Venice Take Away: The British Pavilion at the 13th Venice Architecture Bienalle / RIBA Ideas to Change British Architecture Season

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Abstract
In Britain’s current architectural climate many practices consider the industry to be over-regulated. Architects argue that burdensome building standards stifle innovation and creativity, resulting in monotonous design. At the same time practitioners acknowledge a need for the state to take responsibility for the population’s health and safety. Architects Liam Ross and Tolulope Onabolu travelled to Lagos, Nigeria to reframe this debate and offer an alternative critique of regulation through an examination of risk, personal responsibility and sovereignty. The exploration compares Edinburgh and Lagos – two quite different legislative structures – and reflects on the different ways they distribute risk and responsibility between the state and individual. Their research provides a critique of the inclusive and universalist rhetoric of British building regulations and suggests that the purpose of rules is actually to generate the possibility of exceptions.

Reasons for Submitting:
This portfolio presents the authors contribution to the ‘Venice Take Away’ project, commissioned by the British Council and exhibited at the British Pavilion for the 13th Venice Architecture Biennale. This project invited contributors to make explorations of architectural practices around the globe, in order to contribute ‘Ideas to Change British Architecture’. The authors contribution engaged with the curatorial theme by offering to reframe the domestic debate on building regulation, typified by a concern that regulation leads to monotonous design, and is economically burdensome. Through explorations of the regulatory context of Britain and Nigeria, the authors offer an alternative critique, showing that regulation is an economic instrument that operates by generating advantageous ‘states of exception’. Examples of such exceptions are illustrated, within the cities of Edinburgh, Lagos and the British Pavilion itself. The research was conducted in a number of modes, including workshops with students, drawn and photographic survey, textual research, and interviews with architects, contractors, lawyers and regulators. This portfolio presents that research through two booklets exhibited in a ‘Research Emporium’ at the pavilion, curated by others. A third booklet presents an associated installation designed by the authors. An interview outlining the authors ambitions for the project, and a log of their research explorations are included. The authors contribution to the exhibition catalogue, and associated media clippings are is submitted seperately. The project was selected for inclusion by an advisory panel on the basis of competitive pitch, which received 118 proposals. The exhibition received over 100,000 visitors, and widespread media attention. Oliver Wainwrights article for Building Design singles out the authors contribution for praise. The authors have presented the research material in other contexts, including the ECA Design School Lecture Series and the New Glasgow Societies ‘Parallel Cities’ event. The exhibition will transfer to the RIBA February 2013, accompanied by a series of panel discussion. The authors are organizing and participating in a debate engaging proposals for de-regulation, with and invited panel of politicians, regulators and architects.

Contribution
Designer of exhibition intervention. Author of catalogue contribution. Principal Investigator for research; research co-authored in part by Dr Tolulope Onabolu, Edinburgh College of Art, and with research-assistance from ESALA students. For detailed attribution of authorship of each research component, please refer to attached documentation.

Booklet 1
British Standards in Edinburgh
Folio documenting research exploration 1
Exhibited in ‘research emporium’ curated by others.

Booklet 2
British Standards in Lagos
Folio documenting research exploration 2
Exhibited in ‘research emporium’ curated by others.

Booklet 3
British Standards in Lagos
Folio documenting exhibition installation in
British Pavilion, Venice Architecture Biennale, 2012
Explorers Questionnaire
Liam Ross / Tolulope Onabolu

**Why did you want to be part of Venice Takeaway?**

We responded to the Venice Take Away competition in order to engage with the debate on regulation in British Architecture. This debate seems to be at an impasse. On the one hand, most British architects consider the industry over-regulated, and suggest that buildings standards distract architects from design, stifle innovation and creativity, and lead to standardised and monotonous designs. On the other, most British architects acknowledge a need for government to take responsibility for the populations health, safety, and convenience. This seems a recipe for disciplinary impotence, through which architects imagine the possibility of a risk-free creative practice. We wanted to re-frame this debate, by thinking differently about risk and responsibility. If it is only through exposure to risk that we develop responsibility, the problem with regulation is not the freedom it takes away, but rather the freedom that it grants. Regulations free us – architects, clients, buildings users - from the ability to take responsibility for ourselves. We wanted to explore the spaces that are left for architects, clients and building users to take risks, and to assume personal responsibility.

**Where did your idea come from?**

The idea for the exploration developed in two stages. The first was through a week-long workshop with students at the Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. We asked students to choose a single ‘British Standard’ and to survey Edinburgh through it, drawing out the parts of the built environment that it determined. The student’s drawings show that a great deal of our contemporary architecture looks like the clauses to British Standards concerning safe cleaning of windows, and engaging with the ongoing consultation process on the first detailed set of building standards in Nigeria.

We would like to use the project as a platform to engage with policy in both Britain and Nigeria, proposing revision to British Standards concerning safe cleaning of windows, and engaging with the ongoing consultation procedure on the first detailed set of building standards in Nigeria.

**What was the most surprising thing you found out?**

The most surprising thing we discovered was the Lagos State Physical Planning and Development Regulations themselves. It surprised Tolou to find them at all; he, and other Architect’s and Lawyers we had interviewed, didn’t know that they existed. It was also surprising how difficult they were to find; a three hour drive to the Lagos State Secretariat, a personal meeting with the Director of Urban Development, some convincing, some collateral and two hours at an outdoor single-sided photocopier was required to secure a copy; though the regulations are printed in batches of 1000 every 5 years, when we arrived, there was only a single copy left. There were also surprises in the contents; we learned that a decisive piece of planning legislation, that defines the urban character of Lagos - the ‘setback’ rule – was devised as a means to stop the spread of fire that blighted roofs after the fires of 1870 and 1871. Though it is no longer required to control fire, the regulation is still enforced as a means to allow the State to summarily re-locate development as required for road and infrastructure expansion. We found this very interesting because, even though no development is permitted within the area of ‘setback’, in practice it is the most vibrant space in the city, occupied by ad-hoc and temporary development, kiosks, garden centres and mosques, bars, gin-drinkers and mendicants. The setback is a legally defined zone of extra-legality. We decided to make a photographic survey of the occupation of this zone.

**What was the most challenging part of your trip?**

Again, gaining permission to take photographs was difficult, and in some ways this difficulty was the most interesting thing that the survey revealed. It took 24 hours for the British Council, our client, to grant clearance for us to photograph the street frontage of their offices, and we were required to take the photograph while the offices were closed, to ensure that no members of the public were seen entering or leaving the building. While photographing other frontages and stepback – from Ikoyi to Lagos Island - we set up a camera and tripod visibly, asking permission to anyone present. Most private individual declined. Occasionally a shop keepers or a guard agreed, for a small tip. Despite these precautions, after taking a photograph which included the Lagos State Police Headquarters in the background, we were arrested and our equipment held for 24 hours. We were released, having not broken any law, but after the photograph was destroyed; not even the Lagos State Police Commissioner could not retrospectively grant permission for its being taken.

**How has the experience affected and changed your own work?**

This is the first work we have done together, and it was an exciting opportunity to bring together our interests in architecture and law. For me (Liam), the opportunity to think about regulation in the context of a former British colony highlighted the importance of the ‘reg’ (King) in regulation; the exploration made me connects concepts of law and personal responsibility with that of Sovereignty, suggesting that writing law is a means of generating an exception from it. For Tolou, the exploration ignited an interest in fieldwork, and was an opportunity to consider the possibility of an anthropology purged of exotica.

**How do you plan to take forward the project in the future?**

We didn’t find what we were looking for. We had hoped to record the behaviour of individual lagosians, through film and photography. However, we quickly discovered that this would be impossible. It is very difficult to take photographs or films in Lagos - from the self, to the home, to places of employment or perceived national heritage, on camera. We decided, then, to shift our focus to concentrate on differences in the regulatory apparatus, and to documentation of the physical fabric of the city.

**Did you discover what you set out to find, or something different?**

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**How do you plan to take forward the project in the future?**

We would like to use the project as a platform to engage with policy in both Britain and Nigeria, proposing revisions to British Standards concerning safe cleaning of windows, and engaging with the ongoing consultation procedure on the first detailed set of building standards in Nigeria.

**How has the project expanded your international connections?**

Besides developing a relation with the British Council, both explorations provided an opportunity to meet local architects and other construction industry professional, regulators, and other ambassadors of the arts.
BRITISH STANDARDS in EDINBURGH

EXPLORATION 1: EDINBURGH

Liam Ross
The design of the built environment in Britain is subject to a range of sophisticated legislative frameworks - including professional codes of conduct, planning requirements, technical standards, and modes of environmental assessment. These frameworks address a wide range of governmental concerns, including legal accountability, the right to develop land, health and safety, crime, and the preservation of fuel and power. Together, this regulatory apparatus acts to define the extent of our individual liberty, defining those “area[s] in which we should be left to do or be what [we] are able to do or be, without interference by other persons”. Regulations limit our individual freedoms where they are understood to pose a risk to the freedoms of others. Building Regulations, then, are a form of risk assessment; our technical standards seek to limit the possibility of harm, whether physical, social, or financial, to which the built environment exposes its occupants. In Britain, these standards are Universalist in ambition, they are applied to all, but derived from the size and capacity of the weakest: children, the elderly, and the infirm, ensuring that the design of the built environment does not disable them.

Legislatively diverse range issues – such as antisocial behaviour, our sense of security, obesity, and concepts of community – British building regulations, and the built environment they legislate over, can be understood as part of an extension of the role of government to take an increasing degree of responsibility for the health, safety, and welfare of the biological life of the population. The increasing scope and specificity of this apparatus poses a series of concerns. First, by taking an increasing degree of responsibility for its population, the State frees that population from the opportunity to take responsibility for itself. With respect to architectural design, regulations free architects, clients and building users from the opportunity of making their own ‘risk assessments’, pre-determining the degree to which they are capable of taking risks and developing responsibility. Second, despite their Universalist ambition, these regulatory frameworks often formalise and enforce un-equal distributions of risk: rules always generate the possibility of their exception.

For example, British Standard 8213-1: 2004, Design for Safety in use and during Cleaning of Windows, provides detailed design recommendations for the size, arrangement, opening method and guarding of windows, door-height windows and rooflights, considering the risk of collision, entrapment and falls from height. It recommends that windows should be cleanable from within, without the use of a stepladders or cleaning devices, and without stretching, by 95% of the UK adult population. Drawing upon measurements of the strength and reach capacities of the fifth-centile of women in the 64-75 year age range, it recommends that the size of windows be limited so as to require a maximum overhead reach of 1825mm, and 536mm while reaching out. Through its incorporation into the Technical Handbooks, the Scottish Building Regulations, this Standard has had a profound effect upon contemporary architecture in Scotland, leading to the popularity of low-headed door type windows with Juliet balconies. However, in practice it is possible to find an exception to this rule. Architects, clients or building occupants can exempt themselves from this rule through ‘factoring agreements’, transferring the risk of window cleaning to professional window cleaning contractors. Consequently, small low-headed door type windows with Juliet balconies only appear on mid- to low-value housing developments.

Thus, counter to its ambitions to ensure that everyone has the ability to clean their own windows, the regulation (or more precisely, the possibility of exception that it generates) has formalised an economy of risk re-distribution. If an occupant can afford a factoring contract, they can have windows of any size. If an occupant can’t afford one (for instance, if they are ‘professional’ window cleaners themselves) windows must be limited to the size and shape of a weak, elderly woman. Regulation has not created the possibility of this economic exchange (it has always been possible for those with money to outsource risk) it has however, formalised and enforced it. Without BS8213, it would be possible for individuals to decide for themselves the degree of risk and responsibility they are willing to take when designing, commissioning, or cleaning windows. The regulation prohibits this, and produces a particular form of subject - the professionalised window cleaner - who is simultaneously freed from the ability to risk his body for himself, but freed to sell that risk to somebody else.
A Drawn Survey of ‘British Standards’ in Edinburgh

A survey of the built environment of Edinburgh, demonstrating compliance with a range of technical standards, including:

- BS8213: Window Cleaning
- BS8300: Off Street Parking
- BS8300: Ramps
- BS8300: Handrails
- BS8300: Toilets
- RSPB: Pidgeon Deterants

Secured by Design: Principle 5 - Open Space Management
Designing Out Crime: Street Furniture
Designing Out Crime: Public Art
RSPB: Pidgeon Deterants

Contents

5 A Drawn Survey of ‘British Standards’ in Edinburgh
24 A Photographic Survey of Window Cleaning in Edinburgh
34 Interview
Phil MacDonald, Partner, Oberlander Architects
British Standard 8213: Design for safety in use and during cleaning of windows, including door-height windows and rooflights.

BS 8213 makes a detailed assessment of the risk of accidents posed by window cleaning, including the danger of a fall, and the threat of entrapment or collision. It considers a range of different window types (inward or outward opening, side, top or bottom hung, sliding, pivoted, louvered or fixed), and reachable configurations (reversible, opening in, reaching out, or cleaning from an adjacent light) assessing the effect of these technical specifications on risk exposure. It contains appendices that provide a digest of statistics published by the Department of Trade and Industry that measure reach capabilities for a range of populations, as well as measurements of the strength of the elderly while reaching. Clause 8 recommends that design for reach should accommodate the fifth percentile of the UK adult population, and concludes that window size should be limited so as to limit the maximum reach necessary to 1825mm reaching overhead, and 556mm reaching out.
Car parking, garaging, setting-down and picking up are important activities at the beginning or end of journeys. The driver of a vehicle (alone or accompanied) or a passenger might be disabled and might need to enter or leave the vehicle using a transfer hoist that is usually semi-permanently attached to the vehicle. Alternatively, it might be necessary for an assistant to alight from a vehicle first, then assist a disabled companion to do the same. When picking up, an assistant might need to park temporarily to escort disabled people who are waiting inside premises back to their vehicle. A zone of 1200 mm wide should be provided between designated parking spaces and between the designated spaces and a roadway (without reducing the width of the roadway) to enable a disabled driver or passenger to get in or out of a vehicle and access safely the boot or rear hoist. These zones should be marked with markings contrasting visually with the surface to which they are applied.
British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people.

5.9 External Ramped Access

If a change in level along the access route is unavoidable, it will be necessary to provide a sloped surface on which a wheelchair user can travel. However, as some ambulant disabled people have difficulty using ramps, it is undesirable for a ramp to be the only approach to a building. The key issues in the design of a ramped access route are the gradients of flights and the distances between landings. Where the gradient is too steep or an individual flight too long, a wheelchair user might not have sufficient strength to propel him- or herself up the slope. If the gradient is too steep, there is also the danger of a wheelchair user falling forwards when going downhill, or of a wheelchair tipping over backwards when going uphill. Control and braking are also difficult on steep gradients.

EDINBURGH

RAMPS

BS8300: Access for the Disabled

Cowgate
British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people.

5.10 Handrails to Stepped and Ramped Access

A handrail should be provided on each side of a ramp or stair flight, throughout its length. The top surface of the handrail should be between 900 mm and 1000 mm from the surface of the ramp or pitch line of a stair and between 900 mm and 1100 mm from the landing. An ambulant disabled person might be weaker on one side and, therefore, a handrail on each side of the flight is essential for support, for ascending and descending longer ramps. The division of wide flights of ramps or steps into separate channels will allow an individual who might have less strength on one side or the other to be within easy reach of support. This is particularly important when many other people are using the steps or stairs at the same time.
12.6 Toilet Accommodation

Disabled people should be able to find and use suitable toilet accommodation no less easily than non-disabled people. The space requirements for suitable toilet accommodation are generally driven by the needs of wheelchair users, although the facilities might also be used by people with other disabilities, such as blind and partially sighted people with assistance dogs. The suitability of toilet accommodation depends on the extent to which wheelchair users and ambulant disabled people are able to approach, transfer to and use sanitary facilities. The correct relationship of WC to basin and other accessories, and to the space required for manoeuvring, is critical in enabling disabled people to adopt various transfer techniques that allow independent or assisted use of sanitary facilities.
The provision of adequate areas of open space within new development for the benefit of present and future generations is an important planning objective, and makes a significant contribution to its character and in providing recreational facilities. Locally adopted Development Plans normally include policies specifying requirements which developers must adhere to in the provision of private and public open space. The provision of open space must be considered as an integral part of the overall scheme design, and its functions must be clearly defined. In an environment which is well designed, attractive, clearly defined and well maintained people are likely to take pride in their surroundings, will tend to feel comfortable and safe and have a sense of shared ownership and responsibility. A clearly defined environment means one in which there is no ambiguity as to which areas are private, which are public, and how the two relate to one another. There may be transitional zones of semi-public or semi-private space, or there may be strong physical demarcation between public and private areas by means of a wall, fence or hedge. The critical point is that the environment should be capable of being easily understood by those experiencing it.
Well-designed street furniture and public art in streets and public places can contribute to a safe and distinctive urban environment. Poorly designed and sited street furniture and clutter can lead to an increase in crime and fear of crime. Street furniture should not obstruct pedestrian views or movement or be positioned to encourage anti-social behaviour. A small design change, for example, the inclusion of dividing arm rests on benches may have a significant effect in preventing misuse. Street furniture and public art should be designed to respond to the local townscape.
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There are simple steps that you can take to help deter feral pigeons. Preventing access to food is a key to dispersing pigeons. Netting can prevent pigeons accessing nooks, buildings etc. Ledges can be protected by fitting specially designed spike strips or metal coil, or converting the ledge to a slope.
A Photographic Survey of Windows in Edinburgh

A photographic survey and diagrammatic analysis of compliance with BS8213: Safety in use and during cleaning of windows, including door-height windows and rooflights. Survey shows:

- Springside, Fountainbridge
- Beaver Bank Place
- Waterfront Avenue
- Contishian Quay
- Kimmerghame Place
- Calton Road
- Eyre Place
- Edinburgh Quay
- Quartermile
- St Vincent Place

Springside, Fountainbridge

c. 1825mm high inward opening window. c. 1100mm barriers. Fixed lights reachable from opening lights.
Corinthian Quay

Balcony allows head heights greater than 1825 mm, and fixed glazing reachable from balcony.

Beaver Bank Place

Inward opening windows of c. 1825mm head and c. 1100mm cill allow for cleaning from within. Fixed lights not always reachable from within. Glazing does not appear to comply with requirements of BS8213.
Kimmerghame Place

c. 1825mm high inward opening windows. c. 1100mm barriers. un-reachable glazed areas non-transparent.

Calton Road

c. 1825mm high inward opening windows. c. 1100mm barriers. Unguarded windows of smaller size.
Waterfront Avenue

Balcony allows head heights greater than 1825 mm, and fixed glazing reachable from balcony.

Eyre Place

Recessed balconies and narrow cleaning gantries (.600mm) allow fixed glazing to be cleaned from outside. Generally opening lights allow surrounding fixed lights to be cleaned within 556mm reach. Some fixed lights not reachable from within 556mm. Glazing does not appear to comply with requirements of BS8213.
Edinburgh Quay
Inward opening, side hung windows behind jalousie balcony. Head height appears to exceed 1825mm height. Windows do not appear to comply with BS8213.

Quartermile
Large areas of fixed glazing not reachable from within. No balcony or cleaning gantry. Windows do not appear to comply with BS8213.
Liam: Could you describe the St Vincent Place project and talk about the particular regulatory limits that were at stake in that project?

Phil: The historical background of the project was completing the last remaining portion of the second new town of Edinburgh. A planning brief was put together in the early 1990s, which set parameters for the site. We had to deal with an extension of the ‘palace frontage’ of the existing Georgian proportions of Fettes Row. The planning department wanted us to come up with a design based on those proportions. The Georgian town house lends itself to large windows and a way of living that doesn’t conform to the middle range type of flat, driving you towards the upper end of the market. For the design of our north elevation we were heading towards particular challenges in terms of how we design large-scale windows in a way in which they can still be operated and cleaned in accordance with the current regulations.

Liam: What specific regulation posed a problem?

Phil: We were designing on the basis of the fifth amendment to the 1990 regulations. The regulation was about provision for safe cleaning of windows from the inside, so someone on an upper floor can safely reach all parts of their window from within the flat. There are lots of examples from Edinburgh and around the UK of squat proportioned windows. A lot of windows are done in a tilt and turn or casement style, where part of the window can open in the way and you can stand in your flat and clean the window yourself. You can get a modern window to achieve that but it’s harder in a more traditional style of window, particularly where you want glazing to a low level because you have to deal with regulations concerning prevention of falls from height. There is contradiction between what is sensible from the point of view of safety and the historical context that influences the design solution in this case.

Liam: How did you resolve that contradiction in this particular design?

Phil: We were aware at an early stage that this was going to be an issue and we wanted to deal with it proactively involving the planning department and the building control officer. There was a lot of pre-application discussion with City of Edinburgh Council Planning. We had a dialogue with them to develop the design proposals to a point where they were acceptable before we submitted the planning application. Once we obtained our planning consent we went into a pre-building warrant application discussion. We had a building control officer assigned to the project before we submitted the building warrant so we could reach an understanding of how we might approach the issue. It was clear that we would have to get a relaxation of these technical standards so we could design a window that didn’t conform to the requirements of that legislation. We looked at taking the burden of cleaning the windows away from the residents of the flat and bringing in some professional expertise to take on the maintenance of the windows in a more controlled way.

Liam: So the contradiction was resolved essentially by outsourcing that?

Phil: It was recognising the intent of the regulation, which was all about somebody independently cleaning their windows. If you could remove that and bring in some expertise, that would take away that issue.

Liam: Do you think this potentially devalues the property, because there must be a substantial cost that you enter into in buying one of these properties?

Phil: I think it’s back to the market. These developments, apart from window cleaning, have life in them, communal areas and underground car parks. If you are an owner of one of these properties you don’t need to worry about window cleaning, that’s just rolled up in your factoring charge. From a developer’s point of view, that can be sold in a positive way. It gets difficult where you aren’t looking at that market and you are looking at mid-market or affordable housing where you couldn’t impose that cleaning regime. You would be more reliant on the property owners. One of the most important things in the construction industry is falls from height and what you can do as a designer to protect that. It does leave a challenge in how you can get the best proportion of window and optimise daylight in a way that is still safe for people to maintain their windows.

Liam: Do you think this regulation helped to find sensible solutions to the problem it addresses?

Phil: I think it’s back to the market. Developers, apart from window cleaning, have life in them, communal areas and underground car parks. If you are an owner of one of these properties you don’t need to worry about window cleaning, that’s just rolled up in your factoring charge. From a developer’s point of view, that can be sold in a positive way. It gets difficult where you aren’t looking at that market and you are looking at mid-market or affordable housing where you couldn’t impose that cleaning regime. You would be more reliant on the property owners. One of the most important things in the construction industry is falls from height and what you can do as a designer to protect that. It does leave a challenge in how you can get the best proportion of window and optimise daylight in a way that is still safe for people to maintain their windows.

Liam: Do you know how they are cleaned?

Phil: It is a sash and case window and it’s designed in such a way that the inside of the window can be hinged in the way for cleaning, but because of the heights that are involved you’re required to use an extendable pole. That allows you to deal with the lower sash of the window from inside the flat. Externally you need to use a reach and wash system from street level. That is something that can be done by a contractor but is not something that an individual property owner would be able to do.
Liam Ross, ESALA, Edinburgh

Research Assistant
Nicola Grant

Exploration completed as part of the Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture ‘Innovative Learning Week’ 2012. Student Participants: Anna Raymond, Sophie Crocker, Sigurd Norsterud, Dan Xu, Lauren Potter, Jens Walter, Fernando Hinze, Liam Spencer, Cathy Yarwood.

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BRITISH STANDARDS in
LAGOS

EXPLORATION 2: LAGOS

Liam Ross & Tolulope Onabolu
An exploration of Lagos through Lagos State Physical Planning and Development Regulation 15: Permissible Setbacks

Nigerian planning law and building regulations are largely based upon British models, imported and domesticated during British rule. The current planning Act, for instance, is a modification of the British Town and Country Planning Act of 1936, which was adopted by Nigeria in 1946. However, the scope and specificity of regulations supported by this Act in Nigeria generally, and Lagos specifically, are less detailed than those in Britain. Nigerian Regulations are principally concerned with planning, and do not specify detailed technical standards. Though Nigeria has developed its own National Building Code, this has yet be domesticated by any State, due perhaps to local inertia, or the variety of climates and building technologies found across the country. Internationally recognised codes and standards – such as BS, ISO, and OSHA – are being applied in Nigeria, but largely due to the requirements of multinational companies operating within the country, and the ambition of private contractors to compete on an international market.

The importation of such ‘British Standards’ in Nigeria might be seen as part of the history of expropriation and dependency common to former colonies. One of the first laws enacted by the British colony (Ordinance 9), for instance, made legal the selling of land titles. This was passed only two years after the non-recognition of indigenous systems of communal ownership made ‘legal’ the Sovereign cession of the territory by the Crown. The first By-Law imposed by Lagos Town Council outlawed the firing of weapons, limited the use of indigenous roofing materials, and empowered the council to demolish buildings built close together, as a means of fire prevention. This law was passed shortly after the reduction of the city through bombardment and fire by British ships, and immediately in advance of the importation of (tax-free and fire-resistant) metal roofing materials. That is, the history of the development of planning legislation in Nigeria makes it clear that, far from addressing universal problems, the function of such rules and regulations is often to define the possibility of their exception, to establish the possibility of Sovereign action as such.

A legacy of this possibility of Sovereign seizure continues within the Lagos State Physical Planning and Development Regulations, and has been decisive in the planning and urban design of contemporary Lagos. LSPD Regulation 15 defines the minimum permissible setbacks for developments in Lagos State – the minimum distance that any development must step back from its legal boundary. This ranges from 3 to 9 metres in depth, and as such is decisive in terms of defining the maximum developable area on any given site. Furthermore, it defines the urban character of Lagos, outlawing the possibility of either the indigenous courtyard compound, or of the generic European perimeter block, and making Lagos a city of fences and detached buildings. Though the rule developed from the first By-Law, which established the distance that gunpowder sparks might spread and set light to thatched roof, its function today is not one of fire protection. The rule is used as a means to define an easement that the State can use for road and infrastructure expansion. The State is at liberty to summarily demolish or re-locate any existing buildings within its depth.

However, while no physical development is legal within this Zone, the Setback – the street frontage of every building in the city – is in fact the most developed, productive and dynamic part of the city. Within this zone is built the ubiquitous fences that define property boundaries, but also the ditches, the only drainage infrastructure in the city, which every property is required to provide. Immediately behind the fence, the space is used for ad-hoc and temporary purposes - street-kiosks, garden centres, mechanics, and anything else less high than a fence. On the street side, the space is used for ad-hoc and temporary purposes - street-kiosks, garden centres, mechanics and religious spaces – and is the principal space for social and economic exchange in the city. Nothing is legally sanctioned within this zone, but as such, anything might happen. Spontaneous and informal development is ignored within this zone, precisely because it occurs ‘at-risk’. That is, the setback provides a legally defined zone of extra-legal possibility, a regulated zone in which it is nonetheless possible to assume personal responsibility.
BRITISH STANDARDS in LAGOS

Contents

6 Imported ‘British Standards’ in Lagos
8 Map of Lagos 1861 / 1960
10 20 Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi: an Architecture of ‘Setback’
12 A Photographic Survey of Permissible Setbacks in Lagos
30 Interviews

Tunji Odunlami, Director of Town Planning, Lagos State Government
Fred A Coker, Managing Director, Adedenyi Coker Consultants
Afolabi Aiyeola, Project Executive, Arbico PLC
Imported British Standards’ in Lagos

Treaty of Cession, 1861

“I, Docemo, do, with the consent and advice of my coun-
cell, give transfer, and by these present grant and confirm
unto the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs and successors
for ever, the Port and Island of Lagos, with all the rights,
privileges, territories and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto
belonging...”.  

Prior to the Treaty of Cession, Lagos was reduced under
bombardment by the HMS Bloodhound and Teazer on
Christmas Day in 1851. On December 27, a rocket explod-
ing a magazine set off a fire which left most of the town
destroyed.  Contemporary attitude, though, was that the
burning of a native-built town in Nigeria was not as seri-
os a disaster as it sounds; houses were generally built of
cheap local materials - mud, and the thatched roofs - and
the inflammable parts could be easily repaired. However,
under duress, king Docemo transferred ownership of the
territory - at that time communally owned without legal ti-
tiles - to the Crown. In 1863, Ordinance No. 9 was enacted,
allowing the first issuing of a title of land in Lagos.

Lagos Town Council By-Laws, 1877

Town Council By-Laws were introduced to Lagos in 1877,
after another fire, caused by tugging from a gun, which
destroyed a third of the island. The By-Laws were based
upon British models as a guide for local authorities with
whom lay the responsibility for setting and enforcing
minimum standards. A By-Law issued in 1877 - 26 years
after the bombardment and reduction of the city - forbade
the discharge of firearms or letting off of fireworks, and
demanded that all buildings roofed in thatch be separated at
least seven feet from the roof of any other building. Duty
was removed on corrugated iron imports, and police were
given the power to pull down houses in the path of a fire.

Town and County Planning Act, 1946

The NTCP Act of 1946 was the first Planning Act in
Nigeria, and was based upon the British Town and Country
Planning Act of 1932. It remains the basis of Planning
regulation in Nigeria, establishing Lagos as a ‘Garden City’.
It was the first act that empowered government to con-
demn existing buildings, empowering processes of slum
clearance and reclamation already underway through the
Lagos Executive Development Board. The most decisive
LTC regulations for urban design in Lagos was that not
more than 50% of a site should be covered for residential
purposes or 70% for other uses, and that an air space of
5’6” be left round a single storey building other than a 3’-6”
boundary wall in front of the building line is allowed.

Lagos State Physical Planning and Develop-
ment Regulation 15: Permissible Setbacks

The regulation that continues the prohibition against build-
ing up to the legal boundary - first established in 1877 - is
LSPD Regulation 15. This regulation establishes the
minimum ‘Permissible Setback for all buildings in Lagos
State, ranging from 3 metres generally, 6 metres in Gov-
ernment Residential Areas, and increasing to 9 Metres on
Victoria Island, Ikoyi, Ikija and Lekki. No development
is legal within the setback, and it is within the rights of the
State to condemn any building within this area of setback.
However, this area of setback tends to be occupied by
temporary and ad-hoc structures - fences, guards houses
and generators, street-kiosks, garden centres and mosques -
constructed either by the property owner or other forms of
informal occupation.
A figure/ground plan of Lagos Island at independence provides an archaeology of the different historical patterns of settlement. Downtown Lagos (to left) was first settled by repatriated Saros (1) and Agudas (2), and is informed by an understanding of Portuguese architecture and planning. The first British settlement was on Ikoyi, and was developed in a markedly different style (3). The colonial polo grounds (4) became Tafawa Balewa Square at independence. The British ‘camp’ is still identifiable through the location of the army barracks at Obalende (5). The British Council offices (6) are located at 20 Thomson Avenue, in central Ikoyi.

Red line describes line walked on photographic survey shown (overleaf).
The street outside the compound is lined with raised beds (1), an unusual feature even in Ikoyi, creating an air of quaint domesticity, and preventing the verge from being occupied by the informal street sellers, vulcanizers, gin-drinkers and mendicants that otherwise line the streets of Lagos. The compound is enclosed by a white stucco wall and a chunky fence of Iroko (2), masking steel members cantilevered from a concrete foundation (In Yoruba folklore, the Iroko tree is home to spirits, when it is cut down, the spirits haunt those who who felled it). On the wall, the disability symbol (3) is displayed, reassuring visitors that the buildings design promotes equality of access (this ‘friendliness to the physically challenged’ is a recent concept in Lagos, a state that does not provide universal healthcare, and in which wheelchairs are unusual). Visitors step over the ditch (4), the only drainage infrastructure in the city, and are admitted to a single story security building (5) one at a time, signing in and out, leaving serial numbers of all electronic equipment, passing through a metal detector and getting a pat-down. Access to the buildings entrance, which steps back the regulation 9 metres from the perimeter fence, is provided via a ramped path (6), the ground floor being raised to prevent flooding. The façade is entirely transparent, a curtain-wall of anti-ballistic glazing (7). Its oversized mullions are screened with second round of iroko members (8). Inside, the director’s office (9) surveys the entrance lobby via a sliding screen, providing either openness or privacy. The design of the interior - stair geometry, lux levels, space standards etc. - conforms to applicable British Standards, and ramped access continues to the rear of the building, where a ‘Doc M’ compliant toilet is located(10).

RIBA International Award Winner, 2006
British Council, Lagos, Nigeria
Architect: Allies and Morrison

“The client needed a building that conveyed openness, transparency and accessibility, while simultaneously providing high security arrangements for its occupants. The material palette of white rendering, exposed concrete and locally-sourced Iroko timber, combined with the majestic height of the façade, helps to evoke both vernacular informality and the authority proper to a quasi-diplomatic institution.”
A Photographic Survey of Permissible Setbacks in Lagos

A photographic survey and diagrammatic analysis of the occupation of non-developable land, from Ikoyi to downtown Lagos, including:

- Vulcanizers, Ikoyi
- Garden Centre & Pot Seller, Ikoyi
- Security Gate & Mammy Market, Obalende
- Bus Station and Street Market, Lagos
- Car Park & Mall, Lagos
- Military Barracks & Generator House, Lagos
- Veranda & Garden, Lagos
- Taxi Rank & Garden, Lagos
- Street Market and ATM, Lagos
1. House (unoccupied)
2. Cargo Storage
3. Garden Centre
4. Road
Obalende
Security Gates

1. Lagos Motor Boat Club
2. Boat Yard
3. Security Gate
4. Road

Obalende
Mammy Market

1. Lagos State Police Barracks
2. Mammy Market
3. Road
Lagos
Tafawa Balewa Square Bus Stop

1. Military Parade Ground
2. Stalls
3. Shops
4. Bus Station
5. Road

Lagos
Tafawa Balewa Square Kiosks

1. Military Parade Ground
2. Gates
3. Street Kiosks
4. Road
Lagos
Mall car-park

1. Shopping Mall
2. Car-Park
3. Road

Lagos
Shop-front

1. Shop
2. Mall
Liam Ross & Tokaleo Ojoaba

British Standard / Lagos Exception

Lagos
Parking / Generator
1. Offices
2. Generator
3. Parking
4. Road

Obalende
Wall
1. Military Barracks
2. Road
Liam Ross & Tolulope Onabolu

BRITISH STANDARD / LAGOS EXCEPTION

1. House
2. Road
3. Flats
4. Street Kiosks

Lagos Street Kiosk

Lagos Garden

1. House
2. Road
Lagos
Street Kiosk

1. Commercial Building
2. Street Kiosk
3. Road
Ross: In Britain, we have planning policies and regulations, developed from police acts and public health measures, that attempt to ensure that the design of the built environment is safe and convenient. These regulation are frequently derived from measurements of the weakest in society – the elderly, to children, to the disabled, and can be very detailed – prescribing the exact size of windows so as to ensure people don’t have to stretch to clean them. As such there is, on the one hand, an expectation that the built environment should be designed to safeguard the freedom of the population, but also frustration on the part of architects and clients, who find these regulations restrictive. How does that situation compare with the one in Lagos, in terms of planning, regulation, and architecture?

Odunlami: Let me give you some background; planning legislation in Nigeria, and in lots of other former British colonies, is in part based upon Britain. Nigerian Planning Regulations are currently based upon the British Town and Country Planning Act of 1936. But our regulations have also developed in relation to local factors. In Lagos, the military, the fallout of the wars, political revolutions, the industrial revolution, lack of potable water, and religion, have all been important. However, our building codes are less prescriptive than British standards; we have not really moved moved ahead to that level of detail (specifying window dimensions). Our levels are basically general, prescribing things like size of rooms, minimum heights, ensuring natural ventilation and lighting. They are not so detailed as to be restrictive to architects creativity.

Ross: Do you think you will get to that level of detail? Can you think of any reason why you might not?

Odunlami: We have developed a national building code, which does include more detailed requirements, it will be about 8 or 9 years ago now, but that code has not been domesticated by any state. We have a varied climatic region in Nigeria, from the sahara in the north, to tropical forests in the south, so you know, you can’t use the same material, you can’t use the same building type. But its also because of our culture; each state was supposed to look at that broad general building code and then develop its own detailed prescriptions, but it is only Lagos that is pushing this. This set of regulations is currently in draft form, and will go out to public consultation soon. But I don’t think we are anywhere near British level of detail, it’s going to take some time to get used to it, to imported material, to standardisation. What type of regulations have you found, what are you looking at?

Onabolu: I think this is a fantastic place to start, because the first thing is we (Nigerian Architects) are not aware of the regulations. Generally in architecture we don’t know the regulations, we make a lot of assumptions. Yesterday was the first time that I was aware there was actually a regulation or a set of regulations, when we spoke to some solicitors and they brought out a huge book and said that in one of these volumes there is something concerning building regulations and that we can actually find these and maybe we should start with those regulations. That is, even the architects are not aware of any, they are sure there’s something but they don’t know where it is. This is impossible in Britain. Everyone knows where the regulations are; they are on everyone’s desk!

Odunlami: Let me show you this, this is a 2004 law and this is the detailed regulation supported by that law. This includes setback, height of buildings, car parking positions, minimum height of living rooms and kitchens. There is also this development plan for Victoria Island, Ikoyi, and Lekki…

Onabolu: Yes, we have seen that. Certain roads have been designated as mixed use, you can go up to 15 storeys. There is a requirement that development not take up more than 50% of the plot, that one car parking space is provided per bedroom and one car per office space, and that there be a minimum set back of 4.5m from its perimeter and 9 metres from the road. In Lagos, plot sizes are limited, and while there is dispensation to build to 15 stories – elevating land price - in practice - if you comply with all the rules - it is only possible to build up to 2 or 3. Land gets scarce on the basis of one expectation, and as such commercial development becomes unviable. To what degree do you consider these economic question when preparing regulation?

Odunlami: These rules (specifying limits to development) are based upon some climatically specific concerns, ensuring natural means of ventilation and lighting, based on traditional architecture. If you go to an old building, you can see it is very airy, with light coming in. We develop problems when we start importing building types – high rise buildings and british terraced houses. These are not designed to offer cross ventilation. That is what these guidelines (in Victoria Island and Lekki) are to prevent against.

Ross: Its very interesting that regulation might be a way to preserve locally specific ways of building. However, in developments like those in Lekki and Victoria Island, we see developers importing and advertising compliance with international standards - British Standards, ISO, OSHA etc. That is, Nigeria is importing technical standards, often as a requirement of foreign investment, and one might have a concern that there is something problematic about that. On the one hand there’s a specific climatic locality to some regulations in Nigeria, however there is also a “Take Away” of standards from Britain, and elsewhere, that don’t necessarily fit. We’ve heard that this can lead to problems with specifying local materials, for instance. This struggle between different concerns and groups, we might call it history, that interests us in this question of standardisation. Could you elaborate as to where you see that struggle happening now in Lagos?

Odunlami: In Ikoyi and Victoria Island, mostly, because that is the prime location for real estate. There is a new generation, you know, rich, rich guys, who want to live in this part of Lagos. And so overtime the character of Ikoyi has been changing. Ikoyi plots used to be one acre of land, a kind of Garden city type of thing, you know. They have the plots, they have an entrance, they have a gatehouse, a form of utility building, the guard house, servants quarters, and the rest is green. Now there is an increase in demand, and you get a kind of fragmenting, or subdividing of the land, and new kinds of development – high rise and terraces – that are not specific to this country. People come in with a design, that does not respect the local standards about diagonally placed windows to bring in natural light and natural ventilation and of course it has become very difficult.

Onabolu: This is where setback comes in. When an architect gets such a commission that is under commercial pressures, the first thing they want to do is to build up to the boundary. But if he builds against the fence he is in contravention of the setback rule. The architect knows he can’t build the main building up to the fence, but he also knows that if he builds something that is no taller than the fence, and if its not visible from the road, that the planning department will turn a blind eye. Within limits, there is a kind of ‘intelligent disregard’ for the rules that is not possible in Britain.

Onabolu: Where did the setback rule come from? We heard the first law that establishes setback is due to the use of thatched roofs in the 19th century and the use of gunpowder in residential spaces. Setback is about space. Is that true?

Odunlami: Gunpowder and thatched roofs, they are not friends you know. They go in flames. The setback rule has evolved from British regulations, from colonial times, as a means of stopping spread of flame. However, I don’t think that is what it is about today. The setback, for all terms and purpose, does not belong to you. The government can take it back at any time, for road widening for instance. It doesn’t say this in any Laws, but I make a deduction; that’s why you can’t build your main building there, but also why there is a relaxation on the kind of structures that can be built in this space. You can put up temporary structures there, and we don’t hound you.

Onabolu: So if the city actually became bigger, then we would, then we would essentially look like a European city and the front of buildings would be on the street?

Odunlami: Let me tell you about my interests in this regulation. When i travelled, when I went through to European cities, I asked myself, why do these big cities look expansive? It is because they don’t have fences! You can actually walk to the doorstep because they don’t have fences! You know we are all fenced in and the roads set back…

Onabolu: So what we are seeing, this creation of an informal space of setback, is moment in an evolutionary process?

Odunlami: Yes. If you look in the business areas already, there are no fence areas. If you go to Broad Street, for instance, which was widened in the 19th century.
Excerpts from an interview at ACCL Offices, 17th April 2012.

Liam Ross & Tolulope Onabolu
BRITISH STANDARD

Yes, there is no regulation on how much water to depend on client's requirements, and you yourself as a professional. It will take a long time before we get to the British level of detail.

Ross: What are the drivers for increasing regulation? I understand the National Building Code was drawn up as a response to structural collapse?

Coker: Partly that, partly the collapse of buildings, but also people getting approval to build one thing and then building another, developers not using competent people to supervise. Now you have to have every stage of your building signed off by someone, a register of professional architect or engineers. He, or they, sign this, and you know he is in big trouble. We also do a lot of British standards here in terms of our design manuals. We use the geometric standards for things like staircases, door heights and these kinds of things. I don't think we are working towards really defining everything, I mean you don't even need an architect here just somebody who can make a building.

Ross: Do you use PBS?

Coker: We don't use it religiously you may want to use it so spec out something in particular so we don't use it - the industry here is not that well structured. Like most emerging markets and economies, the government here cannot over-regulate because it can't get around to meeting the needs of everyone. I think regulation can only work in developed societies, where there's pretty much a levelled playing field socially. So, I want to build a classroom in the country and I only have mud bricks, no-one is going to tell me I need proper flooring that is not harmful for children, because if they do, I can't have my classroom. So it's a very long, long way away from here, because there is so much that needs to be put in place first, before you can begin to set these standards. If you try to talk about low cost housing, well, there's no such thing as low cost housing. Everything is expensive. Take a pay who is on sixty to seventy thousand (Naira) a month, 250 dollars a month, which is the average salary. How do you produce 'affordable housing' for that sector of the society and, when what they want is just to have a roof over their head? Whether or not it finished nicely, or if the windows open inwards or not, they're not going to get caught up in that. The problem is basically 'put a roof over their head'. To meet further requirements, you'd have to stall the whole housing project that's going on. In developing economies like Nigeria, over-regulation can slow down things tremendously. I think you've got to get to a certain level, a certain plateau - economically right across board - before you can now begin to put in all these benchmarks. But everybody has to get there first. So I don't see that happening here.

Onabolu: We were just speaking to some lawyers, and even they find it difficult to locate the building regulations. So we went to the Ministry of Planning, and found it very difficult and time consuming to locate the regulations. Do you have a copy?

Coker: You know, it is always very difficult; information is never really easy to come across here. There are documents, Development Orders, which are the first stage of regulation in developing economics. They draw an outline of high density, low density, and all the heights. Whether you want commercial, institutional buildings. Those (regulations) are written up, but you must have a professional. Sometimes they will tell you to leave out security measures because they believe that nothing will happen. The level of detail you go to depends on client's requirements, and you yourself as a professional. It will take a long time before we get to the British level of detail.

Ross: In Britain, through regulation, the built environment has developed aesthetics of state responsibility. Is there aesthetics of personal responsibility?

Coker: I think that if you look at America, for instance, there is a lot more individuality in their architecture. Nobody's house is the same on the road. They use the same material but there is a lot more freedom of expressing what you want. In Georgian Britain, and post-war Britain, you wanted to house everybody, and get it done fairly quickly, and you rolled out standards. I'm not sure people were allowed that freedom of expression, because there was this big leap from running around in streets of mud to a developed society. In Lagos, like America we find ourselves in the position that we can do whatever we like on our property. I think it's a good thing, and in the long run it will probably bring about it's own character which you will not be able to analyse and study until that time. You will not be able to tell if it's good or bad, or better until that time. Onabolu: So you don't think more regulation would be beneficial?

Coker: We need regulation for a certain amount of order. Setting up broad parameters that everybody has to work within. You don't want everything to be very defined. Stores. What's key though is that in setting out those broad standards, government has to sit down with all stake holders and has to make sure they get those parameters right. That is what the consultation period for these first buildings codes is all about. Overdevelopment is counterproductive. One guy builds ten units because the development plan allows it, when he should have done two. He thinks he's going to make ten times the rent, but what happens is that he destroys environment, nobody wants to be there so at the end of the day it backfired, you know, this is where developers have to be managed because, yes, they are driven by profit.

Ross: Yes, there's a redistributive question in regulation. It's always distributing exposure to risk and profit. The planning system in Britain establishes your right to 'enjoy' your property. You're not allowed to build ten storeys next to your house with two storeys because you'll spoil your neighbour's enjoyment. That is, regulation is about developing some sense of social consensus, developing, a "level playing field" as you say.
They don't have levelled access. But another.

We want to open this interview in a slightly

For example, we have safety officers now who

Onabolu:

Folabi:

Compliance or non-compliance with Nigerian

Liam Ross & Tolulope Onabolu

BRITISH STANDARD

Onabolu: We want to open this interview in a slightly

context? What kinds of Exceptions need to make?

Ross: That's very interesting, the point you make to me is

Folabi: A point I would like to make is that regulation is

for us, it opens opportunities for work. The world

With International Standards. What they have to try and
do is make their standards cover all their operations, so

Ross: How do these imported standards effect your own

Ross: In Britain, there is a new set of regulations called

Ross: In Britain, there is a new set of regulations called

Onabolu: To use an example, Coca Cola, Nigerian Bottling

Ross: Compliance or non-compliance with Nigerian regulations?

Onabolu: This is for their own specific professional purposes?

Ross: To do so, an example, Exxon Mobil, they also have procedures, which

that they have to ensure compliance even at a local level

Ross: What does that mean?

Ross: What does that mean?

Folabi: We have less regulation but a stronger system of personal

Folabi: Absolutely, for example, I’m OSHA certified, so even for me the
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Ross: That's interesting. Would I be right in saying your main

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Folabi: This need to be adapted to local conditions because they are not a one-
size-fit-all solution. They need to be adapted, but enough
work has not been done in determining where the exceptions
are to be made.

Ross: It opens up a market for more work. Can you give me an example of what kind of additional training do you take on?

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# Preliminary Report, Building Warrant Application, British Pavilion, Venice

Report by Director of City Development on non-compliance of British Pavilion with Scottish Building Standards

Courtesy the City of Edinburgh Council

## Report on Plans Lodged for Preliminary Discussion Prior to Submission of a Building Warrant

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<th>Reg.</th>
<th>Continuation of Report by Director of City Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>4.1 Access in to the building should have an inclusive approach to ensure that the building is as accessible to as wide a range of people as possible. The provision of only stepped access would be unacceptable. Recognition could be given to the installation of a stair-lift to the principal entrance. The width of a pedestrian route to a building should reflect how it will be used. The clear width of the access in to the building should have a clear and unobstructed width of 1.2m. There are a number of locations where the widths achieved do not meet this requirement. However, as the narrow parts are over a short distance i.e. at the columns, the issue is no worse than would be achieved at a door. It would be recommended that the hazard is identified in some manner by contrasting colour or collar.</td>
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<td>4.1.5 &amp; 4.3.10 The longer a pedestrian route, the greater the difficulty it can present to many people. Therefore, in addition to minimising gradients where possible, resting places should be provided with seating on long approaches to the building. For any access ramp provided into the building, landings should be provided at intervals between 2m and 10m dependent on the gradient of the proposed ramp.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Safety</td>
<td>4.1.7 &amp; 4.2.5 An entrance to a building that will be used as a principal means of access, including an entrance that provides access for staff, should be an accessible entrance, designed to present as little restriction to passage as possible. Any internal doors should be designed to a similar standard. Glazed vision panels should give a zone of visibility from a height of not more than 600mm to at least 1.5m above the finished floor level.</td>
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<td>Safety</td>
<td>4.4 Protective barriers are necessary to prevent people in and around buildings from an accidental fall. Any barrier should minimise the risk of persons falling though the gaps in the barrier. Any gaps in the barriers should prevent the passage of a 100mm diameter sphere.</td>
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## Fire

In order to protect the occupants of a building from fire and smoke during evacuation, the external escape stair should be protected against the outbreak of fire from within the building. As the external stairs have a total rise of more than 1.6m, every part of the external walls including fixed windows or glazing, within 2m of the escape stairs, should have a short duration of fire resistance.

2.9.37

2.11.8 It is important that any outbreak of fire in a premise is detected at an early stage in order that occupants once alerted can commence evacuation of the premises as soon as possible. There should also be means so that anyone in the building who discovers a fire, can alert others to the existence of the fire. A category L1, L2, L3 or M system, should be installed in the building. An assessment should be carried out to determine the appropriate category. The occupant capacity of the building will influence the type of system required. Please state the occupant capacity and fully specify the system in accordance with BS 5930: Part 1: 2002.

## Environment

It is important that the sanitary facilities in a building address the needs of the occupants and visitors, both in terms of availability and accessibility. Facilities should be sufficient in number to prevent queuing, other than in exceptional circumstances. The facilities should be located to prevent persons having to leave the building in order to gain access to the sanitary facilities.
Proposed Intervention, British Pavilion, Venice
Eight proposed interventions at the British Pavilion in order to demonstrate compliance with British Standards
Liam Ross
1. window cleaning
Scottish Building Standard 4.8.3 / British Standard 8213: Design for safety in use and during cleaning of windows, including door-height windows and rooflights. Design for safe cleaning should accommodate the fifth percentile of the UK adult population, ensuring that all building users are able to clean both faces of any glazed surface without the need for over-extension when reaching, or the use of a step-ladder or extender. Window size should be limited so as to limit the maximum reach necessary to 1825mm reaching overhead, and 556mm reaching out.

Intervention: Fix RH light shut. Board-up area not reachable within 1825mm reach out. Board up LH light not reachable within 1825mm from FFL.

2. visual clarity & vision panels
Scottish Building Standard 4.1.7 / British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. The entrance door should contrast visually with its immediate surroundings. Entrance doors and lobby doors should have viewing panels to alert people approaching a door to the presence of another person on the other side. If a door has a single viewing panel, the minimum zone of visibility should be between 500 mm and 1 500 mm from the floor. Each individual viewing panel should be not less than 100 mm in width.

Intervention: Paint entrance door contrasting colour. Fix LH leaf shut. Replace panel in RH leaf with new panel including vision panel as specified.

3. edge protection
Scottish Building Standard 4.4 / British Standard 6180: Code of practice for protective barriers in and around buildings. Barriers should be designed so as to minimize the risk of persons falling, rolling, sliding or slipping through gaps in the barrier. In buildings which can be accessed by children under the age of 5, gaps in a barrier or infill should not be large enough to permit a sphere of 100 mm diameter to pass through.

Intervention: Provide profiled infill panels to reduce gaps between balusters to 100mm.

4. posts and columns
Scottish Building Standard 4.1 / British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Each free-standing post, e.g. a lighting column, within an access route should contrast visually with the background against which it is seen (it is desirable also to incorporate a band, 150 mm high, whose bottom edge is 1 500 mm above ground level, and which contrasts visually with the remainder of the column or post).

Intervention: Provide 150mm deep visually contrasting band to free standing column and flagpoles.
5. external escape stairs

Scottish Building Standard 2.8.37. In order to protect the occupants from fire and smoke during evacuation, the external escape stair should be protected against the outbreak of fire from within the building. Where an escape stair which has a total rise of more than 1.6 m, every part of the external wall including fixed windows or glazing not more than 2 m from the escape stair, should have a short fire resistance duration.

Intervention: Board up basement window within 2m of external escape stair.

6. stair width & identification of nosing

British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. The width of a stair between handrails should be not less than 1.000 mm. Each step nosing should incorporate a permanently contrasting continuous material for the full width of the stair on both the tread and the riser to help blind and partially sighted people appreciate the extent of the stair and identify individual treads. The material should be 50 mm to 65 mm wide on the tread and 30 mm to 55 mm on the riser, and should contrast visually with the remainder of the tread and riser.

Intervention: Paint 1m wide visually contrasting stair nosing to external entrance stair.

7. ramp

Scottish Building Standard 4.1.5 / British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Access routes on level ground should have resting places not more than 50 m apart for people with limited mobility. Seating in resting places should provide a variety of seat heights, ranging from 380 mm to 580 mm, within which a height of 480 mm is suitable for wheelchair users. Armrests should be provided to help people lower themselves onto the seat and stand up. Armrests should not be at the extreme end of the seat but set in so as not to restrict the lateral transfer from a wheelchair to the seating. They should also not restrict front or oblique transfer. A supportive back-rest should be incorporated for at least 50% of the length of the seat.

Intervention: Provide bench every 50m from British Pavilion to nearest carpark. Design of bench to offer a variety of seat heights, and specified arm- and back-rests.

8. resting places

Scottish Building Standard 4.1.5 / British Standard 8300: Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Relaxation areas should be provided at regular intervals along the access route.

Intervention: Provide seating at every 50m along access route. Consider incorporating features such as benches, seating areas, and any additional facilities that may be required.
Liam Ross, *ESALA, Edinburgh*

**Thanks to**
Colin Wishart, *City of Edinburgh Council*