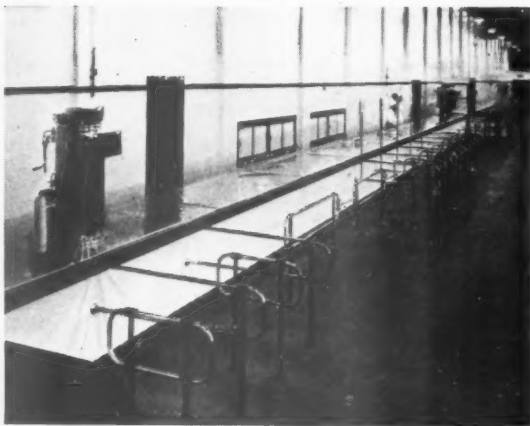




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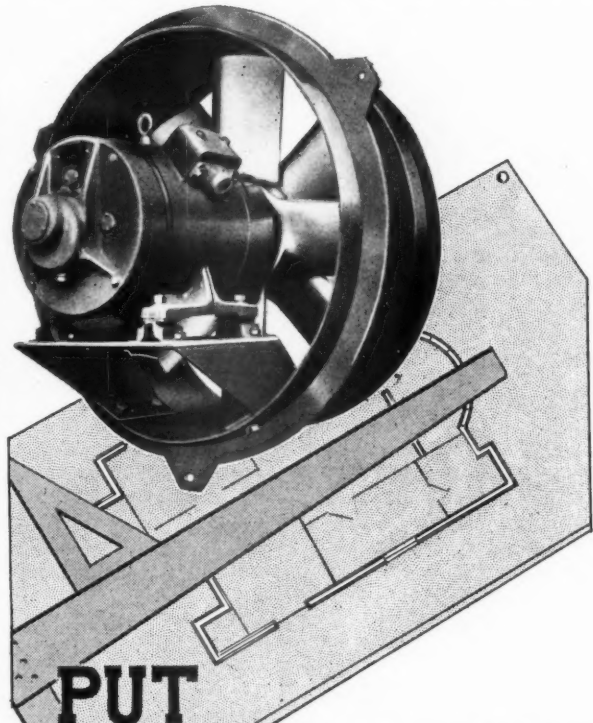
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JOURNAL

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles
and also illustrations of current architecture in this
country and abroad with a view to publication.
Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot
hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1941.

NUMBER 2431 : VOLUME 94

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Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to supply the JOURNAL except to a client's definite order.

To obtain your copy of the JOURNAL you must therefore either place a definite order with your newsagent or send a subscription order to the Publishers.



ST. MARY'S, HAGGERSTON

Towers usually stand up well to bombing, but John Nash's steeple at St. Mary's, Haggerston, is an exception. This church, built in 1826-7, was one of the large number erected in the first half of the 19th century by the Commissioners for Building New Churches. Nash, by virtue of his position on the Board of Works, was one of the Commissioners' architects and condescended to supply a few designs himself. St. Mary's was a plain brick box with a rather elaborate Tudor front dominated by an absurdly thin tower with an even thinner lantern on top of it. The erection of the church was supervised by John Walters. A story, almost certainly untrue, accounts for the height of the tower by the fact that Nash set the masons to work and then forgot about this remote item among his multiple London activities until he returned one day to find the enormous shaft rearing itself to the clouds, when he abruptly gave orders to execute the lantern. St. Mary's was remodelled in Victorian times by James Brooks, who somewhat modified its box-like austerity. To-day there is nothing to see but a great heap of rubbish.



ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY

Though damaged in a recent air raid St. James's, Piccadilly, still stands and is capable of being repaired. It was built in 1682-4 and is one of the later city churches. It was thought by its architect to solve, in a particularly satisfactory manner, the problem of seating a large congregation so that all could see and hear the preacher. The photograph, reproduced from "Grim Glory," shows the organ and damaged portion of the roof.

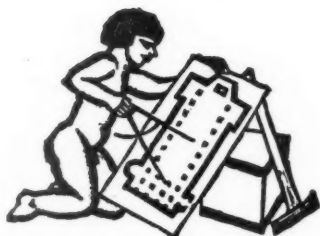
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WAR DAMAGE AND TOWN PLANNING

THE following extracts from a speech by Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, K.C., Chairman of the War Damage Commission, delivered at a press conference on August 19, explain clearly and authoritatively matters which we feel are of great importance: the position of building owners under the War Damage Act and the relationship of the Act to Town and Country Planning.

"I have just practically completed a tour of the badly-blitzed cities and towns in the United Kingdom. I expect most of you have seen some of them, and even if you have not, you have the spectacle of London before your eyes. Although we should have preferred it to have come about in a different way, the war has given an opportunity to carry out a very necessary measure of re-planning. In 1666 Wren had planned for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire. Now Lord Reith and others are preparing a plan for the rebuilding of Britain after the war. Those of you who have studied the facts as they were in 1666 will know that one of the great problems was finance. In 1941 we have been given the finance, and the powers to control it so as to help the modern plan.

"Parliament, by inserting Section 7 in the War Damage Act, has expressed its determination that war damage payments shall be made in accordance with the public interest. Section 7 says that the Treasury shall give directions to be observed by the Commission for securing that payments in respect of war damage shall be executed in conformity with the public interest in respect of a number of considerations. Among those considerations is town and country planning and the preservation of amenities. The Treasury has now given that direction, and a notice which will appear in the *London Gazette* to-night is the first step in the operation.

"Generally speaking, there are two types of payment to be made by the Commission—the cost of works payment which is the sum for making good a building damaged but repairable, and a value payment in the case of a building so damaged that it can only be regarded as a total loss. The Local Authority of a blitzed town will look at its damage and decide that, in parts of the town at least, what has happened is so severe that it presents an opportunity for re-planning. It is, of course, anxious that nothing shall be done in the way of large repairs or rebuilding within its area which might prejudice that opportunity. Accordingly it can notify the War Damage Commission that it desires the powers given by Section 7 to be applied either to the whole or to selected parts of its area, or else to certain classes of property or certain classes of works in its area. If the Commission decides that it will act under the Section it has to publish a notice in the *London Gazette* to the effect that either the area or the class of works or property has been specified. The first sixteen to be so dealt with will appear in the *Gazette* notice to-night. They are as follows:—

"City of London, County of London, City of Birmingham, City of Bristol, City of Coventry, City of Hull, City of Liverpool, City of Plymouth, City of Salford, City of Sheffield, County Borough of Bootle, County Borough of Birkenhead, County Borough of

Southampton, County Borough of Swansea, County Borough of Wallasey, and Borough of Gosport.

"This list is a first instalment.

"The Commission has laid down in these particular cases that no work on a war damaged building which will ultimately—I stress the word ultimately—cost more than £1,000 or ten times the net annual value (in Scotland, six times the gross annual value), whichever is the less, shall be put in hand without the Commission being first informed. The restriction does not apply to temporary works. The Commission will then approach the local council or appropriate planning authority and ask for its views on the proposal. It will also have the advice of the appropriate Government Department. Should the Local Authority notify us that the work which it is proposing to carry out will have a prejudicial effect on the planning scheme which it has in mind, and is therefore contrary to the public interest, then it will be for the War Damage Commission to decide on its course of action.

"There are certain other powers of importance under which the Commission may stand as a bulwark between the public interest and haphazard rebuilding. I give you one or two illustrations. It is certain that in every town where there are areas of a fair size lying on the ground the Local Authorities will want to rebuild. The Commission can help them a great deal. It may be that one or two partly-damaged but quite repairable buildings survive in an otherwise destroyed street. It does not accord with the new plan for that street that they should be repaired, so, instead of paying for their repair, a value payment will be made, and possibly with that payment entirely new premises could be put up to accord with the new plan.

"Conversely, it might be desirable that a building which would normally attract a value payment, being a total loss, should be re-erected pretty much as it was before. In that case the Commission could treat it as a repairable case and pay the actual cost of the work. I give you as an example a police-station or a Town Hall. Another thing we can do. It might be that a damaged, but repairable, five-storey building would only accord with the plan if restored as a four-storey building. In that case the Commission can pay for restoration of the four-storey building, and make the owner an additional payment in lieu of the cost of restoring that fifth storey. A further important power is that payment can be made on condition that the building shall be re-erected only on some other site.

"The War Damage Commission is not a planning authority. I am glad of that, for we have a pretty full-sized job on our hands already. There is to be comprehensive legislation dealing with the whole subject of planning, and that work will be put into the appropriate hands. Where the Commission comes in is with the power given it to act as a stopper against individual attempts at bad planning being set on foot before the authorities concerned with good planning have had a chance to perfect their schemes, and carry them into operation.

The Commission's memorandum to local authorities is summarised on page xvi.



The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

WELL . . . IT'S BEEN DONE NOW

WHEN one thinks about it, it seems strange that it did not happen sooner. But, anyway, it *has* happened now.

★

The Central Contracting Co. of Dallas, Texas, was hipped by the cold shoulder turned towards prefabricated housing by U.S. Defence Housing Controllers and even more hipped by the general accusation that Defence Housing manufacturers were "long on promises, short on delivery." It decided to bite back and announced a house building race between two teams of 50 men each, complete with timekeepers, referee and numbered jerseys.

★

A solid foundation was prepared beforehand for each house and the award would go to the team which first erected a finished house from prefabricated components. And, mark you, when the Central Contracting Co. said a finished house it meant what it said—equipped, decorated, furnished, family in, dinner in the oven and a girl in the bath.

★

Fifty-seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds after the pistol shot, Captain Jim Bruno's *White* team signalled and was awarded FINISH, having made good on everything except the meal in the oven.* Captain Charlie Nelson's *Blues* finished 20 minutes later.

* Yes, the girl was in the bath. The discreet soapsuds must obviously have been prefabricated and delivered ready fixed in the bath. It is an open question whether the girl didn't arrive the same way (page 147).

THE UNFUNNY SIDE

After smiles at a painter distempering a wall when it's the only wall have died away one begins to see that this American achievement is not an American publicity stunt. It is a demonstration, presented in the most convincing of all possible ways, of what modern technics now enable a building industry to do in house building. It is also an example—exaggerated but not too exaggerated—of what the building industry in this country will have to do before very long: an example of perfect forethought and collaboration between designers, consultants, suppliers and operatives of every craft. It is also a warning that unless the building industry's constituent bodies can achieve a collaboration as good as this, other organizations will soon spring up which can do so. A house in an hour enables keen prices to be quoted and high wages to be paid.

★

One hopes that, besides *Life's* photographers whose illustrations appear on pages 146-147, the race was filmed. If so Lord Reith should cable for it and arrange for it to be shown in slow motion to every building man in the country beginning with a special show at Portland Place.*

MR. OSBORN'S PEGS . . .

I have written several times in these pages of one of the greatest difficulties which the planners of reconstruction will have to surmount—the difficulty of making their aims comprehensible to the man in the street, and thus obtaining a popular support for them which will overcome very highly skilled obstructions.

★

This finding of a few simple pegs on which post-war planning can be hung does not seem to have received much attention so far. Yet it is plainly of the utmost importance. My note on the Army's opinions on architecture last week showed that officers and other ranks alike do not question the inevitability of bypass standards. If they have not learnt to know that something better is possible before they return to civil life, something better never will be realized.

★

A few months ago I said that one of the strong points of the Bressey Plan was that its main aims could be portrayed in a form which anyone could grasp. What is wanted now is an equally comprehensible summary of the aims of post-war planning.

★

In a paper read before the A.A. not long ago, Mr. F. J. Osborn put forward the few primary factors on which he believed this summary ought to be based. Most architects will go a long way with him. The family, industry and the local community should certainly take preference over façades, vistas, transport and week-end amenities. And one will agree, generally, that once the first three are taken care of properly most other aspects of planning fall into place.

★

But in spite of Mr. Osborn's cunning arguments*

"... animals and human beings can be kept three-quarters alive by science and sanitation, but the authorities at the Zoo found they were not getting the personality from their animals which they desired, and so they sent a large part . . . to Whipsnade where they found that the animals, as they put it, enlarged their habits." The L.C.C., on the other hand, went in for a Mappin Terrace policy and, finding the town-dwellers remained healthy and docile, they were completely satisfied with it."

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architects are not likely to be lured into supporting an overall town density of 20/25 persons to the acre. With Mr. Osborn in control the 20 or 30 new towns might be good. With those in control who would be in control if *Twenty to the Acre* became a national slogan, Peacehaven would be nudging Kingston in less than no time.

BACHELOR. SPINSTER. PENSIONER

It would seem preferable to modify Mr. Osborn's slogan by substituting for the word family the word home, for it is the weakness of the small house movement that it is inclined to think only in terms of family, and the *idée fixe* of the small house has grown out of its obsession with the family. It is natural to assume that all homes are for families, but the assumption is one which does not bear investigation. Society is no longer patriarchal. The days when adults left the shelter of their parental roof only to become parents in their turn, are over.

★

Under present conditions it is reasonable to assume that wage-earning adults of twenty years or more prefer as a rule to live independently. This fact was officially recognized when the family means test was abandoned. The age composition of society has also changed very considerably in the last few decades. It is unreasonable to assume that old-age pensioners, even if they are married and have reared families, will wish to continue living in large houses when the rooms are empty and the children have gone.

★

There are then very good reasons why people responsible for planning should provide different types and sizes of houses for the different groups of people who need to be housed, and not continue to think entirely in terms of detached and semi-detached houses with gardens suitable for families with young children planned at twelve to the acre.

EMPTY ROOMS—EXTRA ROADS

From the point of view of the community, space is valuable. Wherever possible communities should be planned so that all parts are within *walking distance* of work. It is difficult enough to do this without padding out the plan with unnecessary accommodation.

SHARING AND SLUMS

From the point of view of the housing authorities, who at present are responsible for clearing slums, it is most desirable to prevent the erection of buildings which, because they are too large and too expensive for single occupation, are likely to be shared. Sir Ernest Simon declares that the worst district slums in Manchester are to be found where houses are let as lodgings. Gilbert and Elizabeth Glen McAlister state in their book, *Town and Country Planning*, that only 37 per cent. of Londoners at present live in a structurally separate dwelling.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FAMILIES

I made the other day a rough calculation, based on the 1931 census, which is already out of date, in order to find out what percentage of houses should be designed as family dwellings; I worked on the assumption that every married woman up to the age of 54 needs a house with

5-6 rooms, kitchen and bathroom.* The results were that for every 1,000 of the population in England and Wales planners should provide:—

170 dwellings for married couples with families;

45 dwellings for married couples; when the woman is over the age of 54, 2-3 rooms, k. and b.;

250 dwellings for single people of all ages and both sexes, including widowers and widows, 1-2 rooms, k. and b.

In other words only 36.5 per cent. dwellings should be designed for families with young children. Of the remaining 63.5 per cent., a large proportion could obviously reasonably be designed as 2-3 roomed flats. These figures knock garden cities into rather a different shape.

ARCHITECTS RESERVED—FOR WHAT?

It can be remembered without any difficulty that in the first nine months of the war no one wanted architects at all, and before the end of that period many fully qualified men had to take any job they could get.

★

A considerable number of them, probably several hundreds in all, entered Government Departments or semi-official establishments as surveyors, draughtsmen, engineering draughtsmen and so on. The work they were called upon to do was often wearisome and trivial, and quite as often the methods and outlook of those in control were incapable of meeting war conditions.

★

At length some of these Departments and establishments began to make changes to meet war building conditions. It was realized by the best of them that for almost all forms of building architects *as* architects were needed—pretty near the top. They began to recruit architects, to advertise for them.

★

It was then, from last September on, that architects in the Departments which refused to make changes began to find themselves trapped. The reasonable gentleman's agreement that Government Departments would not coax away each other's architect employees was also taken to mean that a fully qualified architect employed as a storekeeper by Department "A" could not apply for a vacancy for a fully qualified architect by Department "B."

★

There is no exaggeration in this. I have personal knowledge of a storekeeper, an assistant quantity surveyor and an engineering assistant (temporary) who are fully qualified architects and cannot get back to architecture even though two of them are ineligible for military service.

★

It would seem a reasonable reform of the "no change" rule that it should apply to architects only if they are in fact employed as architects by the establishment from which they desire to escape.

ASTRAGAL

* It is possible though not probable that all women up to this age will have several children still living at home. Houses which are designed for families should have room for at least 3-4 children which is the number needed to keep the population stationary.

NEWS

★ Lord Reith appoints the members of the National Council for Works and Buildings - - - page 148

★ Police Force for Building .. 150

BUILDING CONTROL BY WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS

Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve, K.C., Chairman of the War Damage Commission, stated at a Press Conference that payment for the rebuilding or repair of war-damaged buildings will only be made subject to the work conforming with the public interest in regard to town and country planning, and the preservation of amenities. If an owner of property carries out work, having been told it is against the public interest, he may forfeit any right to payment. See leading article, page 143.

REGISTER OF BUILDERS

Mr. Charles J. G. Tate, principal assistant secretary of the Ministry of Pensions, has been seconded to the Ministry of Works and Buildings to direct the work of registering all persons conducting building concerns throughout the country, which was the subject of a recent Order by Lord Reith under the Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations.

LETTERS

EDMUND RIEGELHAUPT,
Dipl. Ing. Arch.

Meikle v. Maufe

SIR,—The case of Messrs. Meikle and others *v.* Maufe and others anent copyright in architects' documents and the judgment following the case, raises certain important problems in professional practice and conduct.

Architect "A" designed a building of an artistic value for his client. The client after some years entrusted Architect "B" with the adaptation of the said building. Architect B executes this addition in accordance with the architecture of the existing building, and—using the words in the Judgment—"the building, as a whole, contains nothing which detracts from the charm of the original design." The Court condemns the Architect B and his client and assesses the damages for the infringement of architectural work. Well—what would be the situation if the Architect B executes his work not in harmony with the already erected part and spoils in doing so the artistic value of his brother architect?—Has the Architect

A a right to appeal to the Court for spoiling the effect and artistic value of his work with any hope of being awarded? In Law—perhaps not—but from the professional point of view, he should be.

The significance of this problem will arise even more in post-war reconstruction. What will be the attitude of the Law if a certain part of a building or a row of houses consisting, say, of 12 houses and composed in one architectural element is three-parts destroyed by enemy action, and is supposed to be rebuilt to its previous character? According to the Judgment passed in the above case—such an act will be considered as a blameworthy one if the respective building was erected 50 or less years previous to the reconstruction.

I consider that, based on the pro-

fessional ethic the procedure should be as follows. Architect B receiving a commission in such a case should first consult the responsible local authorities or the R.I.B.A. in order to find out if the property to be rebuilt is of any artistic value and whether it should be rebuilt to its previous design. Then he should in a courtesy way notify the Architect A of his commission and declare that he will do his best to conserve Architect A's design of the elevation in all details and material. Architect A on his part ought to facilitate the task of his fellow architect by supplying him with such copies of his design (on refunding his own costs of the prints) or indications which he deems necessary to secure the proper reconstruction to his own previous design. The Architect B on the other hand, irrespective

HOUSE RACE



Skilled 50-man building teams file to position beside prepared foundations, at Avion Village, Grand Prairie, Texas.

The Central Contracting Co. of Dallas, Texas, anxious to refute the charge that building contractors are long on promises and short on delivery, staged a demonstration which everybody present found refreshing (for Astragal's comments see page 144). They chose as stage their new Avion Village development which is being built under Federal Works Agency auspices, in connection with new North American Aviation plant at Grand Prairie, Texas, and put on a house race. The winning team, starting from prepared foundations, finished in 57 minutes 58 seconds; 20 minutes later the losing team signalled done. Each of the houses built, like all the others at Avion Village, has two bedrooms, a living room, dining room, bathroom and kitchen; they let for \$20-\$25 a month. The rent is low by American standards, but it covers the cost of a layout on the best and most up-to-date lines, with dead-end streets to protect children from traffic, playgrounds, playing fields and parks.

From LIFE.

THE GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS



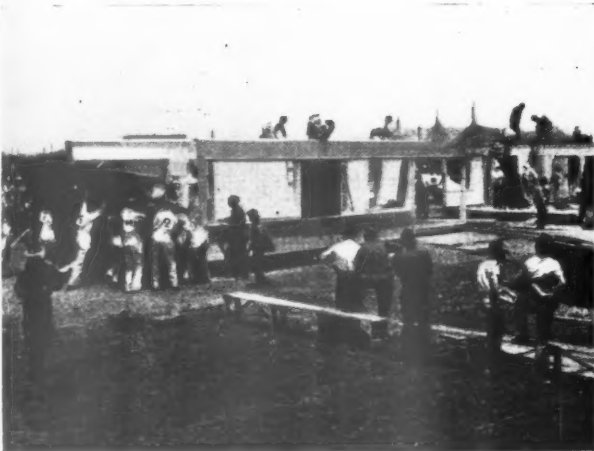
2 Stripe-shirted umpire fires starting gun.



3 White team (foreground) leads blue team as house race gets under way.



4 One wall already up, workmen tighten connections.



5 Whites' end wall in place leaves blues far behind. Other workmen knock off to watch.



6 Important plumbing equipment arrives.



7 Electrician puts in wiring without waiting for roof.



8 Painter gets busy as soon as walls are in position.



9 Whites' house furnished and ready for occupation 57 minutes 58 seconds after starting gun.



10 With a girl in the bath tub inside one hour.

of the assistance rendered to him should on the display-board, fixed on the site giving the character of the work—put the name of the architect of the original design before or after his own name. As for the interior of the reconstruction, the new architect should not be bound to any restrictions whatever, and should be able to act as he considers best for the building and his client.

EDMUND RIEGELHAUPT

Bala, Merioneth.

CATHEDRAL FIRES

The Ministry of Home Security is obtaining from all parts of the country particulars of cathedrals and other ancient buildings where adequate fire prevention arrangements are specially difficult. Wide parapets and gutters are liable to hold incendiary bombs, which would burn through and set light to the roof timbers before they were detected, and the wooden furniture inside would rapidly become ablaze. In many cases the problem arises from the height of the roof.

The regional authorities have been asked to provide the Ministry with full reports and with suggestions for meeting the requirements of each building where special arrangements are necessary.

DEFERMENT

The R.I.B.A. have issued the following notice: The Ministry of Works and Buildings have drawn attention to a further point in the procedure which is necessary when applications for deferment of military service or release from the Armed Forces are made in respect of architectural assistants. Before making such application the architects or firms concerned should apply to the Central Register Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for a suitable substitute. Should they be unable to obtain a suitable substitute, they should note down in Section 3 of Form N.S.100 that they have applied to the Central Register without avail. Form N.S.100 should then be sent on to the professional institution of which the employer is a member.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Lord Reith has appointed the following as members of the National Council for Works and Buildings:—

Chairman: Hugh Beaver, M.INST.C.E., M.I.CHEM.E., M.INST.T.

Deputy Chairman: Sir Ernest Simon.

Members: H. F. Brand, G. M. Burt, Richard Coppock, Luke Fawcett, Oswald Healing, F.S.I., Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., M.INST.C.E., M.INST.T., John Laing, Alderman Pitt, J.P., Tom Pugh, J. W. Stephenson, J.P., Percy Thomas, O.B.E., LL.D., PP.R.I.B.A.

Scotland:—John I. Loudon, A.McTaggart, J.P.

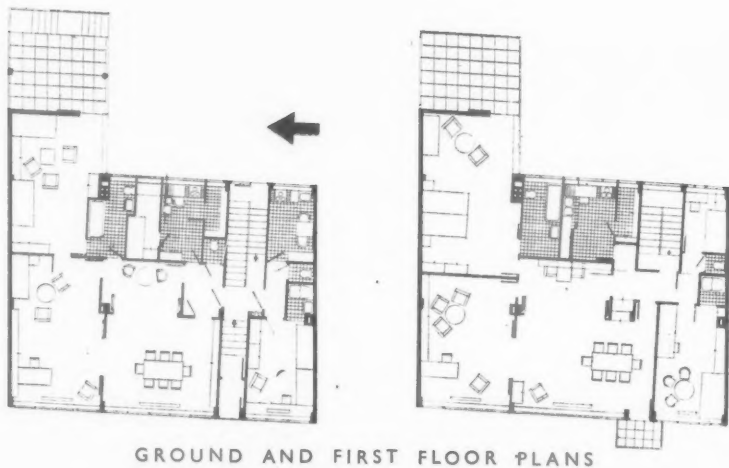
Official Members, Ministry of Works and Buildings: W. Leitch, C.B., Deputy Secretary; H. H. Montgomerie, O.B.E., Principal Assistant Secretary; T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Director of Works; Major-Gen. K. C. Appleyard, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., Director of Emergency Works.

Ministry of Labour. Official members not yet known.

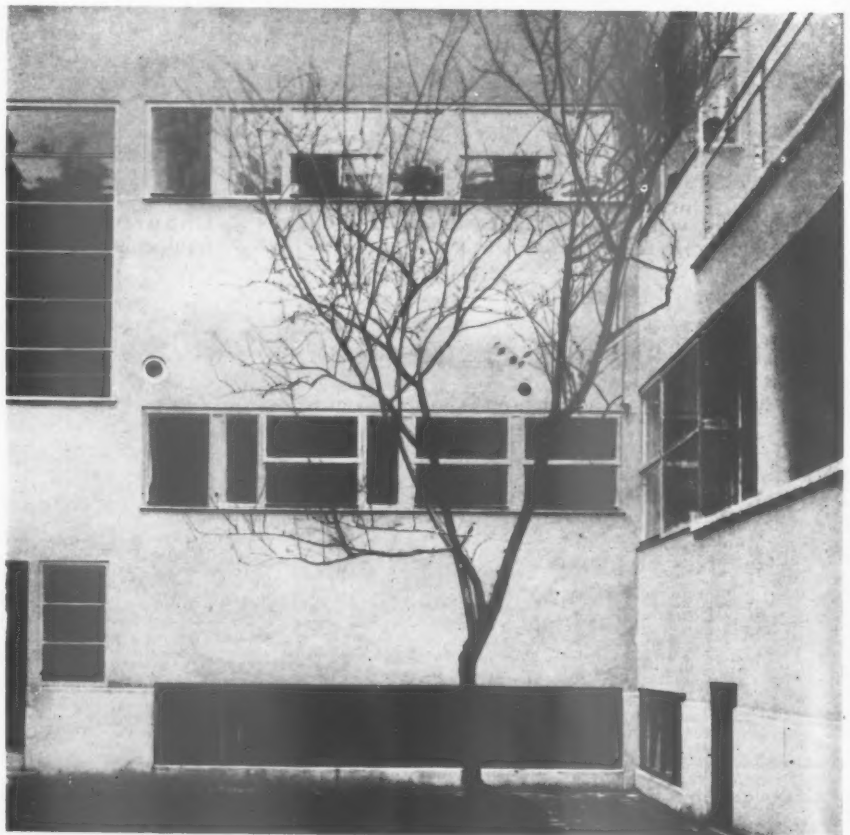
Secretary to the Council: E. J. Rimmer, B.SC., M.ENG., A.M.INST.C.E., Barrister-at-Law.

FLATS

AT BUDAPEST



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS





D E S I G N E D B Y
M O L N A R F A R K A S

PROBLEM—A building containing three flats, two on the ground floor and one above, in a suburb of Budapesth.

CONSTRUCTION—Reinforced concrete frame, with hollow block panel infilling and reinforced concrete slab floors and roofs. The external walls are cement rendered. Drips from coping and window cills are flung clear of walls by projecting zinc strips. Windows are steel casements.

Above : A detail of the west and principal street front.
Right : The east front showing the balconies adjoining two of the flats. *Facing page,* part of east front.





PLAN—The entrance to the two flats on the ground floor is placed off centre so that the one-room flat below occupies the same floor space as the servants' quarters above. A maid's room is placed between the kitchen and bathroom of the larger ground floor flat.



Left: A detail of the front entrance passage. Finishings are terrazzo and tiles and painted plaster. Above: One of the living-rooms in the larger flats. The floors are of rubber and the dadoes of textile.

THREE FLATS AT BUDAPESTH

POLICE FORCE FOR BUILDING

The Ministry of Works has established its own police force to investigate cases of non-essential civil building and constructional operations which contravene the Licensing Regulations.

Under Regulation 56A of the Defence (General) Regulations no building operation estimated to cost more than £100 may be commenced except by licence issued by the Ministry of Works or the appropriate Government Department. If more than one operation on the same building is carried out within twelve months, a licence is required if the aggregate cost of these operations is more than £100.

This Regulation should be generally known, but investigation has revealed that a large amount of non-essential building work is proceeding at a time when building operatives and materials are urgently needed for the war building programme. There have been many instances where works have proceeded without licence or in excess of the amount granted by licence.

The Ministry of Works has relied mainly on the co-operation of the public—preferring not to introduce any system of widespread inspection. But it has been found necessary to take definite steps to prevent all unauthorised and illegal private work. Although, for instance, supplies of materials are controlled and are released only for essential work, many builders still have stocks in their yards, and by drawing on these private operations have been possible. This is an offence against the regulations.

Offenders against the Regulations are liable, on conviction, to two years' imprisonment or a fine of £550 or both.

TENANTS' RAILINGS

The Ministry of Supply has issued the following statement:—

Authority has been obtained by a Privy Council Order under the Defence Regulations to enable the Ministry of Works and Buildings to take down and remove railings in possession of tenants and to protect tenants from any obligation to the landlords arising out of the removal of such railings.

Under regulation 50 of the Emergency Powers (Defence) General Regulations authority has already been taken to remove railings directly owned by local authorities and private owners anywhere in the country. Instructions are being sent to local authorities by the Ministry of Works and Buildings not to remove railings of historic interest.

THE LATE C. B. HOWDILL

The West Yorkshire Society of Architects has lost one of its oldest and keenest members by the death of Mr. Charles Barker Howdill, A.R.I.B.A., who has just died at the age of 77. His early experience was as an assistant architect under the Leeds Education Authority and later in association with his father. In 1888 he was awarded a gold medal in a national competition for students in schools of art, and also obtained a Queen's prize for his design for a village institute. He was an active member of the Yorkshire Photographic Union and the Leeds Camera Club, lectured in building construction at Huddersfield and Batley Technical Colleges until this year, took a keen interest in the Leeds School of Architecture and had been a member of the Board of Governors of the College of Art for some years. His work included a number of Methodist chapels in Leeds.

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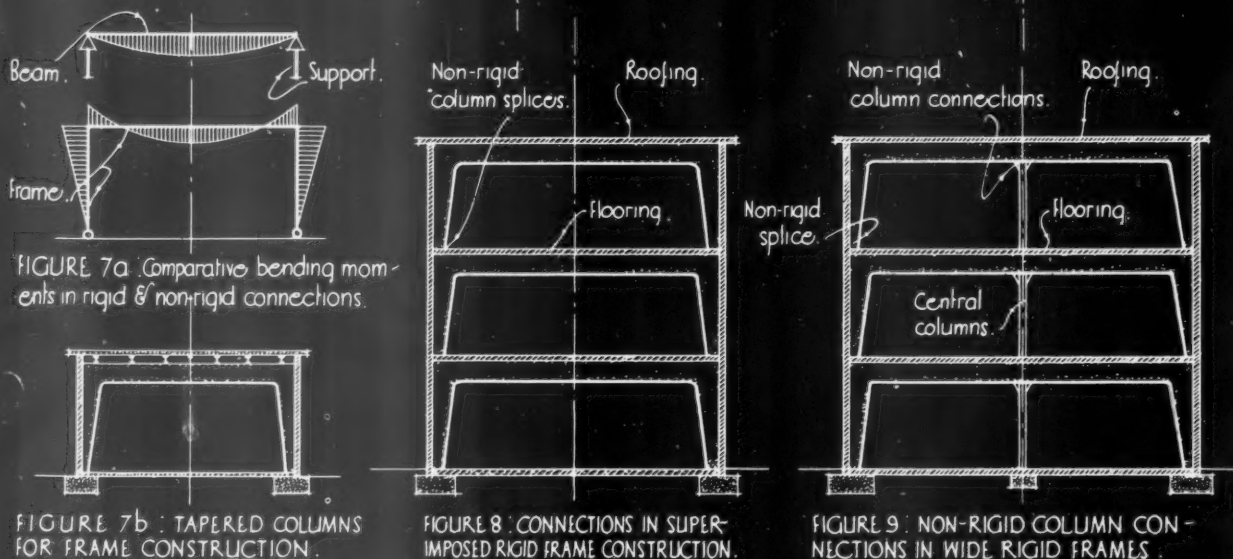
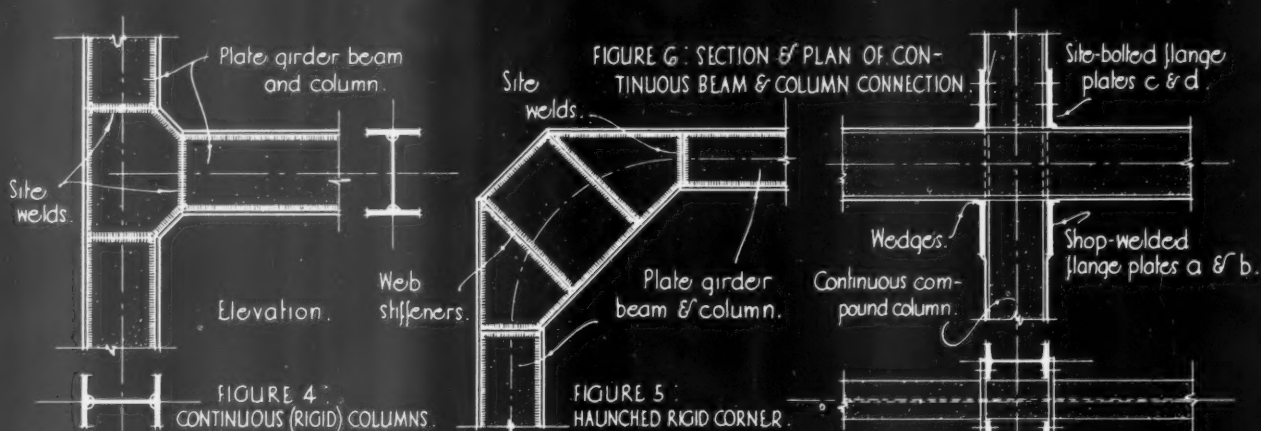
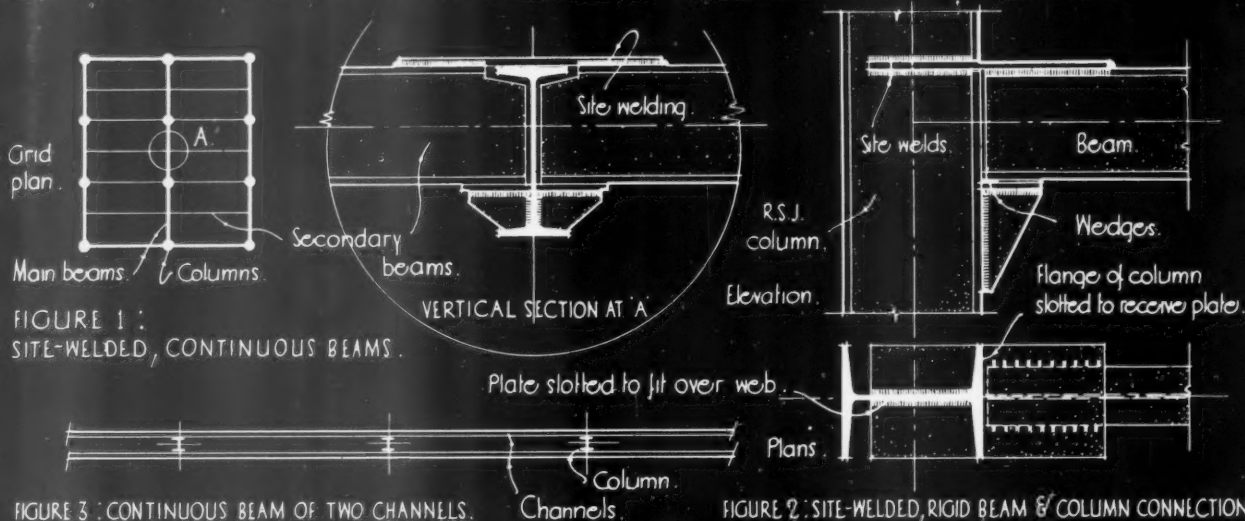
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11

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS & PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IN WELDED STEEL : N° 3



Issued by Braithwaite & Co, Engineers, Ltd. Compiled by Samuely & Hamann, Consulting Engineers

INFORMATION SHEET : STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION, 57 : WELDING N° 13.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WCI

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Welding 13 ; General Considerations and Principles of Design in Welded Steel, No. 3, Rigid Construction.

General :

This series of Sheets on welded steel construction is a continuation of a preceding group dealing with riveted and bolted construction, and is intended to serve a similar purpose, namely, to indicate the way in which economical design as affected by general planning considerations may be obtained.

Both the principles of design, and the general and detailed application of welded steelwork are analysed in relation to the normal structural requirements of buildings. The economies in cover and dead weight resulting from the use of lighter and smaller steel members and connections are taken into consideration in the preliminary arrangement of the building components in order to obtain a maximum economy in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the third of the section dealing with general principles and considerations of design in multi-storey, welded steel frame construction, and illustrates typical connections for a rigid steel framework.

Rigid Framework :

If members of large section are to be connected or where a rigid framework is required (see Sheet 11 of the welding group), site welding cannot be entirely avoided without foregoing some of the advantages of welded construction. There are two types of rigid connections which can be obtained in this way :

- (1) Two beams, if in line, or almost in line, can be made continuous, and this is particularly important where a regular grid is adopted (see Figure 1).
- (2) Beams and columns can be connected to form a rigid frame (see Figure 2).

Continuity :

No special sections are needed for the construction of continuous beams, although beams which connect a row of columns can often be replaced by two channels (Figure 3). Beams and columns built up from plates lend themselves even more readily to rigid connection continuous columns (see Figure 4).

Also with frames the type of beam section would generally remain unaltered.

Column sections suitable for direct load may be used for frames, if the bending moments to be expected are small. In this case the sections given in Figures 4a and 4c on Sheet 12 of the welding series would be practicable. With larger bending moments joists or built-up I sections are more economical.

Rigid Connections :

The construction of rigid corners when carried out with sections made up of plates generally involves simpler details. Haunchings (see Figure 5) can be very economical, but for architectural reasons rigid corners very often have to be constructed so that they do not break the soffit of the beam. Figure 6 shows a type of construction frequently used in America, consisting of a column composed of two sections and a beam of one section, held rigidly against each other by means of the flange plates of the column. This construction can be used where no site welding is contemplated, the two lower plates, a and b in Figure 6, being shop-welded to the column and the upper ones, c and d, being site-bolted to the column after erection.

Bending Moments :

Although rigid connections reduce the bending moments in the beams considerably they increase those in the columns. The bending moments thus created decrease rapidly towards the bottom (as shown in Figure 7a) and a tapered column, where applicable, gives good results (Figure 7b).

Frame Construction :

Where rigid frames are arranged on top of one another, as in Figure 8, rigid connections between the columns in consecutive floors become unnecessary and the erection is simplified.

Where frames span across several panels, the centre column or columns need not be rigidly connected to the frames if the length of the panels and the loads are approximately equal (see Figure 9).

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series on structural steel work are Nos. 729, 733, 736, 737, 741, 745, 751, 759, 763, 765, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 780, 783, 785, 789, 790, 793, 796, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 816, 819, 821, 822, 823, 824, 826, 827, 829, 830, 832, 836, 837.

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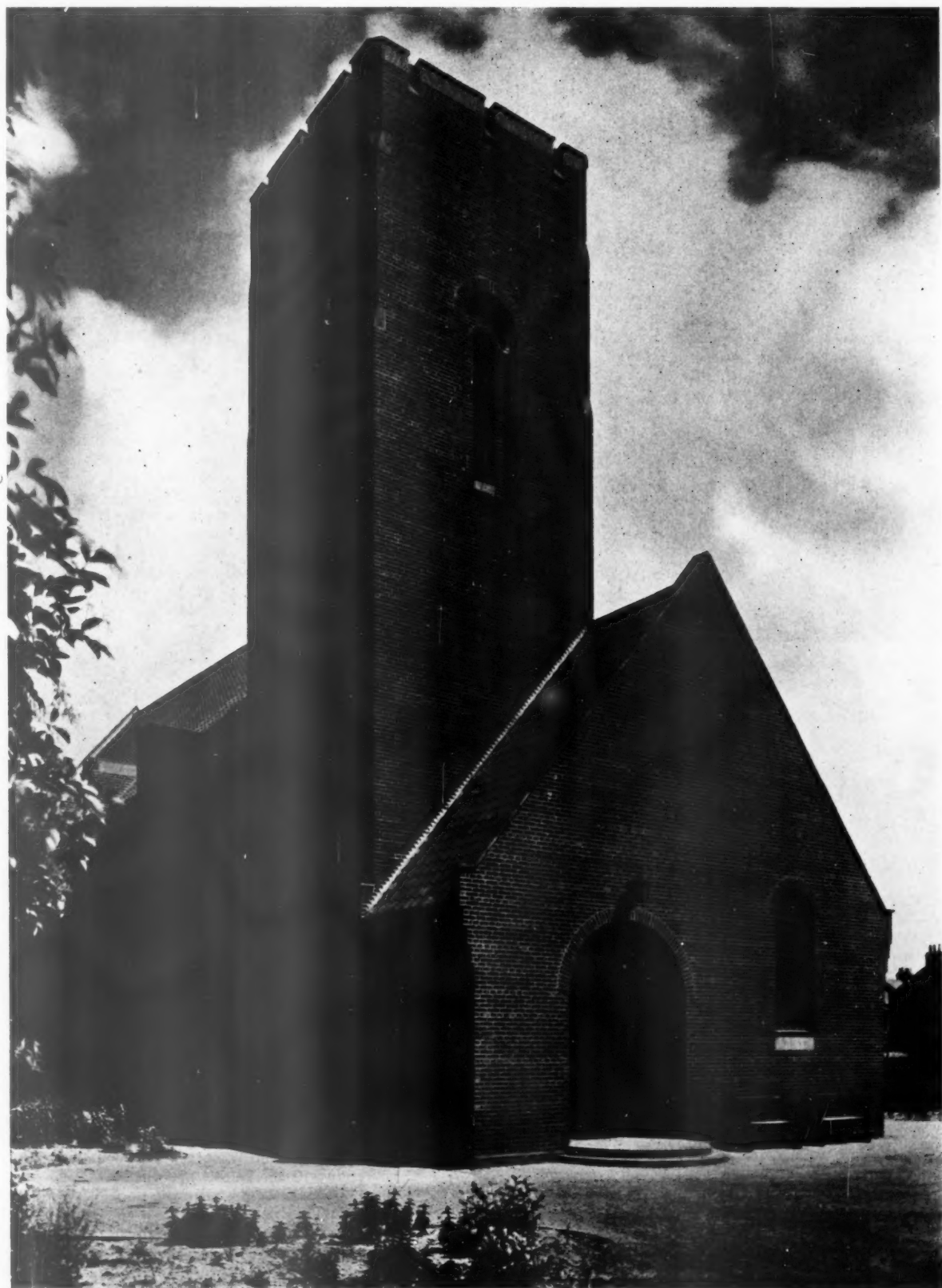
King's House, Haymarket, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

Telephone :

Whitehall 3993.
Aug. 13, 1941.

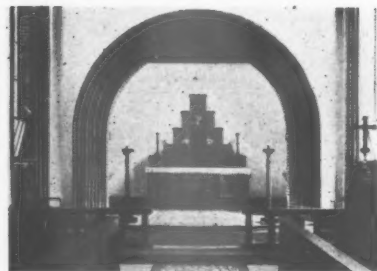
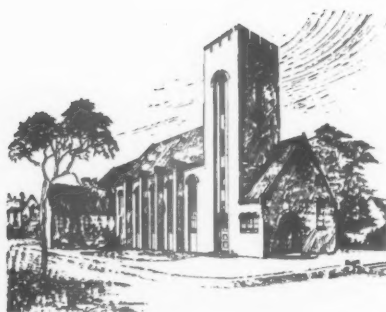
CHURCH IN EAST LONDON

DESIGNED BY GORDON O'NEILL





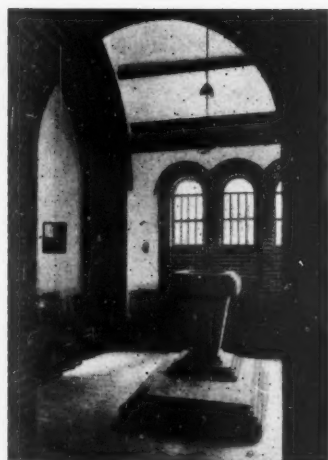
Right, architect's perspective ; and photograph of altar and reredos ; above, pulpit ; below, font in children's corner and view looking into the Lady chapel



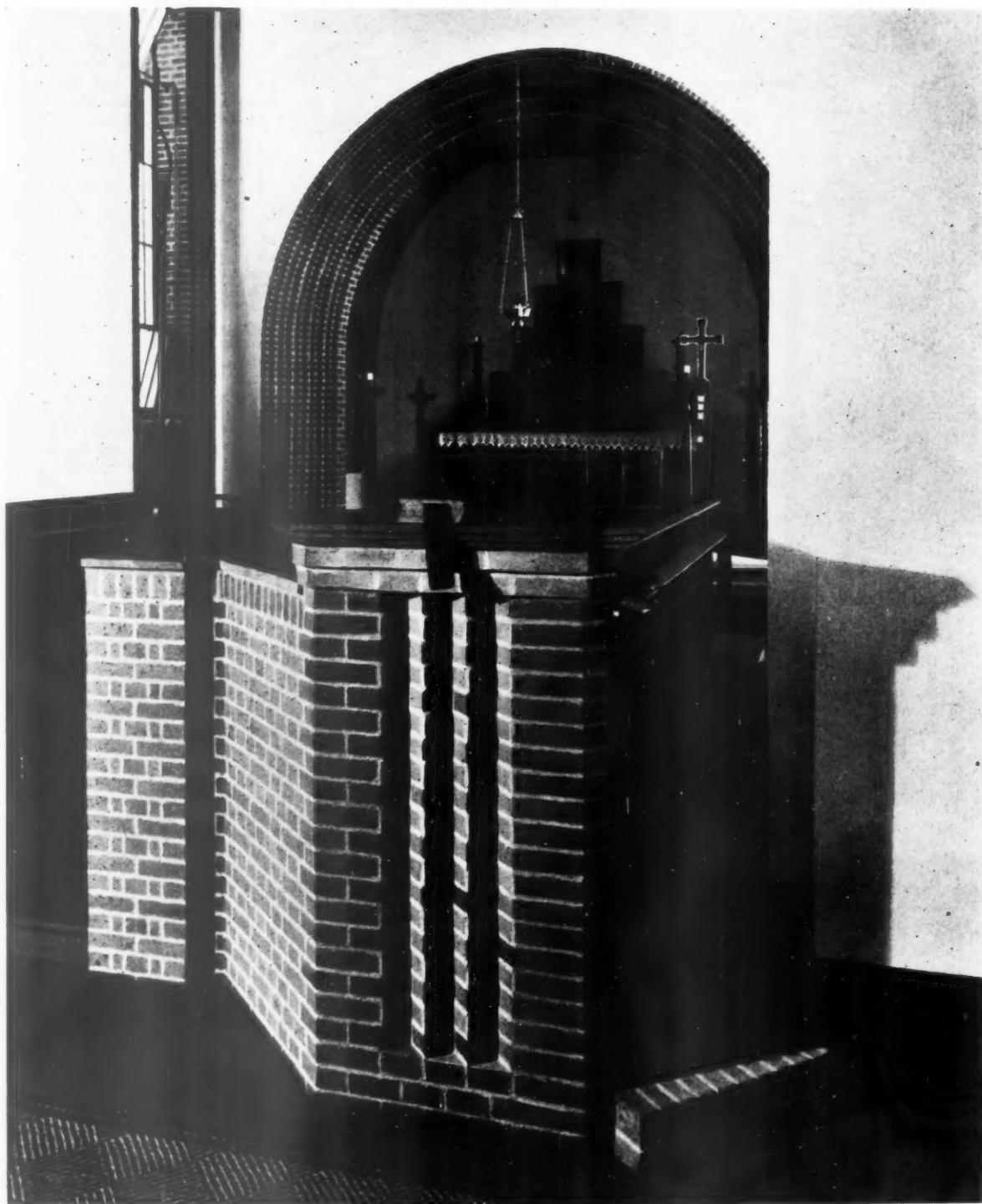
GENERAL — Memorial church in Beckton Road, E, to seat approximately 300. It is designed in Crucifix form, the most suitable shape for the site, which is bounded on the north and south by roads and on the east and west by existing buildings. Instead of the usual east window, there is an aperture in the brickwork in the shape of a cross, which gives a subdued lighting.

PLAN—Features of the plan are the altar and reredos, recessed in a bay and lit from above in dull purple by patent glazing ; the font, placed in the children's corner and protected from draught ; the seating in the Lady chapel, which is reversed during the ordinary services ; the sound chamber in the chancel roof for an electric organ ; and the lavatory accommodation provided in the main porch entrance as well as in the vestries. The windows of the church, except those to the altar and reredos, are glazed with small panels of coloured amber lights, shaded off from dark at bottom to light at top. The pulpit, lectern and font are built of special bricks and are to the architect's design. Joinery is Austrian oak.

FOUNDATIONS—The site is near the river and the architect anticipated difficulty in finding a firm foundation. When the usual trenches were opened, trial holes were bored at various points, and a layer of soft slimy matter, apparently rotted seaweed, was found 10 ft. below the surface level, sandwiched between the upper clay and the gravel bed. Under foundations, mixed 12 to 1 gravel and cement, and brought up to 5 ft., were constructed on the



C H U R C H I N E A S T L O N D O N



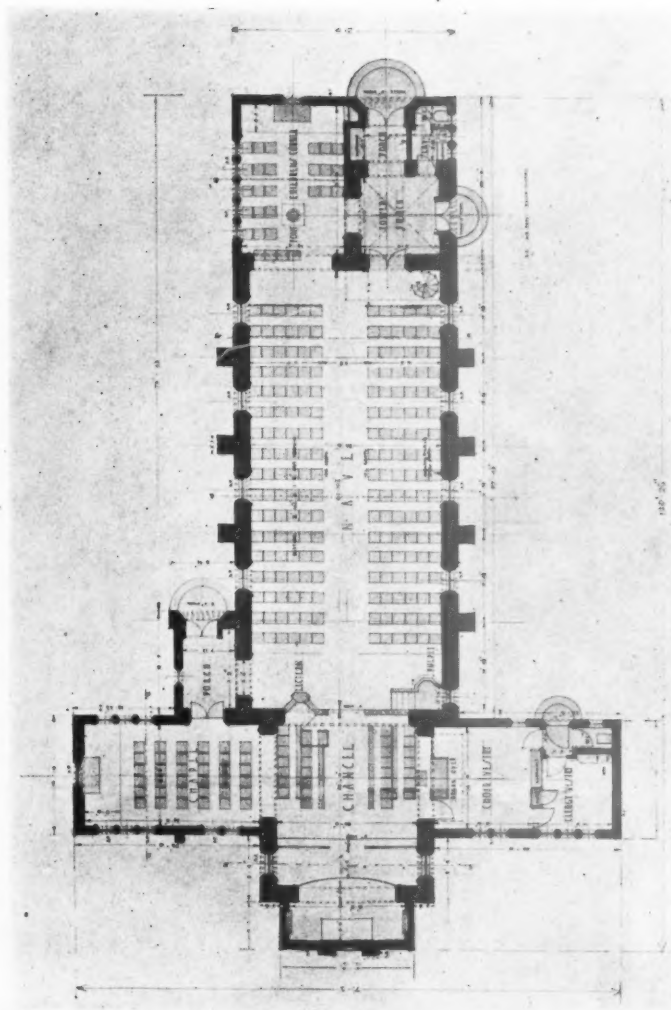
gravel bed, and on this the reinforced foundations were laid. As the church loading equalled 1 ton to the foot and the gravel bed in the district had been found to carry a safe load of 3 tons, this was considered a safe margin.

CONSTRUCTION—The outside and inside walls are faced with 2 in. Worcester Park antique multi-coloured bricks, the outside work being built with a rough natural $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cream-coloured lime mortar joint, 3 course of stretchers to 1 of headers. Externally the offsetting to

the arches and windows and internally, the window jambs and arches and the panels below are in $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. specially made bricks, with in the inside work a $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. projection to form a stop for the wall plaster. The roof rafters are close boarded diagonally, felted and covered with small Italian tiles, antique colour. The underside of the rafters are covered with Cabot's quilt, and enclosed with skimmed plaster boards. This method was adopted to stop cold penetration and heat leakage.

Above, the lectern

DESIGNED BY GORDON O'NEILL



HEATING AND LIGHTING—The entire floor area of the church is heated by concealed heating. In addition, the cold air below the timber joists is prevented from rising by asbestos felt nailed on the underside of the joists. The floor is 1 in. tongued and grooved oak. The heating installation is electrical and consists of a system of wiring running between each flooring joist and each rafter. The electric light fittings were designed by the architect.

Above, plan and view from south-west

For general contractors and sub-contractors see page xvi.

CHURCH IN EAST LONDON

USE OF THE LAND.

The following letter appeared in *The Times* for August 16. The letter from Messrs. Howard Robertson and Michael Waterhouse referred to by Mr. Bossom was reprinted on page 132 of our last issue :

To the Editor of "The Times"

Sir,—The recent letter from Messrs. Howard Robertson and Michael Waterhouse, joint honorary secretaries of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee, is a painful but wise and timely reminder of the avoidable waste resulting from the non-existence of a nation-wide land-use survey when the threat of war compelled the Government to embark upon its vast military and industrial construction campaign.

This past waste, however, is but the introduction to a continuing national loss unless a comprehensive plan for the "most efficient utilization of the surface of our island" is prepared before the huge after-the-war rehabilitation schemes are launched. President Roosevelt's and Mr. Churchill's joint declaration that "access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world are needed for" the "economic prosperity" of both victors and vanquished, means that there will be inevitable international competition during the post-war period, and we must not handicap ourselves by even risking the impairment of a most valuable heritage—British agriculture. Millions have been expended recently in forcing crops from former unproductive areas, and we cannot afford to jeopardize this source of national wealth and well-being by reverting, immediately hostilities cease, to our old practice of ignoring our agriculturists and lavishly buying food abroad. Yet if we rely upon the Town and Country Planning Acts to protect these recently retrieved agricultural acres, I fear we shall be doomed to disappointment.

These Acts, without the slightest intention of so doing, have actually encouraged much indiscriminate building on fine agricultural land. They permit a prospective building speculator to apply to the controlling town-planning authority for a decision as to how many houses to the acre may be built in a particular area. An ingenious authority sensing this anomaly has calculated that, if all allowable land were covered, it would provide housing accommodation for five times our existing population and, further, the Barlow Report reveals that already, for England alone, we have a population density of 766 persons to the square mile—greater than any other part of Europe—which exposes the absurdity of continuing the indiscriminate use of land for other than the most beneficial national purpose.

To prevent repetition of this practice, is it not desirable to set up a small secretariat under expert guidance and the auspices of the Ministry of Works and Buildings, to collect and analyse the mass of information already existing in unrelated and often inaccessible form all over the country? Using this as a basis and filling any gaps, the entire proposals should be considered, and from this compiled, as early as possible, a complete land-use survey. After this is once approved its use should be obligatory and varied only by Court assent.

Yours, etc.,

ALFRED C. BOSSOM

5, Carlton Gardens, S.W.1.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

★ *IS Decorator's Work included in the £100 Limit?* - - - - - Q 774

★ *CAN you give me a list of Emergency Glazing and Glass Substitutes?* - - - - - Q 775

★ *WHO supplies Oiled Silk for A.R.P. Purposes?* Q 779

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party.

Questions should be sent by post to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY

—but in cases where an enquirer urgently requires an answer to a simple question, he may save time by telephoning the question to—

• VIGILANT 0087

The reply will come by post.

Q 774

ARCHITECTS, HEREFORD.—*A client of ours has recently purchased some shop premises and wishes to have the sanitary arrangements improved and to clean up and redecorate the premises throughout.*

The new building work consists of building brick partition walls, doors, drains and water services for new W.C. and lavatory basin. The cleaning down of existing shop and first and second floors of flats is DECORATOR'S WORK only and we want to know whether the cost of this work is to be included in the £100 LIMIT imposed by the amendment to the Regulation 56a of the Defence (General) Regulations which concerns licences for building operations.

Would it affect the position if the decorating work was let out separately to a decorator?

A licence is not required if the works are in the nature of maintenance, running repairs or decoration.

If, as you suggest, you propose doing certain new building work without a licence, we consider that the total cost, including the cost of

decorations caused by the new work, should not exceed £100. Genuine redecorations which have nothing to do with the new work, we do not think need be included.

You will not be able to increase the value of work permitted by separating the work under different contracts, but, of course, it would be as well to make a sharp distinction between work which does and does not come under the regulation, by a separate contract or other means.

If you are in doubt get in touch with the Licensing Officer before putting the work in hand. In your case the address is the Licensing Officer, H.M.O.W., Somerset House, Temple Street, Birmingham.

Q 775

MERCHANTS, CORNWALL.—*Can you furnish us with a list of the brands of EMERGENCY GLAZING and GLASS SUBSTITUTES, together with names of respective manufacturers, that are now on the market?*

Below is a fairly comprehensive list:—

Wire Mesh Reinforced.—Windolite, Windolite Ltd., Harlow, Essex; Sunralite, Sunralite Ltd., Chestnut Road, Tottenham, London, N.17; Un-named, H. E. Harrison, 250, Gain Lane, Thornbury, Bradford.

Metal Lath Reinforced.—Ferrophone, Ferrophone Ltd., 52, West Ham Lane, London, E.15.

Fabric Reinforced Films.—Flexolite, Inglesby Products Co., 79/85, Davies Street, London, W.1; Dufayglass, Dufaylite Ltd., Elstree, Herts; Cellofabrics, Cellofabrics Ltd., 11, Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1; Nuart Replacement, A. & F. H. Parkes Ltd., Anglo-Scottian Mills, Beeston, Notts.; Del Beta, Dobsons & Brown & Co. Ltd., Del Beta House, Nottingham; Celiglas, British Celilynd Ltd., Burwell Works, Burwell Road, London, E.10; Pullmesh, Pullman (Springfield) Co., 21, Gloucester Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W.11; Rowley Gallery of Decorative Art Ltd., 140, Church Street, Kensington, London, W.8; H. E. Harrison, 250, Gain Lane, Thornbury, Bradford; Silkite, Silkkit Ltd., Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

Oiled Fabrics.—Steadoglass, Storey Bros. & Co. Ltd., 23, Lawrence Road, London, E.C.4; Oiltex, M. Barr & Co. Ltd., 51a, Miller Street, Glasgow; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co. Ltd., Vickers House, Broadway, London, S.W.1; Edward McBean & Co. Ltd., 1, Newman Street, London, W.1; Morton Soundour Fabrics, 15, Cavendish Place, London, W.1; Rexine, I. C. I. Rexine Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Transparent Films: Cellulose and Cellylose Acetate Types.—Diolite, Transparent Paper Co. Ltd., Bury, Lancs., in conjunction with W. & G. Leigh Ltd., Tower Mills, Bolton, Lancs.; Lassolite, Herts Pharmaceutical Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.; Celilynd, British Celilynd Ltd., Burwell Works, Burwell Road, London, E.10; Cellophane, British Cellophane Ltd., 17, Stratford Place, London, W.1; Diophane, Transparent Paper Co., Bury, Lancs.; Rayophane, British Rayophane Ltd., Wigton, Cumberland; Sidac, British Sidac Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.; Bexoid, B.X. Plastics Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4; Clari-foil, British Celanese Ltd., Celanese House, Hanover Square, London, W.1; Dialux, Dufay Chromex Ltd., Elstree, Herts.; Erinfort, Erinoid Ltd., Stroud, Gloucester; Rhodophane, May & Baker Ltd., 42, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.

Translucent (unclassified as to type).—Luxoid, James Clark & Eaton, Scoresby House, Glasshill Street, London, S.E.1; Stanflex, The Standard Range & Foundry Co. Ltd., Watford; Marvol, Saville Marvel & Co. Ltd., Port Street Works, Manchester; Textuff, Textuff Ltd., c/o Captain Kilmer, Tree Tops, Dollis Avenue, London, N.3; Flexiglass, Grant & West Ltd., Furlong Road, London, N.7; Un-named, Jensen & Nicholson Ltd., Jensen House, Stratford, London, E.15; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. Ltd., 60, Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2; Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Yard Works, Preston.

Q 776

STUDENT, CAMBRIDGE.—*Thank you for the two books you specified. I found them very helpful especially the one entitled Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures which I think is a very valuable volume. In your recent letter you couldn't understand what I meant by profiles. What I really wanted was a book describing the FIRST STEPS a builder would take ON A NEW SITE until he reaches the (slate) or dampcourse (a practical one complete in every detail).*

I think you will find all you require in "Modern Building Technique" (Domestic and similar structures), by Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A., published by *The Architect and Building News*, Price 6s. 0d.

Standard books on construction such as *Building Construction* (Elementary Course), by C. F. Mitchell, published by B. T. Batsford, price 6s. 6d. and *Architectural Building Construction*, Vol. 1, by W. R. Jaggard and F. E. Drury, published by Cambridge University Press, price 7s. 6d., might also be of use to you.

Q 777

SURVEYOR, DORSET.—*I am carrying out additions to the administration block of a hospital and desire to cover the floor areas with a COMPOSITION FLOORING similar to Granwood. I shall be obliged if you could furnish me with the addresses of any firms which could undertake this work under present conditions.*

Granwood flooring can be obtained from the Granwood Flooring Co. Ltd., 21, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

Other types of composition flooring can be obtained from the following firms:—

The British Magnesite Flooring Co. Ltd., Selwood Street, London, S.E.16; The Dralite Co., 4, Cullum Street, London, E.C.3; The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd., Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1; The Linolith Flooring Co., 72, Park Road North, London, W.3; The Marbolith Flooring Co. Ltd., 29, Albert Embankment, London, S.E.11.

Q 778

CONTRACTORS, STAFFORDSHIRE.—*What is the British Standard SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING SAND?*

British Standard Specifications are published by The British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. There is no British Standard Specification for Building Sand.

Q 779

ARCHITECTS, MIDDLESEX.—*Can you give us the names of firms who supply OILED SILK for A.R.P. purposes, to be used in this instance for Gas Cleaning Stations. It should be capable of being BOILED.*

Oiled silk is usually a Japanese silk which is sprayed and becomes useless when brought into contact with heat.

Natural Oiled Cotton might be suitable for your purpose, and we are aware that at the time of writing Messrs. Selfridge have a stock of this material.

REFERENCE BACK

[This section deals with previous questions and answers.]

Q 746

In the answer to this enquiry the names of several manufacturers of pre-cast concrete seating units were given. Messrs. Trent Concrete, Ltd., of Colwick, near Nottingham, have written to say that they are one of the largest manufacturers in the district and their name should be added to the list already published.

Q 740

The enquirer wanted to know of a suitable floor covering for the FLOOR OF A SUGAR ROOM IN A BREWERY, in answer to which we mentioned several different types of floors. Unfortunately, we also stated that tiles might not be wholly satisfactory owing to the possibility of the glaze getting chipped or worn.

We are indebted to Messrs. Carter and Co., Ltd., of Poole, Dorset, for pointing out that our statement is incorrect; they have, in fact, successfully laid tiled floors in a large number of sugar rooms. Floor tiles are seldom glazed, and any good floor tiles such as are used for industrial buildings are suitable. Being of the same composition throughout they will not be affected by sugar, even if the surface becomes worn after considerable use.

Portland cement is affected by sugar, and an acid resisting cement or some other suitable substance, should be used for pointing, and any tile fixing contractor of experience would be able to advise.



The Cutty Sark in dock after her re-purchase from the Portuguese. The condition of her Teak planking astonished experts.

Architects specify Burma Teak, *Tectona Grandis*. Its stability, durability and exceptional weather resistance, so abundantly proved in the story of the *Cutty Sark*, are the reasons why. Personal inspection can confirm these points.

Do you know *Cutty Sark*, one of the loveliest things man created? She was built some 75 years ago and lies, today, at Greenhithe, for your inspection and appreciation.

She sailed through the suns of the China Seas; through the snows of Cape Horn. She was driven as few ships are ever driven—she once averaged 15 knots for 36 hours when crossing the Indian Ocean. Famous as a tea-clipper, famous as a wool clipper, she could take it.

She was built of Teak upon iron frames. It was noted that her planking did not become water-soaked with old age and cause her to lose speed. At twenty she was as fast as ever; while, when over forty, she was still good for 16 knots! Teak is water repellent.



The only true Teak is *Tectona Grandis*—see "The British Standard Nomenclature of Hardwoods"—and the Timber Control Price List shows that Teak is not a costly timber.

BURMA TEAK

Issued by the Burma Teak Shippers.

4 CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS AND TOWN PLANNING

Safeguarding the Public Interest

Important measures for safeguarding the public interest in the making of war damage payments are set out in a memorandum by the War Damage Commission which is being issued to all local and planning authorities by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland respectively.

The memorandum points out that, while the general provisions of Part I of the War Damage Act provide for a "cost of works" payment to make good war damage to buildings and land where the damage does not involve total loss, or a "value" payment where it does, Section 7 of the Act introduces modifications of these general provisions. This Section provides that the Treasury shall give directions to be observed by the Commission for securing that the provisions relating to the making of payments in respect of war damage shall be executed in conformity with the public interest. The modifications which the Commission is empowered to make in pursuance of Treasury directions fall into two categories.

The first category comprises:

The imposition of requirements as to the nature of the works, the materials to be used and the time for execution thereof, and

The substitution of a value payment for a cost of works payment where restoration of the building would be contrary to public interest.

The exercise of these powers is dependent upon the previous publication by the Commission of notices specifying areas, classes of hereditaments or classes of works, and the imposition, by means of such notices, on any person who proposes to execute works for making good war damage of a kind covered by the specification, of an obligation to submit particulars of the proposed works to the Commission before execution.

The second category includes:

The right to impose conditions on a value payment to secure that it is used for the construction, alteration or acquisition of a building in substitution of the damaged building;

A power to make a cost of works payment where a value payment would otherwise be appropriate; and

A power to make a payment over and above the proper cost of works payment in consideration of the omission, by agreement with the Commission, of works the cost of which would otherwise have been payable.

The exercise by the Commission of the powers in this second category is not dependent upon the previous publication of notices specifying areas, classes of hereditaments or classes of works.

Directions having been received from the Treasury requiring payments to be made so far as possible in accordance with the public interest in respect of town and country planning, it has become the duty of the Commission to exercise its powers of specifying areas, classes of hereditaments and classes of works in order that in such cases it may be informed beforehand of the intention to execute works and may exercise in appropriate cases all the powers referred to above. The Commission is required to afford to Local Authorities proper opportunities for making representations as to the exercise by the Commission of the powers of the Section.

In the memorandum which has just been issued the Commission states that it contemplates as a first step the specification of classes of works in the form of "all works to a single hereditament which cost more than a certain sum in a certain area." It is proposed that the prescribed sum for the purpose of this formula shall be £1,000, or ten times the net annual value of the hereditament (six times the gross annual value in Scotland), whichever is the less. It is further proposed that in relation to this money limit, the areas should be co-terminous with local government areas, provided that if there are any wards, parishes or other recognized local government sub-divisions in which there has been no war damage, or no appreciable war damage, such areas might be excluded. Subsequently, the Commission contemplates, in addition, prescribing certain smaller "areas," either within or without the local government areas covered by the specification of works, in which an obligation will be imposed to submit for all works (other than temporary works). This procedure would be limited to those areas where the degree of damage, the nature of the property, and the need for replanning in detail make it desirable that the fullest measure of control should be exercised.

Local authorities are invited to make suggestions for the specification of "works" or "areas" within their boundaries. It is pointed out that it may be convenient to submit these suggestions in stages, leaving, for example, the specification of smaller areas, where the fullest measure of control is desirable, for subsequent detailed examination after wider areas have been covered by a specification of works on the lines suggested. It is also urged in the memorandum that where a body other than a Local Authority exercises functions within an area under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, there shall be full consultation between the Local Authority and the Planning Authority before recommendations are made to the Commission.

The memorandum emphasises that the Commission is concerned solely with the making of payments in respect of war damage, and that accordingly action should be conditioned by the degree of damage suffered and by the probability that the need for the imposing of conditions will arise. It is desirable, for reasons both of administration and of public policy, that the obligation to submit to the Commission proposals for the execution of works should so far as possible only be imposed where there is a reasonable probability that the special powers thereby involved will need to be exercised in order to safeguard the public interest.

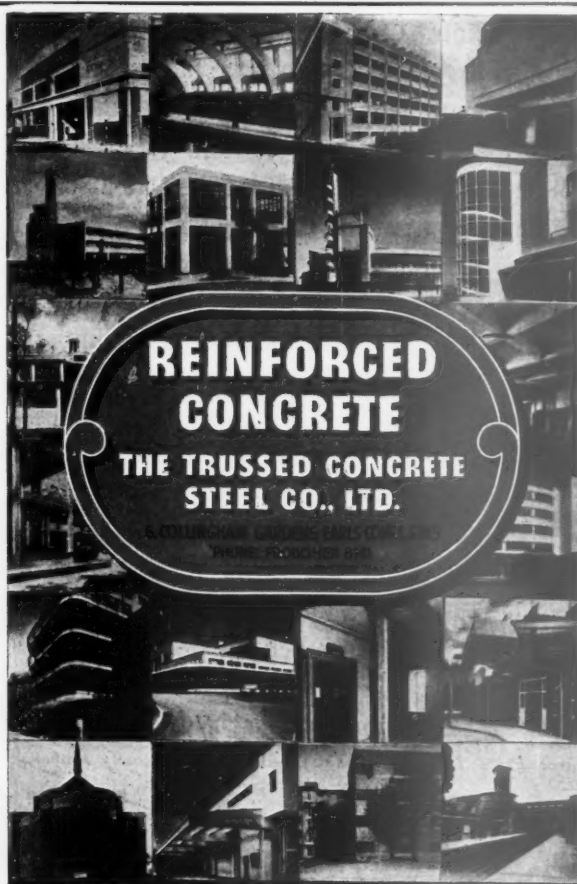
The action suggested in the Commission's memorandum must not be confused with the specification of "reconstruction areas" referred to in the Uthwatt Committee Report (Cmd. 6291) or with any measures which may be decided upon by those authorities who are responsible for Planning whether short or long term. Moreover, at the present time, all building works of any size are subject to control by the Ministry of Works and Buildings and certain authorising Government Departments, under Defence Regulation 56A, in order to ensure that the available supply of labour and materials is utilized to the best advantage.

The Commission's duty is to see that its payments, when made, are made so far as possible in accordance with the public interest in relation to town and country planning, but it can only operate in direct relation to war damage. The Commission, by a proper exercise of its powers, in consultation with planning authorities and the responsible central Government Departments, may make a useful contribution to the better use of the land of Britain, and the action foreshadowed in the memorandum should at least ensure that good planning will not be prejudiced by hasty and ill-considered restoration of war damaged buildings.

A circular dealing with the application of Section 7 of the War Damage Act in respect of roads is being issued through the Ministry of War Transport to all highway authorities.

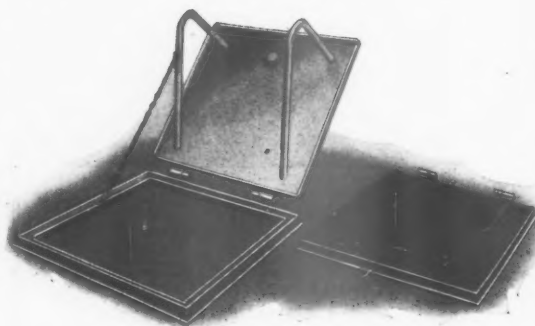
THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

ST. CEDDS MEMORIAL CHURCH, BECKTON ROAD, E.16 (pages 151-154).
Gordon O'Neill, Chartered Architect. General contractors: Messrs. Hammond & Miles, Ilford. Sub-contractors: W. T. Lamb & Sons, bricks; Roberts Adlard, Ltd., tiles; John Erskine, roofing felt; Robinson King & Co., glass; Pennycook, patent glazing; Concealed Heating Co., Ltd., central and electric heating; Unilectree, Ltd., electric wiring; Hume, Atkins & Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., casements; and window furniture; W. Macfarland & Co., Ltd., spiral iron staircase; Rippers, Ltd., joinery; Art Pavements & Decorations, Ltd., tiling; Poppies, Ltd., Hammond & Miles, furniture; Smith & Co., Ltd., chairs; C. Isler & Co., bore holes; W. J. Furze & Co., Ltd., lightning conductor.



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