

# A REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

by  
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## FOREWORD

THIS Report is the work of MR. JOHN DOWER, A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., who was requested to study the problems relating to the establishment of National Parks in England and Wales. It is published for information and as a basis for discussion.

As is indicated in the Report, further preliminary work is necessary on this subject. This is being undertaken and, in the meantime, the Government are not committed to acceptance of the recommendations and conclusions of this Report.

## PART I.—PURPOSES AND REQUIREMENTS OF NATIONAL PARKS

1. National Parks, as one of the major objectives of post-war town and country planning, rest on a firm basis of popular desire, informed opinion and Ministerial approval. Of the last the following statements give evidence.

The Minister of Works and Planning (Lord Portal) in the House of Lords, 21st April, 1942:—"It is clear that no national planning of the use of land would satisfy the country if it did not provide for the preservation of extensive areas of great natural beauty, and of the coastline. The question of National Parks and of the protection of our coast from ill-considered building development will be carefully examined and we fully realize the importance of this" . . . . The Joint Parliamentary Secretary (Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P.) in the House of Commons, 29th April, 1942, after repeating the foregoing statement, added:—"We are a large population living in a small island of matchless but most vulnerable beauty. It is reckless folly to squander and destroy it" . . . . The Paymaster-General (Sir W. Jowitt, M.P.) in the same debate:—"We must surely consider such questions as green belts and the preservation of the coastline. I give the illustration of the Lake District. Is there anyone who really doubts that a district such as that ought not to be a National Park, combined with some scheme of youth-hostels to give our young people a chance to roam about and get their exercise under those sort of conditions? Has not that some spiritual value?" . . . Lord Portal at the annual meeting of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, 6th November, 1942:—"I . . . reiterate what your chairman said about National Parks; they are all-important for the future" . . . . The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. W. S. Morrison, M.P.) at Manchester, 13th October, 1943:—"My Ministry is determined that the amenities of the country shall be preserved, and I have in mind that we should set apart certain areas as National Parks" . . . .

2. These statements—reinforced by the findings of Lord Justice Scott's Committee\* that "the establishment of National Parks in Britain is long overdue" and their recommendation that "within the first year" of peace "the demarcation of National Parks and nature reserves be completed, and the National Parks Authority be set up," and by the references in the Government's White Paper on The Control of Land Use† to the "preservation of land for national parks" and "the establishment of national parks," as part of the programme of post-war reconstruction—make it needless to embark here on any general argument of the "case" for National Parks. It may be

\* Report of Committee on Land Utilization in Rural Areas, 1942 (Cmd. 6376); paragraphs 178 and 241.

† The Control of Land Use, 1944 (Cmd. 6537); paragraphs 1 and 36.



assumed that the case, in broad principle, has already been made and won; but all the details remain to be filled in—the choice of areas, the controls to be imposed, the facilities to be provided, the machinery, powers and technique required, and the necessary co-ordination with other purposes of planning and with the policies and activities of other Departments. A general consideration of these and associated matters is the object of this report.

### The meaning of "National Parks"

3. It is important to be clear at the outset what is or should be meant by a "National Park," for the name, though firmly established here and abroad, is somewhat misleading. "Park" has an obvious flavour either of the town park with its railings and shrubberies and "Keep off the grass" notices, or of the tree-dotted pasture land surrounding a large country house; while "National" may well suggest a comprehensive public acquisition or other state action more drastic than the true purpose justifies or requires. Moreover, the many "National Parks" which already exist in the United States (whose first great Park, the Yellowstone, dates back to 1872), Canada, South Africa and other countries, though they give a fair notion of the scale and purpose, do not sufficiently indicate the nature of a National Park in application to this island. Most of the American and African Parks are continuously "virgin" country, whether of high mountains, forests or jungle. We have no such country here. Our remotest areas have long supported some settled population and, even in the most mountainous and infertile districts, there are no considerable stretches in England and Wales, and few even in the Scottish Highlands, whose landscape has not been to a significant degree modified by farming or other human uses.

4. A National Park may be defined, in application to Great Britain, as an extensive area of beautiful and relatively wild country in which, for the nation's benefit and by appropriate national decision and action, (a) the characteristic landscape beauty is strictly preserved, (b) access and facilities for public open-air enjoyment are amply provided, (c) wild life and buildings and places of architectural and historic interest are suitably protected, while (d) established farming use is effectively maintained. The several requirements and qualifications of this definition are all important, and may suitably form the framework for more extended comment.

### The potential National Park areas

5. First and obviously, the concern of National Parks must be broadly confined to relatively wild country, for, generally speaking, it is only in such country that the public at large either desires or can satisfactorily be given a wide measure of recreational access. This *relatively wild country*,\* of mountains and moors with the associated farm lands of their valleys and fringes, of heaths, of rocky or infertile coastlines, and of the rougher parts of numerous downs, hills and forests, comprises over one-third of the land area of Great Britain—in England and Wales about one-fifth or some 12,000 out of 58,000 square miles, and in Scotland (with which, except where it is specifically mentioned, this report is not concerned) fully two-thirds. The whole of this total extent is not, however, either required or, indeed, available and suitable

for National Parks. Some of it, though wild enough, is insufficiently beautiful, for instance the industrial section of the Pennines. A good deal is in isolated patches, such as the Malvern Hills and Cannock Chase, too small for national action though usually of value, and sometimes of critical importance, for local or regional action under "open-space" or "green-belt" schemes for preservation and recreation. Considerable stretches are being used, more or less intensively, for large-scale afforestation, quarrying and mining, military ranges or other purposes which cannot be successfully combined with National Park requirements; and it may be found necessary to set aside some further stretches for such uses. But when all necessary deductions have been made, there still remain *potential* National Park areas—sufficiently wild, beautiful, extensive and free from inconsistent uses—amounting to some 8,000 square miles in England and Wales. This is considerably more than is required for initial, or indeed early, establishment as National Parks, and may well be in excess of what will ever be required; but, while a sufficient number of large and varied units are progressively selected, delimited and established as National Parks, the whole of the remainder should be generally safeguarded by the co-operative action of central and local planning authorities as a *reserve* for possible future National Parks. Within this reserve no substantial "development", other than for agriculture or forestry, should be permitted unless shown to be desirable in the public interest; and over all of it the authority responsible for National Parks should hold at least a "watching brief".

### Selection of areas

6. The task of selecting and delimiting the areas which are to be established as National Parks or to be treated as reserves for future National Parks—with the no less important corollary of deciding what areas are *not* to be so treated (without which local authorities will not know where they stand)—will clearly be no easy matter. The choice will be invidious, since some hopes are bound to be disappointed, and must be capable of reasoned defence against inevitable criticisms. It must rest on an adequate and disinterested survey and investigation of all areas which are, or are claimed to be, in any way suitable, and it must take into account a wide range of factors, including landscape beauty, wild life, suitability for rambling access, popularity, existing and potential land utilization, existing or threatened disfigurements, transport and accommodation facilities, and the financial and administrative strength or weakness of the local authorities concerned. It must be consistent with other nationally determined allocations of land, and must be integrated with all relevant national plans for land utilization, including the development of agriculture and forestry, the location of industry, the groundwork of transport and the use of water resources, as these are progressively determined by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and other Departments. And it must carry full Government authority: this, I suggest, will best be provided by making all selections and boundaries subject to the approval of the Minister of Town and Country Planning, who would be responsible for them to the Government and Parliament.

7. It is clear that the decisive selection and precise delimitation of the areas to become National Parks should follow, *not* precede, the determination of National Parks policy, at least in its essential features and prospective scale of operations. A detailed examination of areas with hard-and-fast recommendations as to choice and boundaries would, therefore, be out of place in this report. Nevertheless, it seems desirable that I should give—if only to provide a general notion of their number and extent, and as a basis for the citing of examples—preliminary lists covering all the areas which it will probably be

\* The areas coloured yellow on the maps of the Land Utilization Survey give the best available picture of the distribution of the "relatively wild country." The main adjustments needed to give a closer picture are the *addition* of (a) various coastline stretches, (b) most of the narrow valleys (mainly pale green) contained by the larger yellow masses, and (c) several of the rougher and more open woodland areas (dark green) such as the New Forest; and the *omission* of many of the smaller yellow areas, largely representing ill-drained or neglected farmland.



necessary to consider, sooner or later, when National Parks are selected. The geographical distribution of these areas is shown in broad approximation on Map II (see page 12). As I have already indicated, there is no suggestion that anything like the whole of these areas should ever become National Parks, although nearly all of them were suggested, in whole or in part, by one or more of the witnesses before the National Park Committee in 1930.\* On the contrary, more than half of the areas (covering about one-third of the total extent) are in my opinion unsuitable, on one ground or another, for selection as National Parks: and of the rest, though all seem to me suitable, I suggest only that rather less than half, by both number and extent, should be chosen and established during the first few years' operation of a National Parks system.

8. The preliminary lists which follow are therefore given—necessarily on a purely personal judgment—in three divisions: (A) *Suggested National Parks*, i.e. those areas which I consider most suitable, and desirable for establishment as National Parks during the first period of operations (say 5 years); (B) *Reserves for possible future National Parks*, i.e. those further areas which I consider suitable for National Parks, and some at least of which it will be desirable to establish as such at a later stage; and (C) *Other Amenity Areas NOT suggested as National Parks*, i.e. areas which it will probably be necessary to pass under review when the decisive selections of National Parks are undertaken, but which, in my opinion, are unlikely to be found suitable, although otherwise deserving and requiring the special concern of local and central planning authorities, supported as may be by the National Trust and other voluntary agencies, in order to safeguard their landscape beauty, farming use and wild life, and to increase appropriately their facilities for open-air recreation. In some cases it may be found desirable that these areas, or parts of them, should be given some designated status, whether as county or regional "Parks" or "Reserves", or as "National Forest Parks" where the Forestry Commission has large holdings of land, or as national or local "Nature Reserves" where there are stretches of special value for their flora and fauna.†

9. *Division A: Suggested National Parks.* The ten areas comprising this division are shown on Map I (see page 11). The first six areas are suggested as a first instalment: four outstanding mountain and moorland areas, and the two finest extensive stretches of unspoilt rocky coastline. The remaining four areas are suggested as a second, and early, instalment. It should be noted that Dartmoor (No. 3) and The Roman Wall (No. 10) would require special arrangements for collaboration, respectively with the Duchy of Cornwall and with the Ancient Monuments service of the Ministry of Works. The "selected parts" of the Cornish Coast (No. 6, consist of (a) the Land's End and Lizard

\* Report of the National Park Committee, April 1931 (Cmd. 3851): see especially paragraphs 37-41 and Appendices II and III. This Report, prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. (now Lord) Addison, is the only official document which deals directly with National Parks policy for this country. Preparation under the shadow of the economic crisis, and subsequent developments, particularly in the scope and system of country planning, have made its recommendations inadequate and out of date: and I have not thought it necessary to review them. But the Report remains a valuable assembly of facts and opinions, on which I have drawn freely, and to which I acknowledge my debt. I have also used, and am indebted to, a number of unofficial publications, including particularly those of the Standing Committee on National Parks (through which since 1936 the principal voluntary bodies concerned have pursued a joint policy).—The case for National Parks in Great Britain, 1938: "National Parks," 1944: and an unpublished "priority selection" list of National Park areas submitted in 1941 to the Planning Department of the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

† For consideration of Nature Reserves, and wild life conservation generally, see para-

peninsulas and (b) the stretch from Padstow Bay northwards round Hartland to near Westward Ho! (the northern part of this being in Devon): it might be found desirable to designate these separately and successively, though they should eventually be administered together. A similar possibility of successive designation applies to the contiguous but distinct mountain areas of the Black Mountains and the Brecon Beacons (No. 9).

	Approx. square miles
(1) The Lake District ... ..	860
(2) Snowdonia ... ..	320
(3) Dartmoor ... ..	310
(4) The Peak District and Dove Dale ... ..	530
(5) Pembroke Coast ... ..	100
(6) Cornish Coast (selected parts) ... ..	180
	<b>2,300</b>
(7) Craven Pennines (Wharfe, Aire and Ribble)	380
(8) Black Mountains and Brecon Beacons ... ..	470
(9) Exmoor and North Devon Coast ... ..	280
(10) The Roman Wall ... ..	170
	<b>1,300</b>
	<b>3,600</b>

Whether or not this choice and priority of areas (which, though given as a personal selection, is probably in fairly close accord with the consensus of informed opinion) is followed when the official selection is made, I would stress the importance of starting with several National Parks of *ample* size, not with one or two Parks only, nor—so far as inland Parks are concerned—with areas of less than about 250 square miles each. If the Parks in the first instalment are too few, or too small, the concentration of visitors, attracted by the publicity accompanying their establishment, will lead to the most serious consequences—in damage to amenities, in overloading and dislocation of transport, accommodation and other facilities, in objections by the resident population, and in initial discredit to the National Parks administration.

10. *Division B: Reserves for possible future National Parks.* Twelve further areas are listed in this division. They fall naturally into three groups, the first of which differs substantially from the other two. It consists of four further areas, worthy of National Park treatment, which are geographically quite separate and distinct from the areas in Division A—of younger geological formations and of markedly different landscape types. Though, in my opinion, rather less straightforwardly suitable than those in Division A, these areas should, I suggest, have priority of consideration for a third instalment, except in so far as it may be found practicable to make satisfactory provision for their preservation and appropriate recreational use by county or regional action. The Broads (No. 1), in particular, are an area of unique waterway and fenland character, which it is of the utmost importance to conserve and to open as fully as possible to such public enjoyment as is consistent with its conservation. But there are many complications, both of drainage, navigation, etc., and of existing misuses and disfigurements; and the requirements differ materially from those of a regular National Park. It may prove better to deal with the



should include the protection of substantial areas of mere and marsh as strict Nature Reserves. The other two groups, which are not in any order of priority, comprise all the best that remains, after taking the areas included in Division A, in the moorland and mountain masses of the North (Cheviots and Pennines) and of Wales and the Welsh Marches. These are, in effect, the two great reserves from which further National Parks or extensions of existing Parks—not necessarily corresponding precisely to the unit areas as listed—could progressively be drawn, as policy, finance and administrative capacity allowed.

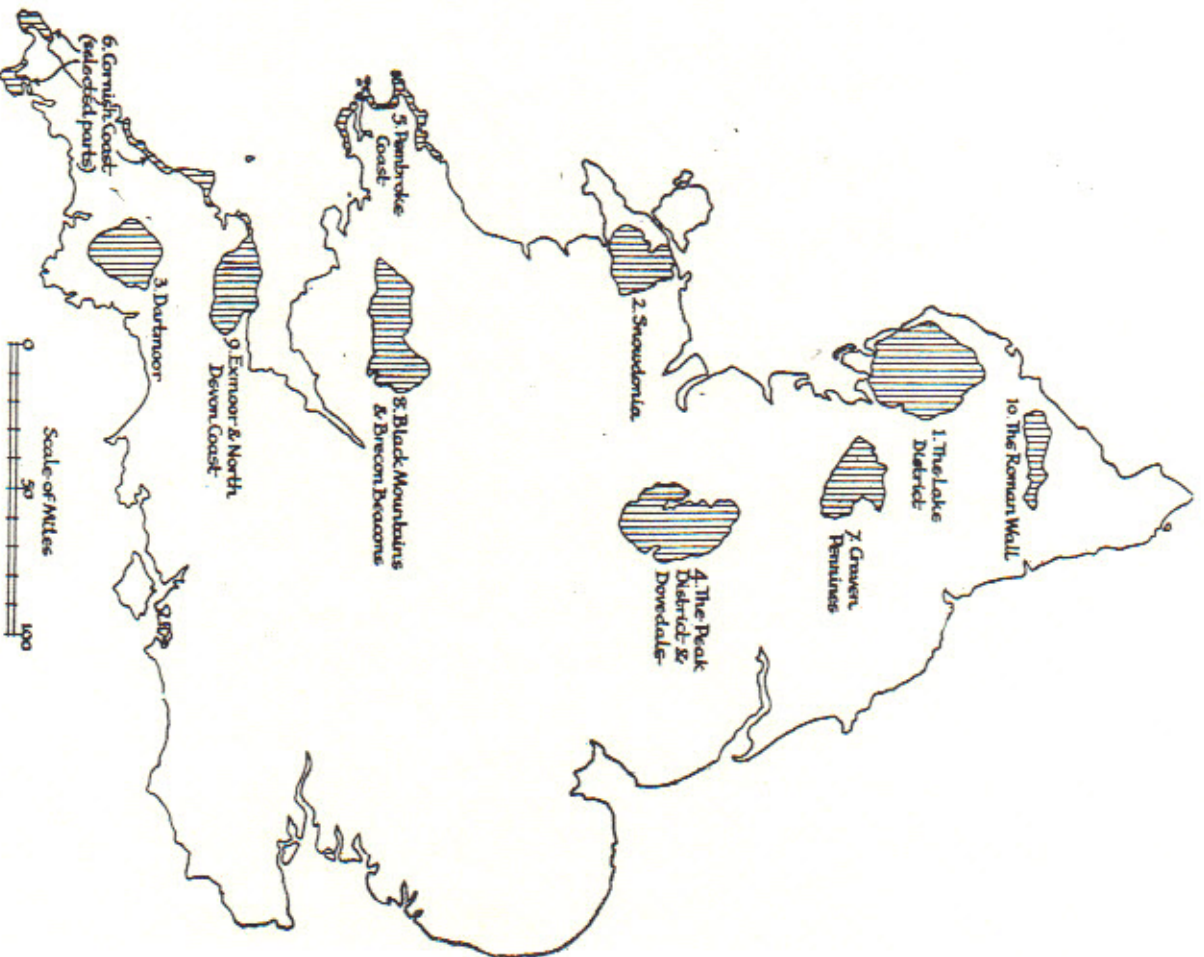
*Approx.  
square miles*

(1) The Broads ... ..	120
(2) North York Moors and Coast ... ..	430
(3) Dorset Coast and Heaths ... ..	210
(4) Berkshire and Marlborough Downs... ..	240
(5) North-east Cheviots (Till and Coquet) ... ..	300
(6) North Pennines (South Tyne, Wear and Tees) ... ..	640
(7) Swaledale Pennines (with part of Wensleydale) ... ..	240
(8) Howgill Fells (upper Lune) ... ..	230
(9) Merioneth Coast and Mountains (incl. Berwyns) ... ..	650
(10) Plynlimon ... ..	430
(11) Radnor and Clun Forests ... ..	430
(12) Elenith Mountains* (Elan, Towy and Cothi) ... ..	440
	<hr/>
	1,920
	<hr/>
	4,400

11. *Division C: Other Amenity Areas NOT suggested as National Parks.* (see explanation in paragraph 8 above). These are set out in four groups—Northern; Western; South-western; and Southern and Eastern. It may be thought that some of the areas in this last group should have been placed, so as to secure a more even distribution of National Parks over the country, in Divisions A or B, in which areas in the North, West, and South-west predominate. The answer is that the wider country most suitable for National Parks is predominantly in the North, West and South-west. Nevertheless I should have included at least two southern areas in Divisions A or B if I were not reasonably satisfied that they would, in future, be adequately dealt with by other agencies: the South Downs by the county and local authorities, and the New Forest by the Forestry Commission. Both have, unfortunately, suffered considerably in places from past misdevelopments. Other areas where the Forestry Commission has a major interest are the Forest of Dean (already a National Forest Park), the South-west Cheviots (Kielder and Kershope Forests), Cannock Chase, Breckland and the Suffolk Heaths.

\* There is no current general name for this well-marked mountain range running from Rhayader south-west almost to Carmarthen: I take the revival of the ancient name "Elenith" from Mr. A. G. Bradley and Mr. Edmund Vale.

MAP I



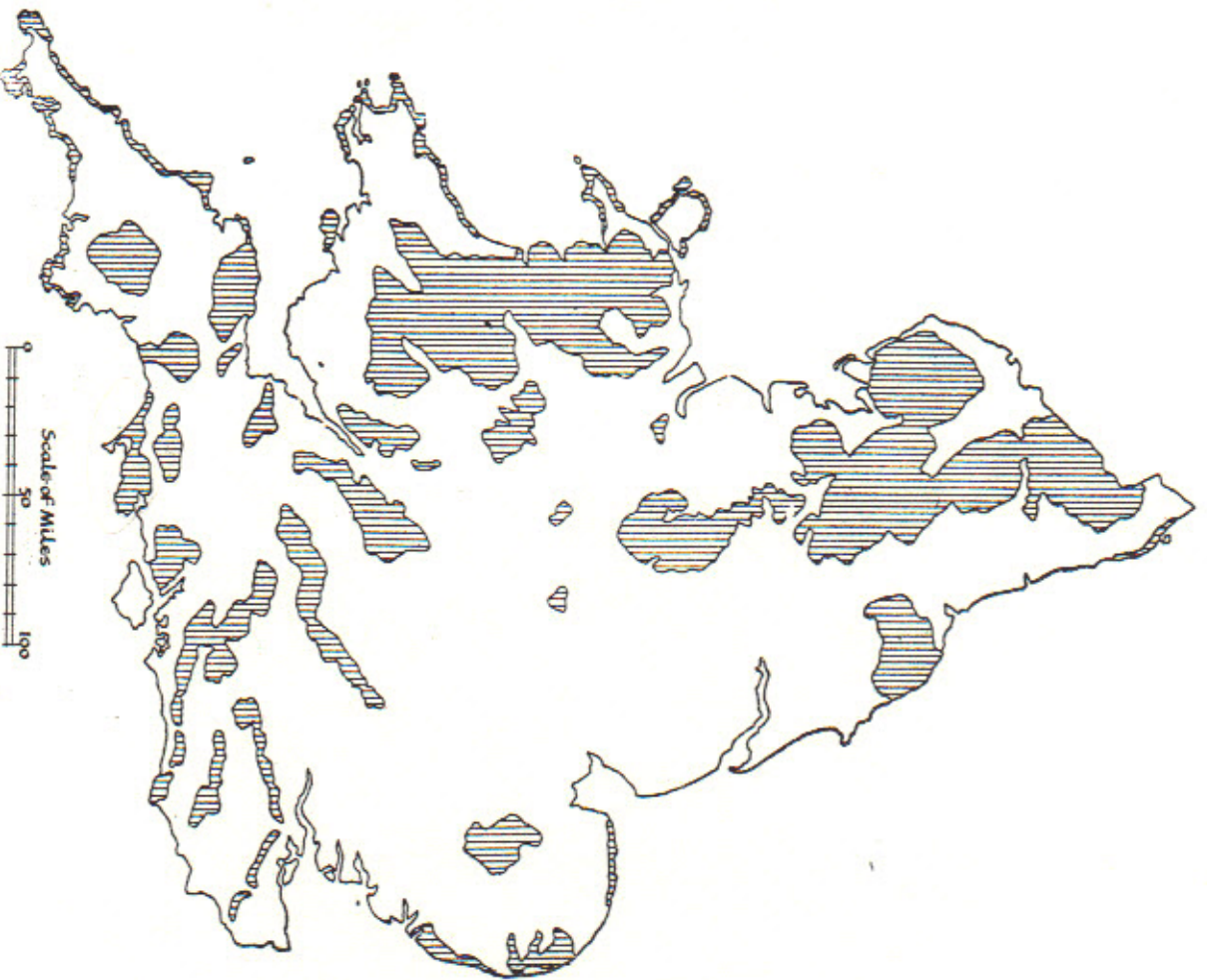
Areas suggested for the first 10 National Parks in England and Wales.

Notes.

To show the coastal areas clearly, their depth is, in some parts, exaggerated. Small enclaves of urban and industrial development are disregarded.



## MAP II



Distribution of areas to be considered when National Parks in England and Wales are selected.

## Notes.

To show the coastal areas clearly, their depth is, in some parts, exaggerated. Small enclaves of urban and industrial development are disregarded.

## Northern

Northumberland Coast (part)  
South-west Cheviots  
Bowland Fells  
Nidderdale Pennines  
Industrial Pennines  
Charnwood Forest  
Cannock Chase  
Delamere Forest

Western  
(Wales and Welsh Marches)

Anglesey Coast  
Lleyn Coast  
Denbigh Moors  
Clwydian Range  
Cardigan Coast  
Gower  
The Epynt  
South Shropshire Hills  
Malvern Hills  
Forest of Dean and Lower Wye

## South-western

The Cotswolds  
The Mendips  
The Quantocks  
Cornish Coast (remaining parts)  
South Devon Coast  
Blackdown Hills  
Dorset Downs

## Southern and Eastern

The New Forest  
Hampshire Downs and Hindhead  
South Downs  
Forest Ridges (Horsham to Battle)  
North Downs  
The Chilterns  
Breckland  
Suffolk Heaths and Coast  
North Norfolk Coast

12. The terms of reference for this report do not extend to Scotland and the foregoing lists are therefore confined to England and Wales. It is, however, exceedingly desirable that National Parks should be established, and areas for further National Parks reserved, in Scotland *pari passu* with England and Wales, and at a rate of not less than one to three. The mountain masses of the Highlands, with their glens and lochs, are far larger and more continuously wild than any corresponding areas south of the Border; and (in my opinion) at least two selected Highland areas of ample size should become Scottish National Parks simultaneously with the establishment of the first six English and Welsh National Parks. Such action would have, besides its intrinsic merit, the advantage of providing a further insurance against the congestion and other ill-effects which would arise from any scheme which started with too small a number or extent of National Park areas.

## A national objective for national decision and action

13. The next requirement of my definition is that National Parks should be in a true and full sense *national*, if they are to be worthy of their name and purpose. This does not mean that *local* interests are to be disregarded. On the contrary, the well-being of those who live and work within them must always be a first consideration. But it does mean that their holiday and recreational use should be for people—and especially young people—of every class and kind and from every part of the country, indeed of the world. National Parks are not for any privileged or otherwise restricted section of the population, but for all who care to refresh their minds and spirits and to exercise their bodies in a peaceful setting of natural beauty. \* Few national purposes are more vital or more rich in promise of health and happiness than the provision, first, of general and generous opportunity for holidays (by the "holidays with pay" system and otherwise) and, second, of large, open and beautiful tracts

\* This qualification does, of course, imply one broad restriction, namely, that it is no concern of National Parks to cater for those who prefer a town setting for their holidays: see paragraph 29 below.



of country in which holidays can be freely and inexpensively enjoyed. To quote from an address by Dr. G. M. Trevelyan to the Annual Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England in 1937—"It is not a question of physical exercise only; it is also a question of spiritual exercise and enjoyment. It is a question of spiritual values. Without vision the people perish, and without sight of the beauty of nature the spiritual power of the British people will be atrophied. The longing, too often a thwarted longing, for natural beauty and the great unspoiled spaces, is a most touching and a most hopeful thing in the modern city population. The condition of any real value in modern city life is holidays spent in the country. . . . With shorter hours of work, holidays with pay, and increasing leisure for millions, the question of the proper use of leisure has become a national problem second to none in importance. And it makes the provision of National Parks increasingly and urgently necessary. . . ." This essentially popular and democratic character of the demand and need for National Parks is simple enough in theory. It is far from simple to satisfy in practice, without harm to the beauty and quietude which are its basis. Some of the particular difficulties and dangers are considered in later paragraphs.

14. If National Parks are provided for the nation they should clearly be provided by the nation. Their distinct cost should be met from national funds; the requisite special provisions should be determined by Parliament; and an appropriate national body, under Ministerial and Parliamentary responsibility, should delimit their areas, should direct and supervise all necessary administrative measures for their preservation, access and facilities, and should itself take executive charge where this cannot be satisfactorily undertaken by existing agencies. What this implies in specific machinery, powers and funds, and how these may suitably be applied by the joint action of the national body and the local authorities (without impairing the latter's responsibility for normal local services), are considered in Part II of this report—pending which, the phrase "National Parks authority" is used to describe the responsible national body without implying any particular form of body, or any particular arrangements for joint action. It is sufficient here to state the principle and to note that, self-evident as it may appear, it was very far from being officially accepted before the war. It may fairly be stated that the Government's answer to Parliamentary and public representations for the establishment of National Parks was that the powers of local authorities under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, if fully and properly used, should suffice for the purpose.\* In the absence of any policy, accepted by Parliament, for positive national planning, this answer was perhaps inevitable; but whatever its theoretic merits under this and other limiting conditions, it was increasingly difficult to defend in practice against objections that the powers were not proving sufficient (many palpable misdevelopments being outside planning control), that they were not being fully or properly used, and that in some important areas they were not being used at all. There is, however, a more fundamental objection to this recent, if now out-dated, view: namely, that local action, even if it made consistently full and proper use of available powers (now substantially strengthened and widened by the Town and Country Planning Acts of 1943 and 1944) could never of its nature provide *national* Parks. It might well provide a number of local Parks, or by joint action regional Parks, and it is conceivable, though improbable, that such provision might, in time, be made on so considerable a

scale as to leave no sufficiently clear field for national action. But the result would inevitably be local and piecemeal in character; the essential elements of national decision, national choice and national responsibility would be lacking; and a unique opportunity would have been missed of stimulating the best kinds of open-air recreation, and of giving to the public at large the confident sense of enjoying something that was theirs of right, provided undeniably and permanently by all for all.

#### The two dominant purposes

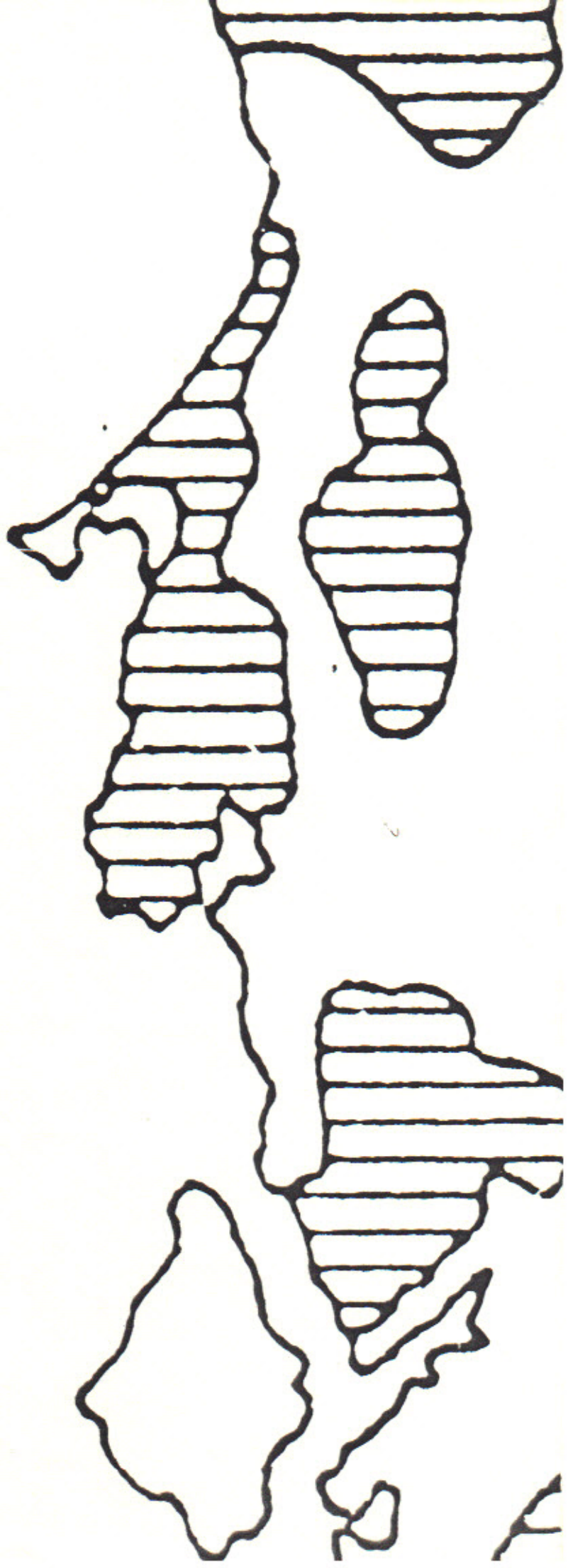
15. The fundamental decision made when a given area is established as a National Park is that within it two purposes, out of the numerous possible purposes for which the land might be used and developed, shall thereafter stand supreme; all other uses, though by no means excluded, being so limited and controlled as to harmonize with the two dominants. These are (a) that the characteristic beauty of the landscape shall be preserved, and (b) that the visiting public shall have ample access and facilities within it for open-air recreation and for enjoyment of its beauty. That the two purposes must go together in mutual dependence is evident. The skilled and continuous efforts required to maintain natural beauty over a wide and varied district—and the costs, direct and indirect—are doubtfully worth-while and certainly unjustifiable as a national charge, unless the district can be widely visited and freely enjoyed. "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Conversely, the fullest provision for public enjoyment is but a sorry blessing if the beauty to be enjoyed is neglected, blotched and evanescent. It must, however, be added that the two purposes, while supporting and justifying each other in general, may nevertheless be at variance with and limit each other in detail. Some things that the visiting public—or that part of it which is as yet in sensitive and ignorant of natural beauty—might wish to do in National Parks and some of the more urban and mechanical facilities they might ask for, will have to be prohibited or restricted in the interest of landscape preservation. On the other hand, there will have to be, from place to place, some sacrifice of those scenic delicacies which are only possible "among the untrodden ways," and of the completely peaceful seclusion which cannot be enjoyed by more than a very few at a time.

#### Landscape preservation

16. "Landscape preservation" is the generally accepted, though somewhat inadequate, description of the task of maintaining the characteristic landscape beauty of wide areas: inadequate because it suggests a purely negative process and an artificial and lifeless result. The most obvious and urgent requirements are, indeed, of a negative or restrictive nature. The first essential is to impose control over all kinds of building development or changes in the use of land; and to administer the control so as to prevent, except where they are shown to be essential in the national interest, all developments changes, other than for agriculture, for open-air recreation and for a limited residential and tourist expansion of the existing centres—small towns and selected larger villages—in each National Park area. Where development of any kind is permitted, careful control must also be exercised over its form, siting, size, design, materials and colours—so as to ensure that it harmonizes as fully as possible with its natural setting and with any neighbouring building. So far as ordinary "private enterprise" development is concerned, powers of the necessary controls are already generally available under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, as amended and reinforced by the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1943 and 1944. The outstanding requirements a

\* See, *inter alia*, House of Commons debate on National Parks, 9th December, 1936; Ministry of Health Circular 1750 on Control of Premature or Unsanitary Development in the Country and on the Sea-Coast (December 1938); and the sections on "Preservation of the Countryside" in the 1937-8 and 1938-9 Annual Reports of the Ministry of Health.





Scale of Miles

50

