

the elimination of which would mean an approximate return to the architects' original design.

In the face of this demonstration, the Council accepted the original project with only minor modifications, and going yet further, accepted without objection designs by the same architects for a house on a site adjoining the first.

These designs had all the uncompromisingly modern qualities of which the Council had previously disapproved. This decision by the Ruislip-Northwood Urban Council was well received in architectural circles, and again the designs of Connell and Ward achieved wide publicity.

In 1935 Basil Ward became a member of the Council of the R.I.B.A. and remained a member until 1938. In 1936 he became the architectural consultant to the newly formed Associated Realist Film Producers, a consultant film organization to advise Government Departments, public services, universities,

educational authorities, industrial and commercial firms on the production of films. Some time before this Connell and Ward were commissioned to design two studio production units for Sound City (Films), Ltd., near London, to be the largest and most modern in England.

Another of the firm's designs at this time also aroused great interest. This was a plan of a hospital in reinforced concrete for the prevention of tuberculosis in women and children. In planning for the full use of sunlight and air, the architects made use of such features as the stepping-back of balconies and the provision of separate sections of sliding roof, and retractable screens for each bed.

A design of equal interest was that done by the firm for the St. Pancras House Improvement Society. This was a block of flats in reinforced concrete erected for working people in Ferdinand Street, Chalk Farm, London. The original plan for one large block was



The garden elevation, showing the external stairway which gives access to the terrace and main living-rooms at first-floor level.