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1967

# BARNET

## LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL

# CIVIC NEWS

## CONTROL OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Twenty years ago the control of outdoor advertising was exercised up and down the country by more than 1,400 individual Local Authorities under numerous local Acts and Orders. The rules to be observed in the display of advertisements differed from one district to another and the position was generally confused. Under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, consolidating regulations were made and these, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1948, superseded the multitude of previous codes and are now being operated by the new and larger Local Planning Authorities which were set up under the same Statute.

The Regulations (brought up-to-date in 1960) give power to all Local Planning Authorities, including the London Borough of Barnet, to control the display of most kinds of outdoor advertisements. There are certain types and sizes of advertisements specified in the Regulations, mostly relating to the premises on which they are erected, which may be displayed without the express permission of the Council, though this is without prejudice to their ability to "challenge" any advertisement which in their opinion is seriously injurious to amenity or public safety. The process of "challenge" involves the person responsible for the advertisement in the submission to the Council of an application for its retention. Having received such an application, the appropriate Committee of the Council may determine it as they think fit and may well refuse permission, in which case the offending advertisement must be removed. All illuminated advertisements (except those reasonably required for medical services) are subject to control, whatever their size or height.

The Regulations also provide a stricter code of control in specially defined areas where amenity and special character are predominant. In



*A pleasant rural scene in Mill Hill which is protected as an 'Area of Special Control.'*

the London Borough of Barnet all the rural parts, including Mill Hill, Totteridge, Edgwarebury and Rowley, have already been defined as "Areas of Special Control". Other areas within the Borough, such as Sunnyside Park, Hendon Civic Centre, the Welsh Harp and the western part of Hampstead Garden Suburb, have been similarly defined because of the way in which they contribute to an environment of high quality. Recently the Borough Council decided to extend these "Areas of Special Control" to Finchley Golf Course, North Middlesex Golf Course, Friary Park, Brook Farm, Oakhill Park and the remainder of Hampstead Garden Suburb, and an order is now being drafted for the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The general effect of the exercise of advertisement control within the "special" areas is the recognition once and for all that amenity is the overriding consideration and, for example, purely commercial advertising not related to the premises on which it is

displayed is prohibited. Furthermore those advertisements which may be displayed are limited in overall height above ground and size of lettering so as to minimise, if not eliminate, anything discordant.

So far as advertisements in general are concerned, the Borough Council have recently adopted certain criteria to be borne in mind when dealing with new advertisement proposals and these are as follows:—

- (1) No commercial advertisements, particularly poster hoardings, should be displayed so as to overlook or be clearly visible from parks, playing fields or other open spaces intended for recreation and relaxation.
- (2) No poster hoardings or illuminated advertisements should be displayed in purely residential areas.
- (3) On shop premises, whether or not there are other commercial uses above the ground floor, no advertisements should be displayed on the building above

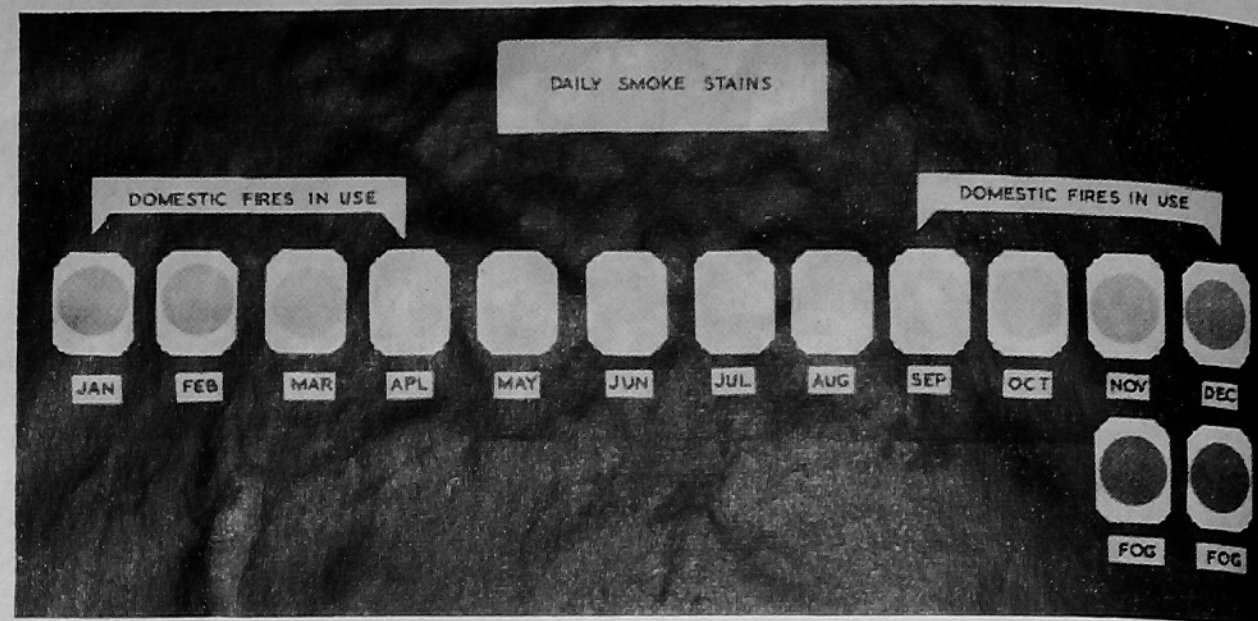
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# The Problem of Air Pollution

Air pollution is basically of three kinds, smoke, grit and dust, and gas. Air pollution is detrimental to human life and affects particularly the respiratory system. It obstructs natural light and generally depresses the environment. It is injurious to plant life and it corrodes metals, stone and fabrics—consider the cost of cleaning St. Paul's Cathedral and other historic buildings recently. The trouble has been that people for generations have just accepted it. Nobody these days would open the door and throw their rubbish out in the street, but this, if we think about it, is what happens from our chimneys!

Grit and dust come mainly from industrial plant, although after the seven years' grace allowed by the Clean Air Act 1956, this problem is largely solved. But in London two-thirds of all the smoke comes from domestic fires, and here the Act affects the individual at his very fireside. The ordinary open grate burning bituminous coal is the villain of the piece, but as it is not only dirty and anti-social but also grossly inefficient people are at last realising that if for no other reason than that the ever increasing cost of fuel means the maximum amount of heat must be extracted from every particle of fuel, change from the traditional fire is necessary. It would of course be impossible for



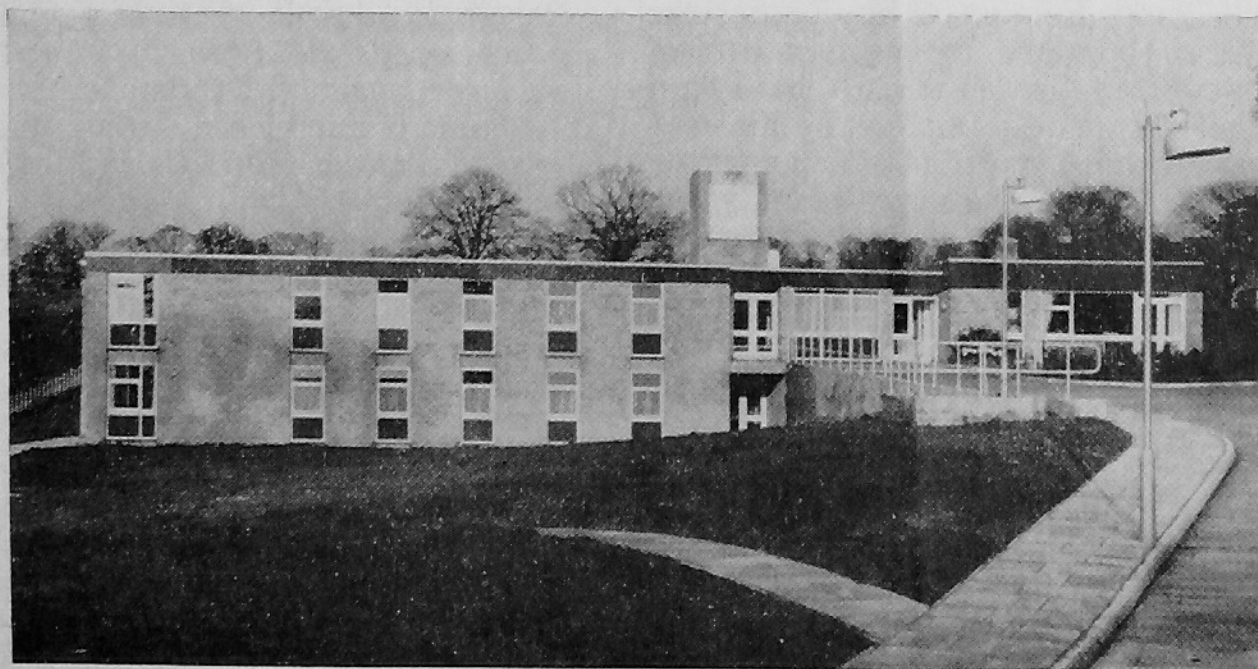
*Each monthly stain in the picture illustrates a typical amount of dirt in 70 cubic feet of air over a period of one day at one of the measuring stations in the Borough; human beings breathe 400 cubic feet every twenty-four hours—and we cannot see the sulphur dioxide!*

everyone to give up coal fires at once, so the change is being made district by district. The Borough is being divided into areas called Smoke Control Areas where, after certain procedures have been carried out, occupiers or owners can obtain a grant, usually 7/10ths of the reasonable cost (the whole cost may be paid to old age pensioners and others who have limited incomes) of adapting or converting their coal grates to burn solid smokeless fuel or oil, or gas or electricity. It must be emphasised that a grant can be paid only under certain conditions and after approval of works has been given by the Council, in writing, before the works are carried out. Residents involved are always notified by letter well in advance of the enforcement of a Smoke Control Order, and notices are also posted throughout the area

affected and published in the local press. If you would like further information you should contact the Health and Welfare Department at Gateway House (telephone number VIRginia 9121, ext. 152 or 155). At the moment about half of the Borough is already covered by smoke control and it is the Council's policy to complete the task by, at the latest, 1976.

The problem of poisonous gases in the atmosphere remains. Solid fuels and most oils contain sulphur and when burned these produce sulphur dioxide. Further chemical change in the atmosphere can convert this to sulphuric acid. There is no economical way known which can remove sulphur from these fuels and the amount of sulphur dioxide produced is directly proportional to the amount of fuel burnt. The Health and Welfare Department operates five stations at various points in the Borough which are continuously measuring the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air as well as the amount of smoke. A welcome reduction in smoke is becoming evident in London generally, but the sulphur dioxide figure is remaining the same. At present there is only one way known of limiting concentrations of the gas, and that is by way of dispersion over as large an area as possible. To do this, tall chimneys are necessary—electric generating stations which consume millions of tons of fuel per year have chimneys in the region of 200 feet. But tall chimneys are frowned upon because often they are ugly or spoil the skyline. This indeed is true but the hazard to our health is very real and many architects are now meeting the challenge by designing new stacks which may be integrated as features in sympathy with the design, as a whole.

## NEW HOME FOR THE ELDERLY



*Morton Lodge Residential Home, officially opened by The Worshipful the Mayor of the London Borough of Barnet (Councillor L. G. Snelling, J.P.), on 6th December, 1966. This new home, which accommodates fifty persons of either sex, is on two levels linked by a passenger lift.*



# SERVICE IN UNITY



**Alderman J. L. Freedman,**  
**J.P., M.A., LL.B.,**  
*Chairman of the Establishment  
Committee*



**Councillor Mrs. R. A. Freedman,**  
*Chairman of the Children's  
Committee*

Alderman J. L. Freedman began his work in Local Government in 1946 when he was elected to the then Hendon Borough Council on which he served until it ceased to exist in 1965. He was appointed an Alderman in 1949 and was Mayor of the Borough in 1950-1951. He served on all the principal Committees of that Council and at various times was Chairman of its Establishment, Education, Finance, Highways and Planning Committees. He represented the Hendon Borough Council on the Middlesex Provincial Council for the A.P.T. Services, eventually becoming the Chairman of the Employers' Side and of the Provincial Council itself. He represented the Provincial Council on the National Council. When the co-ordinating Committees were set up to plan the smooth transition of the five local government districts into the London Borough of Barnet, Alderman Freedman was appointed Chairman of the co-ordinating Education Sub-Committee. He was appointed an Alderman of the London Borough of Barnet in 1964 and in view of his experience in establishment matters was chosen as the Chairman of the Establishment Committee in which capacity he still serves. He also serves on the Education, Health and Civil Defence Committees and before the various Committees were reduced in size, served on the Highways and General Purposes Committees as well. He is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Orange Hill Girls and the Edgware Secondary Schools. He represents the London Borough of Barnet on the Greater London Whitley Council for the A.P.T. & C. Services, and as a representative of that Council, is still a member of the National Council. He is a Justice of the Peace

for the Middlesex Area of Greater London, having been appointed to the Gore Division in 1951. He is the President of several Local Organisations, and a past Chairman of the North Western Reform Synagogue. He is a lawyer by profession.

Councillor Mrs. Rosa Freedman, after many years of Communal work and Party Political Organisation was first elected to serve on the Middlesex County Council in 1955 by the South Hendon Electoral Division (Golders Green and Park Wards). During the time she was on the County Council she served on many of its Committees, specialising in Childrens, Education and Health. She became Chairman of the Children's Committee, which office she held for four years until the County Council was disbanded. She was the Secretary of Middlesex County Conservative Association for six years.

In 1964 she was elected as a Councillor on the London Borough of Barnet, representing the Golders Green Ward. She serves on several Committees of the Council including Health and Welfare, and is Chairman of the Children's Committee. She is one of the Borough's representatives on the London Boroughs Association and Chairman of two Grouped Governing Bodies of local schools.

Mrs. Freedman is a member of North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and is active in the work of the Board. She is also a member of Shenley Hospital Management Committee and Chairman of its Catering Sub-Committee.

In 1950-51 she was Mayoress of Hendon. In 1961 until 1964 she was National President of the League of Jewish Women and is a life member of the Council of the League.

She is Chairman of the Over Seas Students' Friendship Association within the Borough of Barnet, and also Chairman of the Hendon Branch of the Save the Children Fund.

The Alderman and the Councillor were married in 1932 and set up home in Hendon, in the house in which they still reside. They have two sons. One, the elder, married a neighbour's daughter and now lives in Edgware, with his wife and two children. The younger still lives at home, and on rare occasions the family manages to get together for an evening meal.

## Mothers' Health Discussion Groups

In the modern concept of development of the Health Service, it is intended that, wherever practicable, Mothers' Discussion Groups in regard to health matters generally shall be organised. At the present time the Health and Welfare Department is in the process of organising such groups and, in fact, such a venture at the Vale Drive Health Centre has already commenced.

This particular group meets twice monthly and its organisation was to some extent inspired by mothers in attendance at the Vale Drive Health Centre wishing to meet for talks, films and discussions on family health problems. The organisation stemmed from an inaugural meeting, when a small committee was set up under the guidance of the Health and Welfare Department staff.

To date, the mothers have enjoyed and benefited from talks and discussions on "Holiday Memories", "Family Planning" and "The Home Help Organisation" and in addition a demonstration of the "Kiss of Life" method of artificial respiration has taken place and has given reassuring knowledge to the mothers who attended the demonstration.

Future programmes will include the showing of the film "To Janet a Son" and talks and discussion on "Mental Health and Daily Living" and "Speech Development and how you can help". Whilst the mothers are enjoying the facilities provided, arrangements are made for the babies and young children to be cared for by a small group of helpers.



# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A sixteen-year-old girl enquires what will happen if she leaves home against her parents' wishes.

The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector calls to discuss helping a family who are faced with eviction.

The High Court gives notice of intention to commit two children of a divorced couple to the care of the Council.

An unmarried mother wants an adoptive home for her baby.

The police telephone to get a girl into a remand home.

The County Court asks for a report on a couple who are adopting a baby.

A headmaster requires lodgings, employment and supervision for a seventeen-year-old boy when he leaves an approved school.

A married couple seek advice about adopting a baby of mixed racial origin.

An anonymous message that children are being ill-treated is received and investigated.

A Juvenile Court seeks reports about the school record and psychiatric condition of a schoolboy who is charged with larceny.

This is a fair sample of new jobs coming into the Children's Department on any day that the office is open. Meanwhile residential staff are looking after children all round the clock and

child care officers stand-by at night and at weekends to deal with emergencies.

The Department's work can be described under four headings: —

1. Assessment; 2. Prevention;
3. Care; 4. Rebuilding Family Life.

## ASSESSMENT.

The needs of every newly-referred family are assessed by professionally-trained caseworkers. This may involve a number of interviews in a Family Advice Centre, visits to the family's own home and enquiries from other agencies including the Health, Education and Housing Departments of the Corporation. The first lines of defence against parental deprivation are in the Health Services and in the Schools and only the more serious situations need to be referred to the Children's Department. Where potential adoptive homes and foster homes are being assessed confidential enquiries are made, with the consent of the persons concerned, to other agencies such as the mental health services. A child may need to be removed from home in an emergency and the child's needs, condition and behaviour may then be assessed in a reception home or a reception nursery. If necessary the help of psychologists and psychiatrists and other consultants may be sought. Where the Court is involved assessments may take place in a remand home or in a classifying approved school. The Council itself may initiate Court Proceedings if the assessment shows that such action is necessary.



**K. Brill, Esq.,**  
**O.B.E., LL.B., A.A.P.S.W.,**  
*Borough Children's Officer*

## PREVENTION.

The primary purpose of assessment is to see how, and to what extent, the child's family can be preserved and enabled to function adequately. In this way the deprivation of parental care may be prevented.

When parents ask for their children to be looked after by the Council it often proves that they have complex problems which need sorting out. The careless removal from parents of responsibility for their children may do more harm than good. Often the services of another Department of the Council, such as a home help or a place in a day nursery, will tide over a temporary difficulty. In other instances the difficulties are of long standing and may be seriously affecting the children. For example, children may be left alone at night or may be inadequately fed and clothed and cared for. Mental disorder and marital disharmony often loom large in families where the children are at risk and professional caseworkers, either from the Children's Department or from other Departments, help to alleviate the problems. Where it is appropriate to call in a doctor the caseworker proceeds in accordance with the medical advice.

Relatives can often help a family with its problems and, in exceptional circumstances, the Children's Committee can give material help; for example, to pay the fare for an aunt or a grandmother to travel from a distance to look after children in their own home whilst their mother is in hospital.

The onset of adolescence brings an increased tendency to delinquency, promiscuity and vagrancy and some



*Educational Psychologist assessing a child's abilities*



teenagers are referred by police or by their own parents. The child care officer seeks to help the youngster and his parents to a better understanding of each other.

#### CARE.

Preventive work is not always immediately successful and some children have to be cared for away from home for a while. The majority of newly-admitted children go straight to foster homes but some children are so disturbed in their behaviour that they need professional care: for this purpose the Council maintains a residential nursery, a working boys' hostel and seven small Homes for children of school age. Some of these Homes have married couples in charge; some have boys and girls together and some are exclusively for one sex. Sometimes it is necessary to place a child in a Home belonging to another Authority or to a voluntary society because of the child's special needs. Other children are best provided for in boarding schools or approved schools. About fifty Barnet children are in approved schools in various parts of Southern England.

#### REBUILDING FAMILY LIFE.

It is not nowadays intended that any children shall grow up in residential establishments. If children have to come away from home the aim is to get them back to their families as soon as it is in their interests to go back. The majority of children who come into care subsequently return to their parents. Many parents readily resume care of their children but others need casework help, and sometimes material provision, before they are in a position to take over their children again. The restoration of children to their parents is a very big part of the job of the Children's Department. When a child has been committed by a Court to the care of the Council or to an approved school the child care officers may continue to supervise the family after the children have gone home again. In some circumstances it may be necessary to remove the child again.

If parents are dead or permanently incapacitated it is necessary to provide a substitute family. In these instances it is important to act quickly whilst the child is young and to get him into a long-term foster home or an adoptive home so that he may grow up without having his life further disrupted. The Children's Department is always glad to hear of happily-married couples who would like to



*Child Care Officer reports to Adoption Court*

discuss the possibility of taking children into their own homes. Special needs are for homes which will take exceptional babies for adoption, such as babies of mixed racial origin. Adoptive homes are also wanted for Roman Catholic children and foster homes are needed where two or more brothers and sisters can grow up together. Many households in Barnet are already looking after boys and girls for the Children's Committee. Some of them have children for short

periods and others have them for months or years whilst the parents are being prepared to resume care. Other households take working boys and girls, or several brothers and sisters who must, of course, be kept together.

The two Family Advice Centres at 1, Friern Park, Tally Ho Corner, N.12, and at Green Shield House, Station Road, Edgware, are open from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday to discuss any aspect of the Child Care Service.

#### Control of Outdoor Advertisements

*continued from page one*

- normal fascia level unless there are special circumstances.
- (4) Advertisements displayed on any building should take account of its architectural features and not be so arranged as to create unbalance or undue dominance when viewed as part of the street scene.
  - (5) On petrol stations, advertising, whether illuminated or not, should normally be limited to one standard forecourt sign, the name of the premises or proprietor and the name or trade mark of the principal agency under which the premises function.

These criteria will allow sufficient scope for the reasonable display of advertisements, but amenity and public safety will be accorded priority in the interests of the community at large—a state of affairs which is accepted by the advertising industry itself. If there is any advertisement which anyone feels detracts seriously from the appearance of an area, or represents a danger to public safety, he is at

liberty to ask the Borough Planning Officer, at Gateway House, 322, Regents Park Road, Finchley, N.3, to examine it with a view to instituting whatever action is appropriate in the circumstances.

#### DIARY OF EVENTS

Details of events taking place in the London Borough of Barnet, at which the public may attend are sought, for inclusion in Diary of Events, issued every fortnight.

Particulars should be sent, giving three weeks' notice to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4, or for convenience, telephone the Information Section, Hendon 8282, Ext. 27

#### STREET LIGHTING

Thirty roads in the former Barnet Urban District Council area are at present being converted to sodium lighting to bring them up to the same standard as other roads in the Borough. This is the first phase of a programme to improve street lighting in this part of the Borough.



## Barnet College of Further Education Art Department

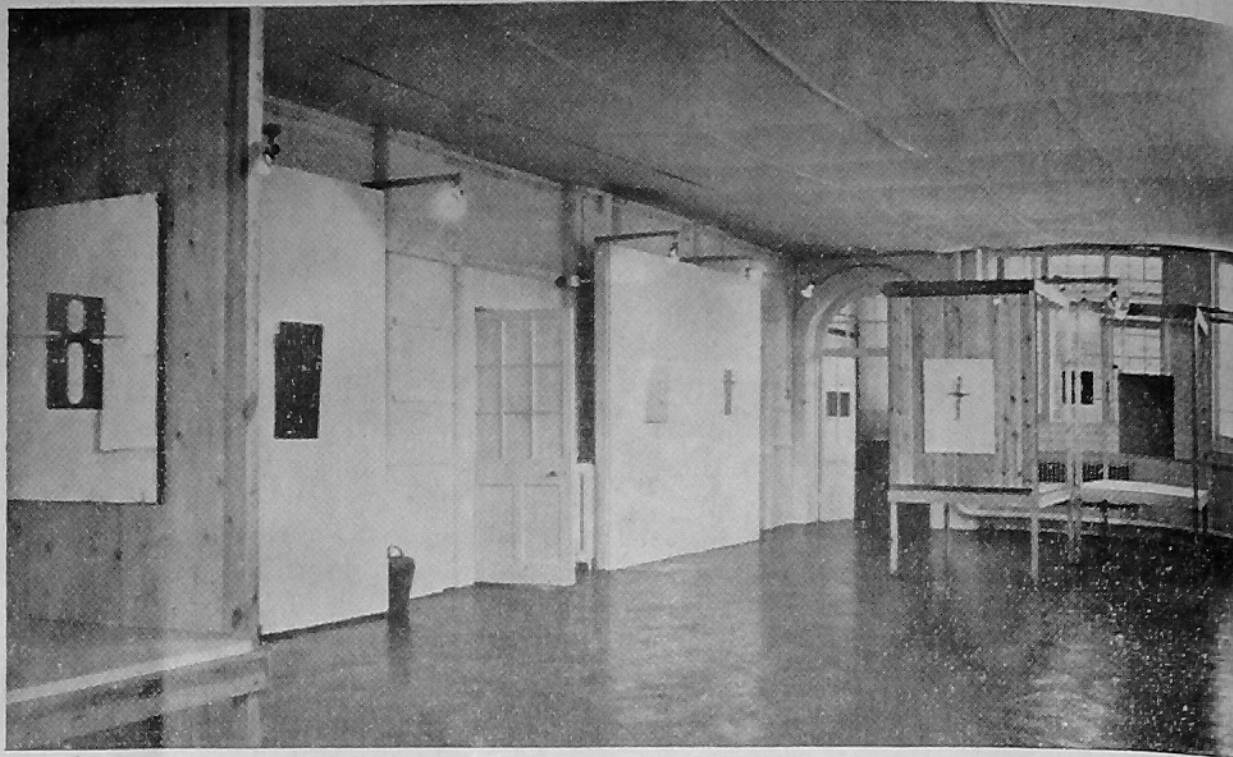
The Art Department of Barnet College is an expanding one and offers a wide range of courses to both full- and part-time students. These include a one- and two-year Foundation Course leading to a Diploma in Art and Design or a Senior Vocational Course, the College's own Senior Vocational Course in Environmental Design, a Vocational Dress Making and Design Course, facilities for studying and taking the Advanced Level G.C.E. Art examination, a very popular Saturday morning Children's Class and a wide range of Adult Recreational classes. During the 1967/68 session it is hoped to expand still further to provide courses for those students involved in Pre-Teacher Training and also to run courses for those teachers now fully engaged in the profession.

To cater for such diverse aims the Department offers first-rate workshops and studios and employs a wide range of specialist Tutors. The atmosphere is one of mutual creation and emphasis is laid on the complete involvement of both the full-time staff and the visiting Lecturers with the particular students under their instruction.

Prior to its move to the main College campus in Wood Street, the Art Department is housed in the College Annexe, Victoria Road, New Barnet, with a separate Pottery Centre at Foulds School, Barnet. The Department also possess a first class Art Gallery on the premises where exhibitions are held of interest to both the students and the Borough residents. The standard of work shown is professionally high and the choice of work is varied. It is hoped that this aspect of the College facilities will enable the students to see not only what is possible but also what has been achieved. There are, at present, some 100 full-time students and 360 day-release and recreational students.

### Entry Requirements of Courses

To be acceptable for a Diploma in Art and Design or a Senior Vocational Course the students have to complete satisfactorily a Foundation Course. The Diploma Courses demand students with creative and responsive attitudes, and of a high academic and a high artistic standard. Consequently, for those students potentially aiming at



*A view of the Art Department Gallery in the Annexe of Barnet College.*

these courses, the Department insists on certain basic qualifications. The student must be at least sixteen and normally have obtained five G.C.E. Ordinary Level Passes (or C.S.E. equivalents) one of which must show evidence of ability in English, or a recognised combination of "O" and "A" Level subjects. For the Senior Environmental Design Course the Department asks for the same minimum requirements as for Diploma in Art and Design Courses but, in fairness, it should be pointed out that in many other Colleges this high academic qualification is not essential. Because of this fact one of the Department's Foundation Course groups consists of those students with less than five G.C.E. Ordinary Level passes who are being trained for such Senior Vocational Courses. The entry requirements for the Vocational Dress Course are that the students should be at least sixteen and normally have three G.C.E. Ordinary Level passes. Exceptions are made for students with outstanding ability.

### Aims

The aims of the Foundation Course are:—

1. To discover the limitations, responses and specific prejudices of individual students.
2. To develop a programme which leads to the awareness and the practice of a personal discipline.
3. To stimulate the growth of an attitude of mind that can develop and co-ordinate technical competence and imaginative versatility that is both questioning and open-minded, and that can see design problems from every aspect and level. Students are expected to assimilate the

formal language which opens up a free approach to empirical research and the creatively controlled use of the results of such research.

4. To orientate students in the direction of achieving integrated personalities and to alter the methods and angle of the Course, if necessary, with this criterion in mind.
5. To provide a balance of the fundamentals of all areas of study.
6. To discover the nature and direction of students' abilities in order to advise them about the next practical step they should take. To find the most suitable area of specialisation and College available to a student, temperament as well as standard and academic qualifications are taken into account.

Wide interests and practical work showing initiative, and carried on outside the curriculum are expected. Facilities exist for this kind of unsupervised work in the evenings and on Saturday mornings.

Periodical discussions on, and criticisms of, cross sections of study give a complete picture of what is being done. Clarity of mind in what is being envisaged, cultivation of the ability to sustain effort and to drive to a conclusion are stressed.

In addition to the teaching programme, there is a tutorial system and each student is allotted a tutor. The tutors arrange to see the students at the beginning of term and regular tutorials are held throughout the session. The tutor is available to advise and assist in any aspect affecting the student's life and work at the College.

The students are also required to spend a day in the study of the History of Art and Complementary Studies.

*Continued on page seven column one*



and here again the accent is on creative experiment. The content of this one day a week is so worked out that the rhythm of the whole week's work is unbroken as it is essential that this academic aspect is integrated with the practical work of the studios. This stress on the student being a complete person and not just a number on the register, is the fundamental belief of all concerned with the philosophy of the course.

The Senior Course in Environmental Design is intended for those who wish to make a practical study of Art and Design in a broad architectural and environmental context and in this is of unique importance. It draws its students from a wide area, both at home and abroad, and offers the chance for the student to conceive his work in and for a particular setting which is in turn integrated into the social and everyday life of the community. It enables him to see the general picture of Design in environment from the detail of the "wrong" or "right" doorhandle to the sweeping considerations of town-planning. Specialist tutors and visiting Lecturers supplement the work of the permanent staff and successful students have the opportunity of a career in a selection of responsible positions. As in the Foundation Course the integrated programme of Liberal Studies is given great emphasis.

The Vocational Dress Course leads to the Barnet College Diploma, the City and Guilds Dress and Advanced Dress examinations, entrance to Teacher Training Colleges and to the entrance examination of the Royal College of Art. It is intended to be an open-ended Course and consequently the timetable has been so arranged that students may study other subjects and crafts. In some cases this will lead them on to Senior Vocational and Diploma Courses allied to or, sometimes, completely different from that with which they started.

The Saturday Children's Class provides the opportunity for the youngsters to express themselves forcefully while perhaps gaining an insight into the workings of an environment which they may later come to know more intimately.

The Adult Recreational classes provide facilities for the community generally and help to foster the love of Art in what might well be an over-materialistic age.

From this brief survey it can be seen that Barnet College is forward-looking in its approach to the problems of Art education and the success of its students over a wide range of studies is adding to its rapidly growing reputation.

## Adult Education Centres

Evening Institutes have always played a large part in the lives of the people of Finchley and Friern Barnet and now, under the London Borough of Barnet the two Institutes have merged and together with a section of classes formerly administered by the Barnet College of Further Education now go under the title of Adult Education Centres.

The policy of the Adult Education Centres throughout the borough is to help the people in their areas to make the very best of their leisure time. The Centres in the Hendon side of the borough are organised separately and while the general policies remain the same, similar courses are not necessarily offered in them all. The areas of East Barnet, Finchley and Friern Barnet come under one "umbrella" and the Area Head is Miss Patricia Turner, who took up her appointment last May. The work of the Centres is divided into three main categories—the provision of courses in Academic subjects for those who wish to improve their general education—the provision of classes in English for students from Overseas—and the largest section—the provision of classes covering a wide range of interests and of a purely recreational nature.

By far the largest section of students are women—in the Commercial Courses particularly—the students are mostly married women training in their spare time with a view to taking up employment with better qualifications,

when their children are old enough to stay at school all day. Many school leavers continue with their technical education while working during the day, and for these students the one term Revision Courses for G.C.E. subjects prove invaluable by allowing them to retrieve previous failures after leaving school. However, the backbone of the Vocational work are the courses running for one, two or three years at one evening weekly. Under the old Finchley Institute of Further Education the percentage of passes in both R.S.A. and G.C.E. examinations was high, and it is hoped that this success will continue. This session several new subjects have been added and plans have been made to offer more opportunities to 'A' level G.C.E. for 1967/8.

The Area Principal is always willing to help and advise prospective students in their selection of G.C.E. subjects with relation to their intended careers and also to discuss courses with the more mature students, many of whom have been surprised at the ease of learning with modern methods in comparison to those in use during their schooldays. In fact, there seems no age limit to learning and the Centres have several students over eighty.

Another service, not always given the recognition it deserves, is the provision of classes in Basic Education for those who, through particular circumstances, may have lost a certain amount

*Continued on page eight column two*



*A mass criticism of student work at the end of a six-week project at the Art Department Annexe of the Barnet College.*



**CAR PARKS**

The attention of members of the public is drawn to a new car park in part of the goods yard at Woodside Park Station.

Details of car parks available in the Barnet London Borough area are set out for information:—

*Public off-street car-parking accommodation*

<i>Railway Stations</i>	<i>No. of Spaces</i>
Brent L. T. car park	8
Colindale L. T. car park	28
East Finchley L. T. car park	260
Finchley Central L. T. car park	370
Edgware L. T. car park	283
Hendon L. M. R. car park	12
High Barnet L. T. car park	60
Mill Hill Broadway L. M. R. car park	50
Mill Hill East L. T. car park	49
New Barnet E. R. car park	16
Totteridge and Whetstone L. T. car park	177
Woodside Park L. T. car park	170
	1,483
<i>Council Car Parks (free)</i>	
Hendon, The Burroughs (3)	150
High Barnet—Stapylton Road	200
Finchley (Tally Ho)—	
Percy Road	49
Stanhope Road	45
Burnt Oak—Watling Market (land leased from G.L.C.)	110
	554

**HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS**

The following improvements have been completed recently:—

North Circular Road at junction with Coppetts Road, N.10.

Edgware Way, Edgware. Provision of dual carriageways at John Groom's Crippleage.

Deans Lane/Orange Hill Road, Edgware. Provision of roundabout.

Woodhouse Road, N.12. Provision of refuges to improve road safety.

Tenders have been submitted to the Ministry of Transport for improving the junction of North Circular Road/High Road, N.2 (Glanfield Lawrence corner), and for erecting a pedestrian footbridge over the North Circular Road by Claremont Road. It is hoped to start works soon on both these schemes.

The Ministry of Transport have issued a grant for demolishing the bridge over the redundant railway line in Page Street and for widening the road. Works are scheduled to be started before 1st April, 1967.

**Adult Education Centres continued from page 7**

of schooling. Individual tuition is sometimes arranged at the discretion of the Area Head.

Classes in English for Overseas Students form a large part of the work in Adult Education for this area and the student population of the English Centre is around two hundred. Classes are graded according to the needs and standards of the students who attend for either two afternoons or two evenings weekly. The English Centre has its own lecture room and full use is made of films, slides and other visual and aural aids. The Common Room provides a meeting place for students of all nations and officers of the various committees and clubs set up to help in the Welfare of Overseas Students have an open invitation to visit the students there and to display notices of events likely to be of interest.

The remaining and largest section of classes in Adult Education are of a purely recreational nature. There are 19 centres where classes are offered and students are able to take lessons in craft subjects such as Woodwork, Dressmaking, Bookbinding and many others. Lecture discussion courses are also offered and the Centres also run courses in conjunction with the University of London Extra-Mural Department.

The Arts are an integral part of Adult Education in the Borough of Barnet, and this year saw the opening of the Art Centre at Holly Park. This Centre is an experiment and like all experiments has started from small beginnings. Its policy is to allow students to move freely from one technique to another and it provides facilities in both two and three dimensions. The movement of both students and staff has proved stimulating to all and while reports are encouraging it is hoped to enlarge the scope of the centre by more and better equipment next year. Classes in the Visual Arts are also offered in three other Centres and another innovation due to commence this summer is the running of a class in Sketching either for the full or half day.

Musically the area is very lively with affiliated groups such as the Barnet and Finchley Choral Societies, the Finchley Orchestra and the Finchley Brass Band.

The Finchley music classes are held at Moss Hall School and as well as full band, choral or orchestral classes include tuition in all brass instruments and the violin. Guitar classes (classical) are held at the Friern Barnet County School and tuition in other

instruments is offered as the demand becomes apparent. Tuition in singing is planned for the Spring and all these additional subjects will be included in next year's programme.

Languages are a popular subject of study and the centres run classes in French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish. Use is made of teaching aids such as films, records and tape recordings wherever possible. The Russian Course is being run in conjunction with the B.B.C. and the University of Essex.

Every Spring the Adult Education Centres plan a course for those who are nearing the age of retirement. This brings together expert advice and guidance to help those who may shortly face the dual problems of reduced income and increased leisure. Courses are also arranged in conjunction with local firms and, it is suggested, local Government Departments.

Sports groups are running this session in Badminton, Basketball, Golf, Fencing, Athletic Training, Judo and Gymnastics and there are, of course, hundreds of students "Keeping Fit". During the next two terms courses will be offered in Riding, Bowls, Angling and Tennis. While next session it is planned to add Archery to the list.

Ballroom, Scottish, Old Time and Country Dancing classes are very well supported. During the Spring and Summer one term dancing classes will be offered and plans are afoot for a Formation Dancing Team next year.

It is felt that the future of Adult Education Recreational subjects lies very much with the provision of short courses and that many young married women and retired people would like more classes during the daytime. Plans for the future will cater more for this demand.

There are about 170 part-time teachers, all specialists in their own fields, working on behalf of the Centres. Despite the increase in fees classes have been very strongly supported and it is clear that the Centres have a very important part to play in the worthwhile use of the increased leisure time that goes with the shorter working hours of our decade.

**SUGGESTIONS WELCOME**

The Council will be pleased to receive your comments regarding the "Barnet Civic News", and invite your suggestions on the layout and type of article or information appearing in this new publication, which endeavours to keep you informed as to the functions, departments and committees of the Council. Please write to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W.4.