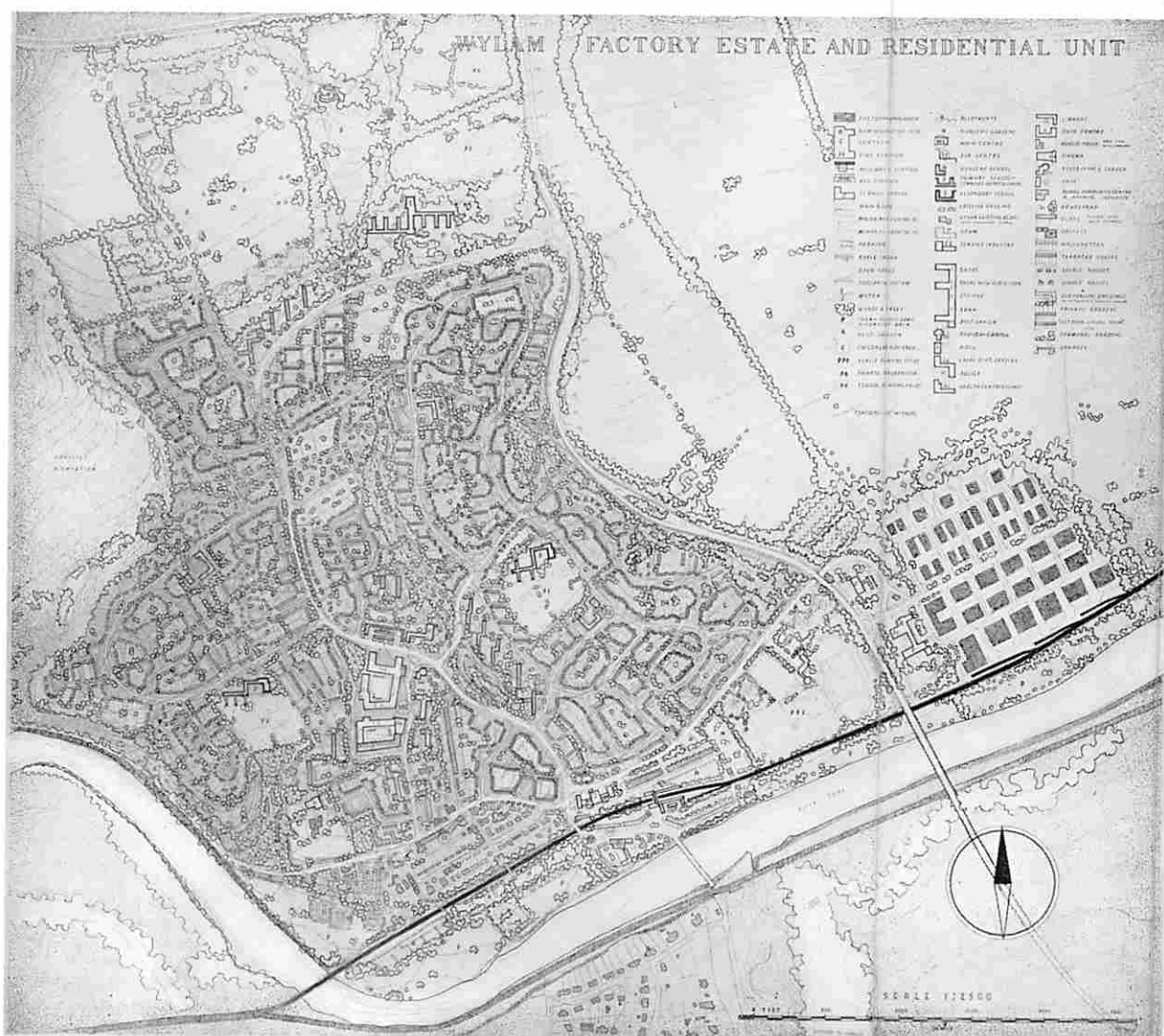
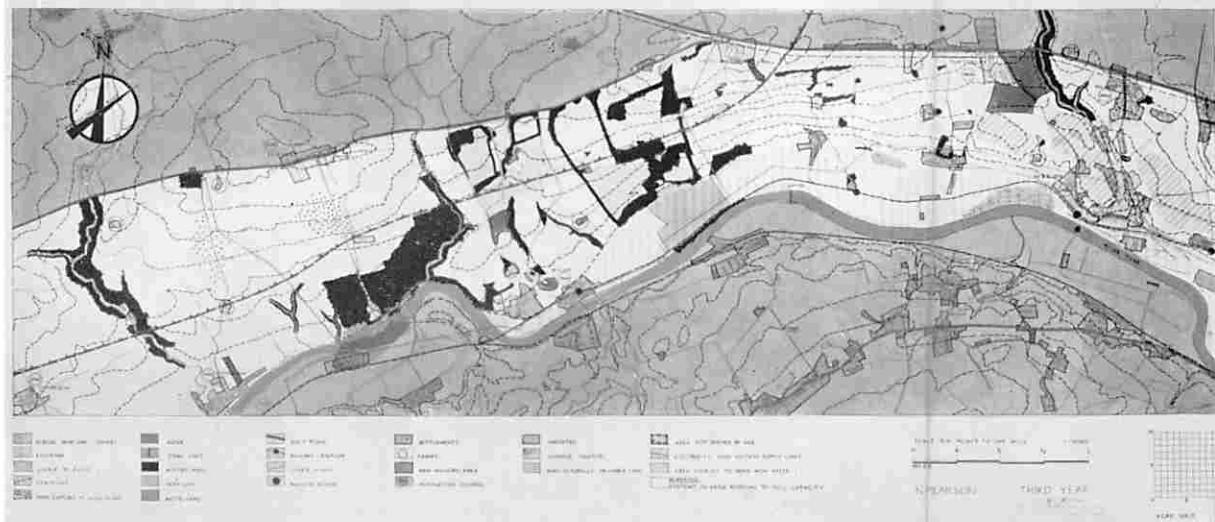
CASTLE FARM ESTATE PROPOSED PLAN



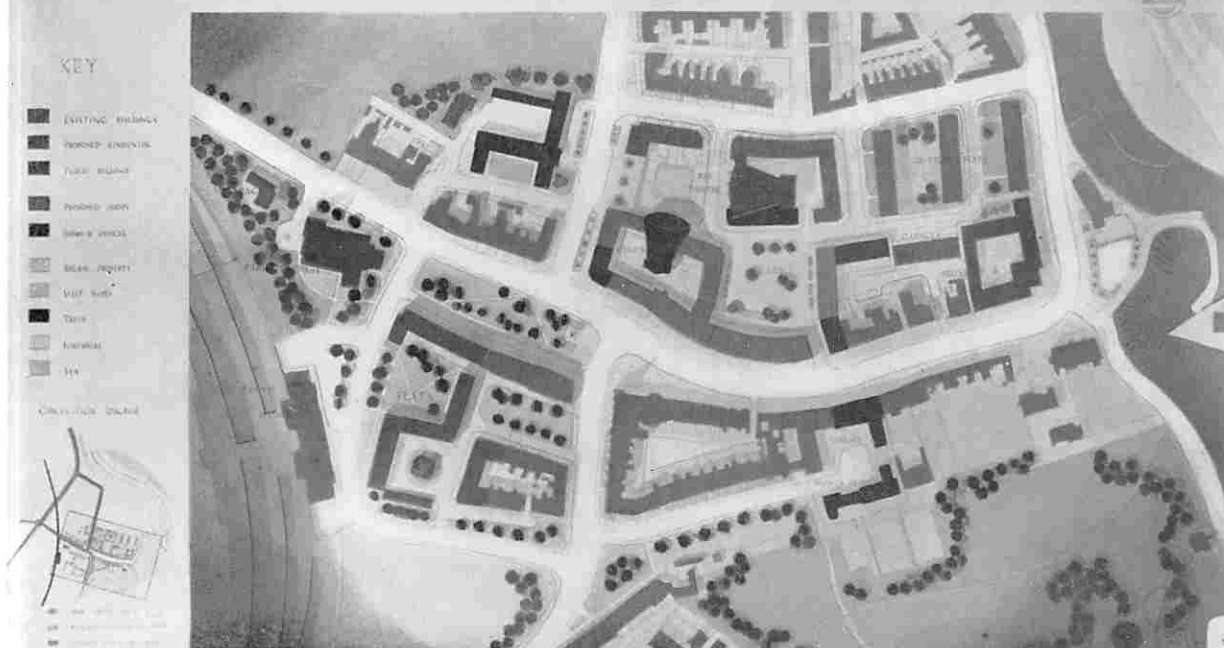
Two Second Year Course studio programmes. Both provide training in site planning and use standard pre-fabricated houses of a type selected by the students. The student is also made aware of the problems of landscaping residential areas in these programmes. Drawings by R. J. Green (above) and N. Pearson (below).



ABOVE: A street scene in Corbridge, Northumberland. Students are encouraged to record their impressions of town and country by means of sketches. BELOW: Site planning technique applied to the layout of a Recreational and Cultural Centre. Drawings by S. D. Reed (above) and J. C. Holliday (below).

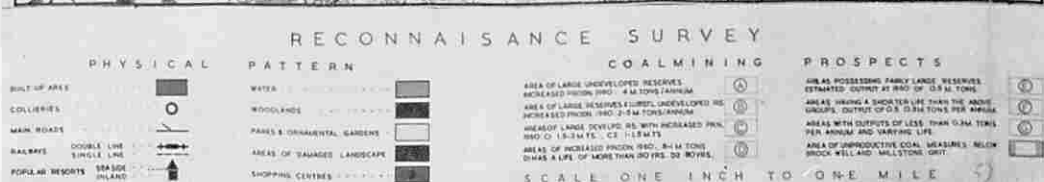


THE REDEVELOPMENT OF TYNEMOUTH VILLAGE



ABOVE: A Third Year Degree Course studio programme on the redevelopment of Central Areas. In this and most other programmes, the subject is first studied by a research programme. Drawings by A. J. S. Frost.

FACING: A Third Year Degree Course studio programme dealing with three specific aspects of planning. First, survey and survey presentation. Second, site location of industry and settlement. Third, the layout of community units with all the proper facilities for social services and employment. Drawings by N. Pearson (above) and K. Hiller (below).



A Fourth Year Degree Course studio programme. Practice in regional planning technique is carried out in various ways. For example, by programmes based on the selection of a miniature physical region or by the study of a major aspect of a region. The illustration shows one of the survey maps prepared for the latter type of exercise by M. H. Ali.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

THE NEW SCALE AND SCOPE OF PLANNING: The concept of Planning has grown from one limited to civic design, and now embraces the larger problems of the right use of land in both town and country. This involves a much wider range of study than was hitherto considered necessary and makes correspondingly increased demands on the planner. The new type of planner is concerned not only with the layout of buildings, roads and services, but with questions of the use of land for industry, agriculture, education, housing, recreation and so on, and their often conflicting claims.

To deal with such problems, the planner must have a knowledge of geography, geology and sociology, must be trained to sift evidence, to deal with statistics, and at the same time must possess creative ability and be qualified to deal with aesthetic problems which will arise from time to time.

In no sense does the planner usurp the functions of the allied professions, but it is his province to co-ordinate the work of the experts whose services are essential if good planning is to be implemented. He must be able to collaborate with, for instance, the architect, the engineer, the economist, and the sociologist, and must therefore be conversant with their work. His training must, in consequence, include carefully related courses of study in these and kindred subjects, and he must learn to express his ideas both by word and by drawing. Throughout his training he should be in close touch with students studying for the professions with which he will work later.

It will be appreciated that if the work of the planner is successful, he will have played an important part in forming the pattern of society, and little idea of the vital interest which the new profession will provide can be given in these brief notes.

The Degree Course at King's College, Newcastle, was evolved with a view to training this type of planner and the course is so arranged as to combine a broad and liberal education with the technical training which is essential for the special work required. Thus not only does the course cover the cultural and technical studies set out in the official syllabus, but it also requires the student to be in attendance at the University over a considerable period of time during which he comes in contact with all aspects of University life. During his senior years he is required to undertake planning work of a practical nature which brings him in contact with actual present day problems.

RANGE OF PLANNING PRACTICE: Opportunities for practice include the Civil Service, and Local Government, as well as private consulting practice, and all these opportunities are available not only in this country, but also in the colonies and abroad. Moreover, the training offered by the University will be found of value not only to those intending to engage in full-time planning practice, but also for those undertaking estate development or housing.

It will be seen that the Degree Course provides a new course of undergraduate training ensuring that the planner of the future shall have a broad understanding of the many aspects of planning and the conflicting claims of sectional interests. But the creation of a profession working in isolation against those other interests would be disastrous. It is felt that to obtain the fullest results of planning, members of those professions most closely allied with it must also be conversant in some degree at least with the general problems. For this reason a Certificate Course followed by a Diploma Course is also conducted and under present regulations is open to suitably qualified architects, engineers and surveyors. Other persons may attend as Occasional Students and may take selected lecture courses without undergoing the full course.

LANDSCAPE

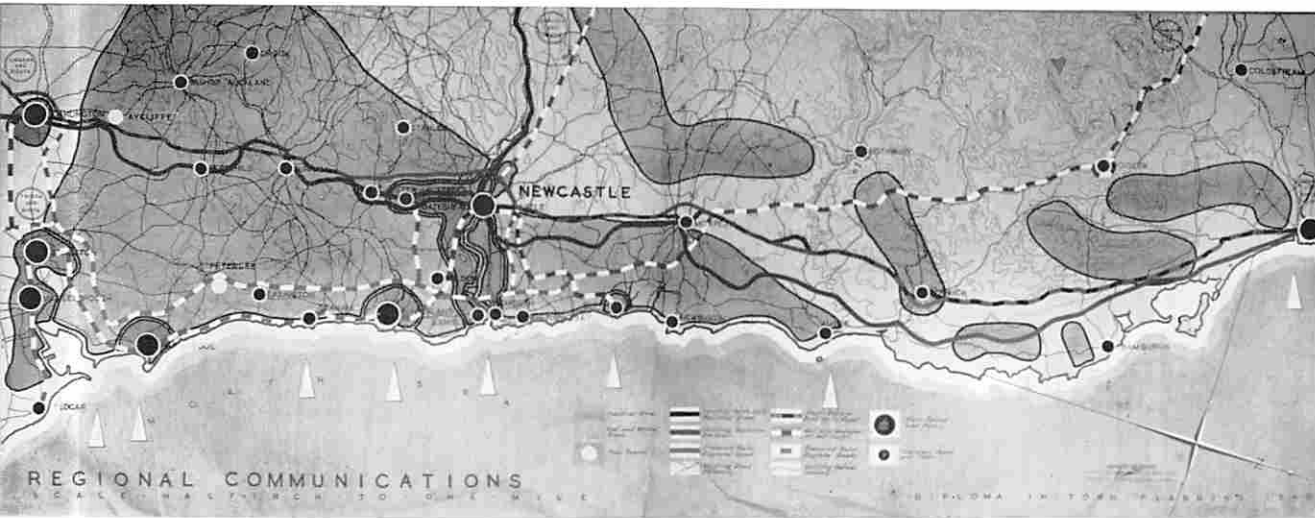
In 1948 the College, with the assistance of funds provided by the Institute of Landscape Architects, established the first full time lectureship in Landscape Architecture in this country. A Course in Landscape Design leading to a Diploma will begin in October, 1950.

“ PLANNING OUTLOOK ”

The Department is responsible for the editing of “ Planning Outlook,” a journal which deals with Planning in its wider aspects. The journal, which includes German and Spanish translations of synopses of all the articles, has a world-wide circulation and students are recommended to become subscribers on entering the school. “ Planning Outlook ” is published by the Oxford University Press. Annual Subscription 15/- or \$2.10.

LIBRARY

The College Library and Class Libraries of other departments of the College are available to all students of Town and Country Planning and the School has a departmental Library within its own premises. The latter which is one of the first Libraries



A Diploma Course studio programme. A study of communication improvements on a regional scale. A short length of one of the new roads is later taken for detail study in regard to engineering and landscaping. Drawing by P. G. Elphick.

CHESTER · LE · STREET

PHYSICAL FEATURES SURVEY



LEGEND



SCALE: 1 INCH TO 1 MILE

LEE

BURDIS

CHESTER · LE · STREET

INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE SURVEY



LEGEND



SCALE: 1 INCH TO 1 MILE

LEE

A Diploma Course studio programme involving the survey and preparation of a Development Plan for an existing town and its hinterland. LEFT: The town in its physical setting. RIGHT: The industries and social services existing in the town. Drawings by P. G. Elphick.

CHESTER · LE · STREET

REDEVELOPMENT · PROPOSALS



SCALE 1: IN 2500

A Diploma Course studio programme. Redevelopment Proposals for an existing town are worked out in detail. The Plan is supplemented by a Report, including the stages of development. Drawing by J. F. C. Burdis.

of its kind in the country contains a comprehensive collection of books dealing with all aspects of Planning, sections being devoted to History of Town and Country Planning and Landscape, Planning Theory and Practice, Landscape Design, Surveying, Engineering, Law, Sociology, Architecture and Civic Design. In addition the Library includes a wide range of planning literature from abroad.

MAP LIBRARY

A section of the Library is devoted to up-to-date maps of value to the planner, including representative maps from overseas.

DRAWINGS AND THESES

All drawings and theses prepared in connection with the courses leading to the Degree, Diploma or Certificate are considered to be the property of the School. Students are permitted to borrow drawings for presentation before selection committees, etc. A copy of the written thesis submitted by a student for a degree or diploma must be deposited with the College Library.

DRAWING AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Students should obtain a reliable set of instruments and drawing equipment before beginning the course. Local suppliers are in attendance on the day of enrolment and students may then make a selection if they have not already acquired equipment.

The following is a list of essential equipment:—

- Double Elephant or Antiquarian Drawing Board.
- Imperial Drawing Board.
- Antiquarian "T" Square, wax polished, ebony edged.
- Approved Set of Instruments in case.
- Architects' and Surveyors' Scales, 1/500, 1/1,250, 1/2,500, 2½" to 1 mile, 6" to 1 mile.
- 10 inch adjustable Set Square.
- Folding Rule.
- Brushes Nos. 10, 6 and 4, also Map Brush.
- Selected Artists' Water Colours in tubes.
- Faber 2540 Everpointed Sketching Pencil and other selected pencils.
- Set of Poster Colours.
- Indian Inks.
- Coloured Overall for work in the studio.
- Large Portfolio.
- Drawing Board Covers.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Intending students who wish to obtain scholarships or grants are recommended to enquire, in the first place, from their headmaster, headmistress or careers master

and to consult the College Scholarships, etc. Prospectus which may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar. Overseas students are recommended to communicate with the Professor of Town and Country Planning in the first instance.

APPLICATIONS, FEES AND SYLLABUS

Information concerning applications, fees and Syllabus of the Courses in Town and Country Planning is contained in the College Arts prospectus and in the separate pamphlet of University Regulations concerning the courses and examinations in Town and Country Planning. Both the College Arts Prospectus and the University Regulations etc., may be obtained from the Registrar, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

The Newcastle Division of Durham University belongs to the group of Civic Universities, but whilst it is unable to provide residential accommodation for all students, students are encouraged wherever possible to live in the College Hostels provided in Newcastle for this purpose. This accommodation is being increased and it is hoped that practically all students will in future spend at least one year of the course living a collegiate life in residence. Students whose homes are not within easy travelling distance of Newcastle may apply to the Supervisor of Lodgings appointed by the College for assistance in obtaining suitable accommodation.

STUDENTS' SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE UNION SOCIETY for the use of staff and students, adjoins the main College buildings in College Road, and provides an opportunity for intercommunication between the students in the several faculties. Membership is open to all students. The Union building contains a refectory, facilities for holding debates, social functions, etc.

PLANNING SOCIETY. The students of the Department formed a Student Planning Society in 1947. This society elects its own officers and conducts debates and visits. Students are also welcomed at meetings of the North of England branch of the Town Planning Institute where they may meet members of the Planning and allied professions.

OTHER SOCIETIES. There are also many other student organisations and sports facilities with membership available to planning students.

