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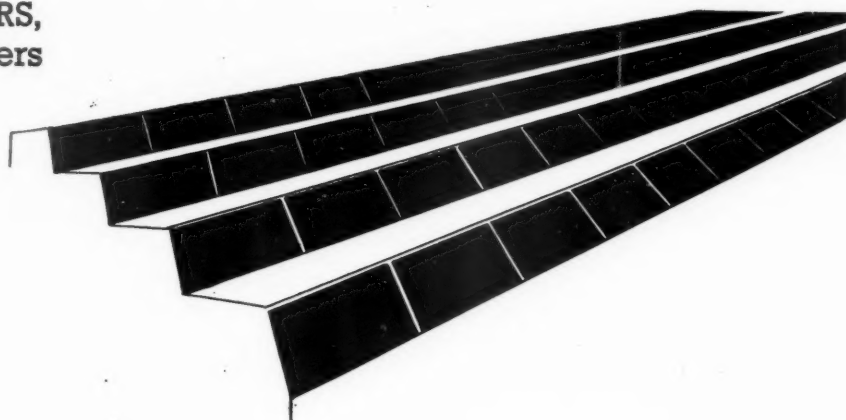
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JOURNAL

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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, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941.

NUMBER 2432: 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.

HOME FOR OLD BUILDINGS

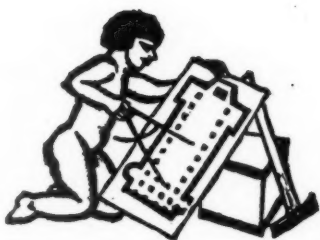


An open air Museum at Aarhus, Jutland, consisting of 36 old buildings. From time to time town planning schemes in various parts of Denmark made it impossible to retain them on their original sites. They were felt, however, to be worth preserving as satisfactory and historically interesting examples of period design, and so they were moved to Aarhus piece by piece and re-erected there as a permanent exhibition. They are completely furnished and open for inspection.



AIR RAID DAMAGE

Jermyn Street the day after a heavy night raid which caused considerable damage in the West End of London.



R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

THE R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee have just released their first two reports (published in full on pages 168-172) which are the work of the Planning and Amenities group, Chairman Mr. Davidge; and the Housing group, Chairman Mr. E. Maxwell Fry. They deal respectively with (i) the need for a National Plan and (ii) War-time Housing. The two reports have been released together because the committee feels that there is a very close connection between the two subjects.

To deal with the last subject first. A great deal of housing work is being done now by Government departments in connection with factories up and down the country. This work is the only work of the kind being done at present. Its importance is not limited to the duration of the war, because even when the war is over these workers must have somewhere to live, and in a very large number of cases the homes they originally came from have been destroyed. While the excitement of war lasts people are prepared to put up with discomfort that would be intolerable in peace time. There is a very strong and a very real demand now for *planned* reconstruction after the war, but if a situation is allowed to develop in which the choice lies between comfort without planning and prolonged discomfort of an acute kind, then all kinds of plans and planning restrictions may be swept on one side. This urgent need for a quick return to normal life wrecked the greatest planning scheme in our past history: Wren's plan for London. War-time housing must be designed to serve not only war-time needs, but also to tide us over the transitional period between war and peace, so that planners can have time to put their ideas into practice.

The main points emphasised in the report on war-time housing are:—

- (i) the need for some common standard: at present buildings erected by different authorities vary greatly in quality. In some cases houses are being built which are better than those normally provided in peace-time. In other cases judged even by war-time standards, the accommodation is disgracefully cramped and inadequate. As resources are limited it is essential to build to some recognized minimum standard;
- (ii) it is necessary to distinguish between housing which can be used after the war and that

which on account of its inaccessible position cannot. This distinction should form the basis for deciding whether construction is to be temporary or permanent in character;

- (iii) war-time housing should be planned for conversion later into family homes of the normal type (plans are reproduced on page 170, showing one of the ways in which this could be done);
- (iv) we should get ahead as quickly as possible with a positive post-war national plan so that what is built now can be designed to fit in with later developments wherever this is possible.

The scope of national planning is the subject of the first report, drawn up by the Planning and Amenities group. Points from this report are that planning in future must be constructive, not restrictive in character; and that a plan must be ready to be put into operation as soon as possible, in any case immediately the end of hostilities is in sight. Research work should be immediately undertaken with this end in view.

The plan must cover the whole country with regional divisions and further local sub-divisions, and must be the work of experts representing all forms of activity including industry and agriculture. There must be no exemptions for any class of building and no limitations imposed by local or administrative boundaries.

Problems that will have to be faced in connection with urban areas include* :—

- (i) the reconstruction of existing towns;
- (ii) the extension of existing towns;
- (iii) the recentering of existing towns;
- (iv) the provision of suitable new towns.

In rural areas healthy villages will have to be provided. In relation to all areas, urban and rural alike, certain standards of amenity will have to be laid down and observed including reasonable facilities for community life. Anomalies like the dormitory town must be prevented in future. Communities must be planned to have a life of their own. In cases where new towns are necessary the committee recommends that wherever possible existing centres should be selected, however small, provided that they have a local tradition, because it is easier to cultivate this than to create it out of nothing.

* These problems will be dealt with in detail in a future report.



The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR WORKS AND BUILDINGS

ON Monday, August 25, information about the functions, duties and authority of the Central Council was at last released. The general impression created is most encouraging. It all sounds like business. Names of the members of the Council, together with particulars of their past careers, are reproduced opposite.

The building industry is the foundation of warfare. Logically armaments come before the creation of an army, and the building of factories has to be completed before the production of armaments is begun. This has at last been recognized by the Government, and a large number of powers have recently been conferred on the Minister for Works and Buildings.

The control and direction of the building industry is a particularly complicated problem; it involves regulating the building programme, organizing workmen and contractors, securing an adequate supply of building materials and using each to best advantage. There is no central body representing all the varied interests as a whole,* capable of advising the Minister on all aspects of the problems involved and the Central Council for Works and Buildings is intended to remedy this deficiency.

The members of the council are nominees chosen by Lord Reith. They are not delegates of sectional interests; but membership is confined to those interests most directly and immediately concerned—employees and operatives; with a few professional and independent members.†

The members of the council with the exception of the chairman, Mr. Hugh Beaver, and the vice-chairman, Sir Ernest Simon, are not full-time workers, but are actively

* B.I.N.C. has been asked to broaden its basis to include other interests not at present represented; negotiations are in progress.

† Manufacturers are not represented on the council, not because their importance has been underrated, but because of the practical impossibility of finding any person or persons capable of representing this group as a whole: e.g., timber, bricks and cement, not to mention corrugated iron and asbestos.

engaged in work connected with the building industry. There is no precedent for a body of this kind presided over by a Government official, composed of members representing outside interests and with a deputy chairman chosen as Sir Ernest Simon has been chosen, to represent as it were both points of view, and also perhaps the point of view of the general public. The experiment is an interesting attempt to secure in a democratic country advantages that are claimed by the corporate state, without corresponding disadvantages. The functions of the Council are purely advisory; existing machinery for regulating wages, hours of work, etc., remains unchanged.

Sir Ernest Simon, speaking on the same occasion, pointed out that the need for drastic reorganization was great. He said he had been surprised, since he came to the Ministry, to discover the effectiveness of steps which had already been taken to accelerate production; but much remained to be done. He emphasised this point by a comparison between the present capacity of the industry and the programme of works considered necessary by the Government at the beginning of 1941 (which had been drawn up by various different departments acting independently of each other, without any regard for the possibility of executing it). The first task of the new Ministry had been to cut the Government programme down to £1,000,000 a day!

HOW THE COUNCIL WILL WORK

The work of the building council, which will itself meet three or four times a month, will be done chiefly through committees. Members of the council will be allowed to choose delegates to represent them on these committees when pressure of other work makes it impossible for them to attend regularly.

Committees will be in continuous session, and have been appointed to deal with the following subjects: (i) Works† (progress as a whole and in particular cases also); (ii) Labour: welfare and conditions on the site; (iii) Labour: man power; (iv) Regionalisation of works and contractors; (v) Conditions of contract; (vi) Plant and materials. It is possible that others may be appointed later to deal with finance and education. The council will have access to all possible sources of information, and will have power to tender advice.

R.I.B.A. RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee has just released two reports on planning and amenities and war-time housing which are the first of a series which one gathers will be a long one. They are published in full on pages 168-172 and a digest of both given in the leading article. The most immediately interesting of the two is that on war-time housing, which contains interesting information about what is actually going on at present, and gives great point to the argument which sometimes seems unconvincing to those who are not themselves architects, that a constructive national plan is necessary now. The size and importance of the Government's war-time building programme is, I am afraid, not always sufficiently appreciated.

THE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Last week it was announced that in certain towns reconstruction—where the expenditure will exceed £1,000,

† The Ministry has suggested that it would welcome the appointment of a trade union delegate to all major sites to co-operate with the management and put forward suggestions for increasing efficiency.



Mr. W. Leitch, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works and Buildings, one of the Ministry's official members of the Central Council. The full list of members of the Council appears in the adjacent panel.

is not to be commenced without permission. So far, so good, but, if we are to avoid a term of hesitancy and stagnation, when we should be ready and doing, it follows that these same towns should clarify their ideas now.

★

Have they been required to make plans, in all cases? Moreover can they be required to take action under the existing Act or order? Only a day or two before the order, I was told by a city architect, that his council had not been asked to investigate the future possibilities or offered to do so of their own accord. "The difficulty is this, that the officials in the worse affected places have not the time to devote to the problems—because they are already overburdened with the direction and supervision of first aid repairs to damaged houses, permits to repair other property, demolition, housing of demolition workers, repairs to roads and services, all of which are urgent. Moreover the allied services, of health, law, transport, power, education, are all in their several departments overtaxed, and the unpaid parties, the representatives of private interests who should also be consulted have their hands full."

★

Yet this preparatory planning should be undertaken by someone, and who more informed than the native. Is not the solution to draft from outside the affected areas those architects at present underemployed, to engage them to handle the routine of first aid repairs and demolition, and to relieve the people on the spot so that they can devote their time to the problems of future reconstruction without distraction? Sitting on the bung hole isn't enough.

ASTRAGAL

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR WORKS AND BUILDINGS

MEMBERS

CHAIRMAN :

Hugh Beaver, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Chem.E., M.Inst.T.
*Director-General, Works & Buildings and previously
Partner in Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners.*

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :

Sir Ernest Simon. *Chairman, Simon Carves, Ltd.;
Governing Director, Henry Simon, Ltd.; Member,
Economic Advisory Council; M.P. Withington, 1923-24
and 29-31 (Liberal); Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of
Health, 1931 and famous for his housing activities since,
not forgetting Withenshaw. Books: amongst others, Moscow
Has a Plan.*

MEMBERS :

H. F. Brand, *Chairman, Charles Brand & Son, Ltd.,
Public Works Contractors, London; Past-President,
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (now Member of
Council); and President, British Employers Confederation.*
G. M. Burt, *Chairman, John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.,
Public Works Contractors, London; Past Vice-President,
Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Now Member
of Council); and Chairman, Building Research Board.*
Richard Coppock. *President, Building Industries National
Council; General Secretary, National Federation of
Building Trade Operatives; Operative Secretary, National
Joint Council for the Building Industry; and President,
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers.*
Luke Fawcett. *President and Acting General Secretary,
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers; Member
of the Executive Council, National Federation of Building
Trade Operatives; and Member of the General Council,
British Trade Union Congress.*
Oswald Healing, F.S.I. *Past-President, Surveyor's
Institution; and Partner, George Corderoy & Co., Quantity
Surveyors.*
Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.T.
*Past-President, Institution of Civil Engineers; Chief Com-
missioners of Railways, India (1922-28); and Regional
Works Adviser, London Civil Defence Region.*
John Laing. *Chairman, John Laing & Son, Ltd.,
Building Contractors, London.*
Alderman Pitt, J.P. *Past-President, National Federation
of Building Trade Employers; Chairman, H. E. Pitt,
Ltd., Building Contractors, Newcastle; Member of
Northumberland County Council; Regional Works Adviser,
Newcastle; and Assistant Director of Emergency Works,
M.O.W.B., Newcastle.*
Tom Pugh. *Secretary, Transport & General Workers'
Union (Building Trade); Secretary, Civil Engineering
Operatives Panel; and Operatives' Representative, Civil
Engineering Conciliation Board.*
J. W. Stephenson, J.P. *Director of Labour, Ministry of
Aircraft Production; President, National Federation of
Building Trade Operatives; and General Secretary,
Plumbers', Glaziers' and Domestic Engineers' Union.*
Percy Thomas, O.B.E., LL.D., J.P., P.P.R.I.B.A.
*Regional Representative for Ministry of Supply, Wales;
and Past-President, Building Industries National Council.*

SCOTLAND.

John I. Loudon. *President of the Scottish National
Building Trade Federation; and Chairman, Loudon &
Inglis, Building Contractors, Coatbridge.*
A. McTaggart, J.P. *Regional Secretary, Scottish Regional
Council, National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.*

OFFICIAL MEMBERS :

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS :—

W. Leitch, C.B., *Deputy Secretary.*
H. H. Montgomery, O.B.E., *Principal Assistant
Secretary.*
T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., *Director of Works.*
Major-General K. C. Appleyard, C.B.E., D.L.,
M.I.Mech.E., *Director of Emergency Works.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR :—

G. H. Ince, C.B. *Director of Man Power.*

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL :

E. J. Rimmer, B.Sc., M.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Barrister-
at-Law.*

NEWS

LORD REITH

★ R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Reports on Housing, Planning and Amenities - - - page 168

★ Lord Reith on the Central Council for Works and Buildings - This page

★ Notes on the members - page 161

on the CENTRAL COUNCIL
FOR WORKS AND BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTS AND WAR WORK

The Ministry of Works and Buildings have issued the following notice:—

In peace time practically all the work of H.M. Office of Works was carried out under the supervision of its own architects and surveyors, but architects in private practice were commissioned to undertake works of exceptional national importance.

As a result of the war the normal work of the Department came to an end, but, on the other hand, a very large amount of work required for the prosecution of the war fell to the Office of Works and to its successor, the Ministry of Works and Buildings. This additional work proved to be more than the existing staff could undertake, but instead of increasing the professional and technical staff, which remains substantially the same as before the war, the employment of firms in private practice on a fee basis was resorted to.

For example, over 200 firms of architects in private practice, employing upwards of 650 technical assistants, have been employed on the construction of hospitals, hostels, camps, stores, etc. In addition, panels which contain the names of over 350 firms of architects are drawn upon for the carrying out of air raid shelter schemes in Government buildings, and reporting on air raid damage and advising on precautions to be taken for the safeguarding of historic buildings. Sixty firms of surveyors in private practice have been on emergency hospital work, hostels and air raid schemes, while panels containing the names of nearly 200 chartered surveyors have been utilised in connection with the requisitioning and management of premises and the settlement of claims to compensation, etc.

NEW HOSTELS
FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Handing over to Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, the first of 289 hostels for agricultural workers, at Princes Risborough, Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, said: 'This hostel for agricultural workers is one more monument to the unity of the British working classes. It was built in eleven weeks by building operatives who knew that the men of the fields were depending on them to finish the job quickly. It is a marvellously speedy job of work.'

The Ministry of Works, and other ministries, he said, have gigantic programmes of hostels and similar types of work-hostels for munition workers, rest camps for bombed-out civilians, army camps and so forth.

THE building industry and the civil engineering (or public works contracting) industry are complex and loosely knit. As a whole, organisation is lacking. In peacetime the industries numbered about 1,400,000 workers. Now there are about 750,000 on the main war construction and building works, and the rest with local authorities and public utilities—maintenance and running, and air raid damage repair, etc. Works are in progress on thousands of sites, many difficult of access or in sparsely populated areas.

There are two main organisations of employers, the Building Trades and Civil Engineering Contractors Federations (the former with many regional associations). There are about 600 firms in the latter and about 8,000 in the former. There appear to be up to another 50,000 builders outside, mainly the smaller. Many unions are affected, but all are represented by the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. There are many professional, technical and scientific institutions representing architects, engineers, surveyors, quantity surveyors and others.

There are many other interests affected—manufacturers of raw materials and finished articles—bricks, sand, cement and gravel, equipment, builders merchants, steel and reinforced concrete firms, plant manufacturers and plant hirers, paint, structural, mechanical and electrical engineers.

There is no central organisation representative either of all these varied interests as a whole; or of builders, contractors, and the operatives; and something is needed. I am now discussing with the Building Industries National Council the expansion of its field to bring in other interests not yet represented. I hope these efforts will be successful, and will enable the Building Industries National Council to carry on with greater effect its valuable work of the last ten years.

Meantime, despite its reduction in numbers, a great and urgent building programme is in hand, and house repairs, and repairs and replacement of factories create new demands

which may become greater; factories, food stores, aerodromes, hostels and camps for troops, workers, and the ordinary population—all are urgent. The building industry is the foundation of warfare.

The Minister of Works—charged with the general direction and control of the building and contracting industries—must have a Council to help in the administration of the various powers and responsibilities. The executive machinery created in the Ministry covers a wide field; the Council likewise.

The Essential Work Order, payment by results, registration of builders, of plant hirers, and probably of builders merchants, powers of direction to contracting and building firms, allocation of work, distribution of labour, emergency repair powers, grouping and co-ordinating of smaller builders, obtaining of returns of labour and work, control of building materials—these give some of the duties referred to.

With the transfer of labour to the army and munitions, and with the difficulties of wartime building, there is more need than ever for rationalisation and efficiency. It is not possible to leave the industry to normal procedure of supply and demand, normal means of transport, normal supplies of labour, etc. Government is increasingly bound to direct and control; it is essential both for war and for what will follow after.

Membership of the Council is confined to those interests most directly and immediately concerned—employers and operatives, with a few professional and independent members. It will have the help of higher officers of the Ministry who will give close connection with the executive machinery; and since the Chairman is the technical administrative head of the Ministry, there will be no cleavage between Council and the executive.

I will make full use of the Council and its committees on the many problems and difficulties arising. Arrangements to get the official views on matters of broad policy of organised industry will remain in the Joint Panel, for whose co-operation both the Parliamentary Secretary and I are very grateful.

J. C. W. REITH.

THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS have issued this explanation of the functions, duties and constitution of the CENTRAL COUNCIL

The Minister of Works has heavy responsibilities and wide powers under different regulations dealing with the building and civil engineering industries and building operations generally. In the execution of the Government war building programme he has to secure the highest degree of efficiency and output under the difficult and changing conditions of war-time, and has accordingly taken action involving the control and direction of the various sections of the two industries.

The Minister feels it desirable to have an independent and experienced council to advise him on matters concerning the industries and their part in the national war effort; so that he may be in close touch with them and have their goodwill and co-operation; and the industries may be aware of the Government's motives and objectives.

He has accordingly established a Central Council for Works and Buildings, the members being chosen primarily for their experience and practical knowledge.

Existing associations and organized interests will have access to the Minister as hitherto; and there will be no interference with the arrangements for fixing wages and conditions and for settling disputes.

The Minister will, however, look to the Central Council for advice on all matters affecting the building and civil engineering industries.

He will, as far as possible, consult the Council on all proposals affecting the two industries and involving principle or policy before taking action.

The Council will have the right of initiative and may make representations on any matters affecting the two industries.

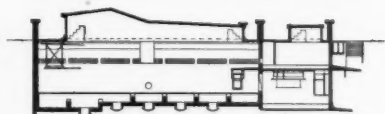
The Council will have access to all possible information relevant to their work.

Matters within their competence include:—

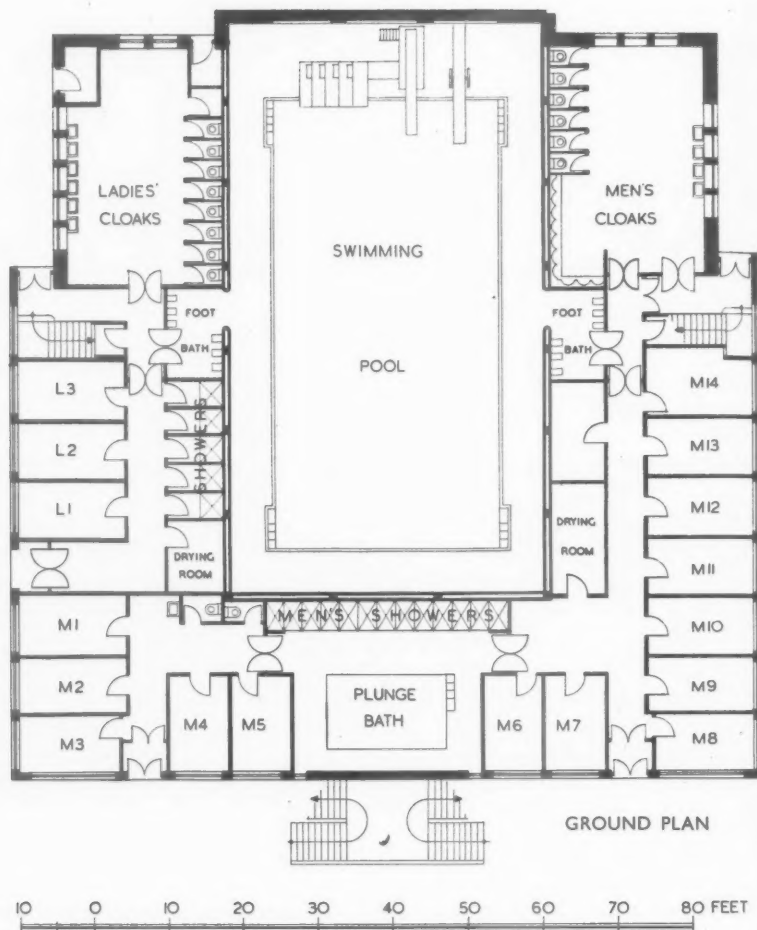
- (a) mobilisation of resources to secure maximum output and efficiency;
- (b) measures to secure maximum concentration of resources on vital work and to restrict non-essential work;
- (c) priority questions and the consideration of building programmes and their relationship to available resources of labour and materials; and the progress of all important jobs;
- (d) terms and conditions of employment affecting present output and efficiency;
- (e) welfare arrangements, general and particular;
- (f) allocation of work among contractors and builders with regard to capacity, location, size and type;
- (g) form of contract to suit war conditions and to secure utmost incentive to efficiency and economy;
- (h) control and use of a construction plant and of transport equipment;
- (i) production and distribution of materials; their design, standardisation and use as affecting efficiency;
- (j) education and training, and problems bearing on post-war reconstruction;
- (k) problems of man power arising from competing demands for labour.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS

DESIGNED BY A. MARSHALL
MACKENZIE AND SON



SECTION



PLAN—As the swimming pool and the tea-room were to be used by both men and women students they were placed in the centre of the long axis with the common rooms and dressing-rooms on either side: the men on the north, the women on the south. The roof lights of the swimming pool and squash courts were kept low so as not to obscure the view of the old Crown Tower.

CONSTRUCTION—Swimming pool and common rooms; steel frame with brick filling rendered in cement; remainder, stone walls. Floors, reinforced concrete; roofs, covered with felt and asphalt.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—The local bye-laws required that granite be used for the facing walls. The adjoining college buildings are free-stone and undressed granite with the quarry face exposed was adopted to fulfil the requirements and at the same time harmonize with the old work.

Left : swimming pool ; below : the exterior.



PAVILION AT ABERDEEN



GENERAL—The scheme provides (A) sports pavilion with dressing-rooms, swimming pool and squash courts, for King's College University Athletic Club; (B) common rooms and cloak and lavatory accommodation for the whole college. It was stipulated that A should be capable of being shut off from B, and that the dressing-rooms and

showers should be available both for the playing fields and the swimming pool.

SITE—Limited in size by the adjacent classrooms and the library, playing fields and tennis courts.

Above: showers and plunge bath.

SPORTS PAVILION FOR KING'S



DESIGNED BY A. MARSHALL MACKENZIE

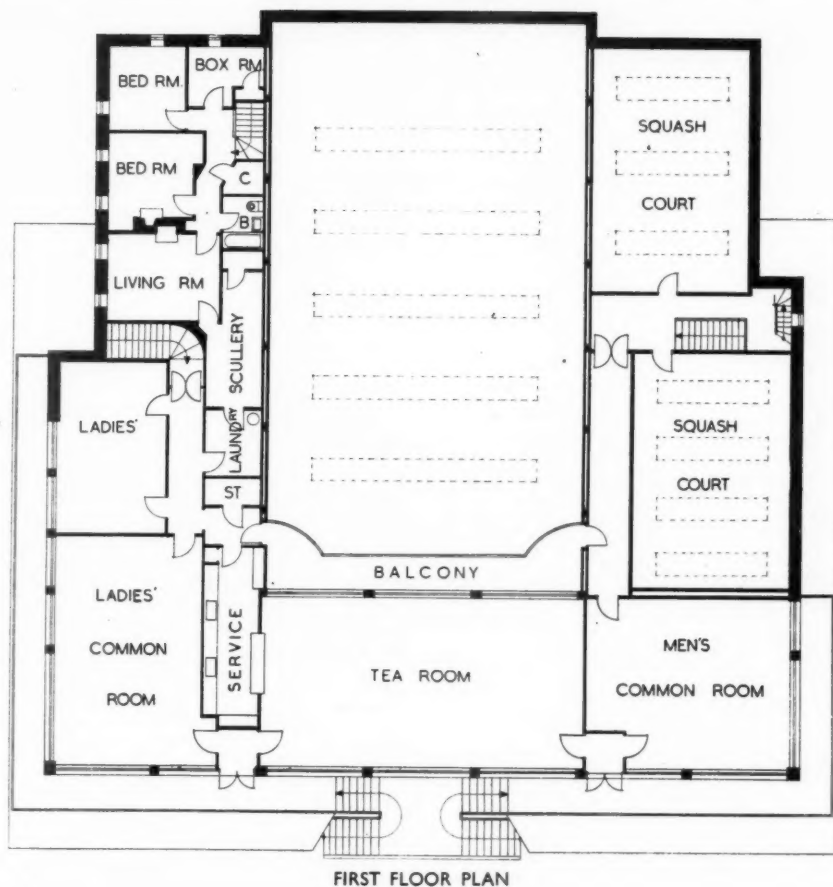
COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, ABERDEEN



INTERNAL FINISH—Non-sweating plaster, unpainted, was used for the swimming pool; elsewhere ordinary plaster enamelled. Floors, generally wood block; doors, etc., teak; floors of passages, cream-coloured cement; pool and plunges, terrazzo; enamelled iron stair and balcony rails. Decorative effect is obtained by the colouring of the dado of the swimming pool and the tea-room overlooking it.

The general contractors were James Scott and Son, Ltd. For sub-contractors see page xx.

Top: the tea room showing, on the right, the windows and balcony overlooking the swimming pool; above: the swimming pool, looking towards the balcony and windows to the tea room; facing page: looking from the men's footbath into the pool.



A N D S O N

LETTERS

Collaborate with Russia

SIR,—In Britain now, in every department of life, there is discussion of planning for production and reconstruction, the organization of industry and the use of labour and technical resources. The planning, organization and efficient use of our resources is the battle of the home front, and to show that we can do these things well now is the most convincing evidence we can give of our capacity to build a worthwhile world after the war.

The urgency of our needs compels us to use all the experience and help within our reach and to use them intelligently and whole-heartedly.

The signatories of this letter are British architects and planners and others in related fields of science and administration who believe that there is no problem of architecture, town and country planning, and the organization of the building industry in the solving of which immediate and immense help could not be gained from Soviet experience and resources. The information which already exists in Soviet architectural and planning literature must be translated and assimilated by all the groups, individuals and State departments concerned with these problems and, without delay, there must be complete and effective scientific collaboration with our colleagues in the U.S.S.R. In our opinion this can best be achieved through the interchange of Soviet and British experts in these fruitful fields of common endeavour.

R. COTTERELL BUTLER	A. H. MOBERLY
RITCHIE CALDER	C. BERTRAM PARKES
E. J. CARTER	COLIN PENN
R. A. CORDINGLEY	C. H. REILLY
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JULIAN S. HUXLEY	BEATRICE WEBB
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MAX LOCK	ELLIS
B. A. LE MARE	F. R. S. YORKE

HOUSING CENTRE MEETINGS

The Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Haymarket, S.W.1, have arranged the following Tuesday Lunch Meetings. Visitors are asked to take their own lunch which begins at 1 p.m., the talk at 1.30 p.m. Tea and admission: Members 3d., Non-members 6d. —

September 16.—Reconstruction of London. By Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P., Chairman, Town Planning Committee, L.C.C.

September 23.—The Cambridge Evacuation Survey. By Dr. R. H. Thouless, Member of Survey Committee.

September 30.—Bristol Reconstruction. By Mr. J. Nelson Meredith, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Bristol.

October 7.—Re-housing the Homeless. By Mr. Henry Willink, Chief Regional Commissioner.

ARCHITECT LEAVES £154,000

Mr. William Stewart, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., of Wanstead and of Fenchurch Street, E.C., left £154,289; net personality £137,069.

R.I.B.A.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

INTERIM REPORT

No. 2*

ON

HOUSING

1. PRESENT POSITION.

WAR-TIME housing, which includes family houses, flats, hostels, camps, etc., has been built, and is now being built or projected by a variety of bodies, ministries, councils and private firms connected with the war effort. All new work has to be approved by, and civil building over £100 in value licensed by the Ministry of Works and Buildings. In spite of this it appears that each ministry is responsible for the plans of buildings it sponsors, and there is a variety of standards both as to type, plans, construction and measures for Air Raid Precautions as may be seen from the schedule alongside:—

REFRESHER

The terms of reference of the Reconstruction Committee are: "To consider and formulate the policy of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies on the subject of post-war reconstruction and planning in its widest aspect and to report to the R.I.B.A. Council." The Committee has divided itself up into small groups:—

Professional Status and Qualifications Group.—To consider the position of architects in relation to a National Planning Authority and its Regional and Local Administration, both as regards the actual planning work and as regards the supervision of building operations; to consider the part that architects in private practice can play through advisory boards, consultative panels and the like, by reason of their relations with, and their knowledge of, the general public; to consider the position of official architects and their status in public or Government services in relation to other professions; to consider an architect's qualifications for town-planning in view of the probable shortage of qualified men after and during the war; to consider the possibility of including town-planning in an architect's curriculum of education, either as a pre-graduate or post-graduate course, the possibility of organizing short courses on town-planning for qualified architects now in practice or in official positions, and the possibility of demobilization courses on town-planning for architects and students now in the armed forces; and to report.

Planning and Amenities Group.—To consider urban and rural amenities such as the relations between industry and population, and open spaces, schools, cinemas, public buildings, licensed premises, etc., and the social requirements of an agricultural community; and to recommend appropriate standards.

Housing Group.—To consider housing accommodation, both urban and rural, as regards planning, fittings, furnishings, etc., and to recommend appropriate standards.

Building Legislation Group.

Building Industry Group.

Building Technique Group.

Authority.
Ministry of Health, working through local authorities.
Ministry of Supply, working through appointed architects.
Service departments working through:— (1) Contractors; (2) Local Authorities; (3) Private Enterprise.
Authority.
Ministry of Supply, working through contractors.
Ministry of Works and Buildings. Ministry of Supply, working through contractors.

★Two reports have been issued by the Committee. Report No. 1 on Planning and Amenities appears on pages 171-172. Report No. 2 is published first to avoid the tabular matter being printed in a confusing manner among the advertisement pages.

2. HOUSING NEEDS AT PRESENT

Such variety seems to us to require a greater degree of co-ordination.

The major housing needs being catered for by new buildings are :—

- (a) Factory workers in Government and civil factories ;
- (b) Agricultural workers ;
- (c) Homeless in bombed towns ;
- (d) Services.

The location and extent of this is guided by :—

- (a) Nearness to work, subject to Passive Air Defence (*e.g.*, Factory Housing) ;
- (b) War-time operational needs (*e.g.*, camps) ;
- (c) Transport facilities ;
- (d) Labour.

3. NEED FOR ECONOMY IN LABOUR AND MATERIALS AND SPEED IN ERECTION

There is a shortage of building materials. Some of these, like timber and steel, are of general use in the war effort : others like brick and cement and asbestos cement are used only for building. Some like brick use mainly

site labour, while others like asbestos and pre-cast concrete use labour away from the site.

All building labour is short and rationed, but is particularly short in skilled and mechanical tradesmen, who are needed for other war purposes.

So important is this labour shortage that it must dictate the vital economy of all building carried out, and no processes in any way wasteful of labour should be proceeded with if they can be replaced.

Lack of petrol and transport affects the programme at every point.

4. POST-WAR VALUE

Most of this housing is built in connection with work which may not have a post-war use, and camps are often in situations in which it will not be possible to site industry in the future.

Yet, in spite of the seeming temporary nature of this housing much of it will have a long life for the following reasons :—

- (a) We do not know how long the war will last ;

- (b) The present acute housing shortage will increase and not diminish ;

- (c) After the war there will be a long gap before housing shortage is made good.

5. CONTINUED NEED OF HOUSING

We are of the opinion that these facts have a bearing on the selection of type plans and standards of construction.

6. POLICY

It appears to us that Government policy is being guided by the *immediate* situation to provide a high degree of communal rather than family living in buildings which are regarded as temporary.

In our view the following factors will emerge :—

- (a) A return to normal family life and social structure, at the end of the war and possibly before ;
- (b) An overwhelming need for housing at the end of the war which, if not provided for at

HOUSES.

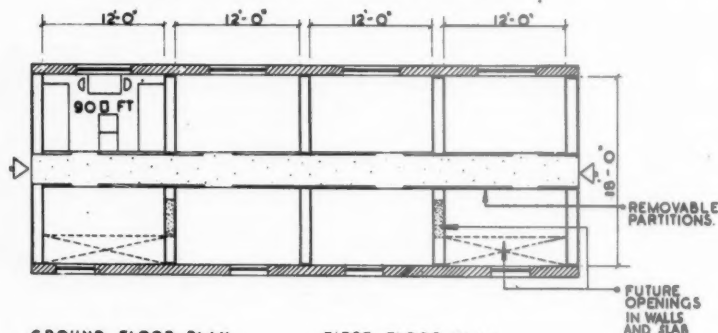
Location.	Air-Raid Protection.	Type Adopted.	Types of Construction at Present Adopted.
(a) Industrial centres (war workers).	Incorporated shelters, providing room for sleeping, or surface shelters providing sitting space.	(1) Plans based on Ministry of Health floor areas.	Walls :— 11 in. brickwork.
(b) Rural areas (agricultural workers).		(2) Schemes may be considered as integral part of municipal housing programme.	Partitions :— 4½ in. brickwork (load-bearing). 2 in. breeze (non-load-bearing).
In connection with ordnance factory sites (war workers).	Incorporated shelters, providing room for sleeping.	(3) Standard type 3-bedroom parlour or non-parlour.	Ground floor :— Solid concrete.
Service depots and permanent stations.	Surface shelters, providing sitting space.	(1) Plans based on Ministry of Health floor areas.	First floor :— Pre-cast or in situ concrete.
		(2) It is assumed that local authorities will take over these houses after the war.	Roof :— Pre-cast or in situ concrete.
Service depots and permanent stations.	Surface shelters, providing sitting space.	(3) Standard type 3-bedroom parlour.	Insulation :— Foamed slag or clinker concrete of building board. Felt or asphalt finish.
		(1) Plans based on Ministry of Health floor areas for special Service requirements, <i>e.g.</i> , War Office married quarters.	
Service depots and permanent stations.	Surface shelters, providing sitting space.	(2) It is assumed that the bulk of these houses will be required for Services staff after the war.	

HOSTELS.

Location.	Air-Raid Protection.	Comments.	Types of Construction at Present Adopted.
In connection with ordnance factories.	Incorporated shelters, providing room for sleeping.	Huts, 72 ft. by 18 ft., divided into 12 cubicles 7 ft. 6 ins. by 12 ft., each cubicle accommodating two people. Tendency towards single units.	<i>Nissen Hut</i> :— Corrugated iron sheeting.
In connection with :— (a) industrial centres ; (b) homeless people ; (c) new R.O.F.'s.	Also in canteen and assembly halls.		<i>Laing Hut</i> :— Timber frame and plaster board wall. Timber trusses and asbestos roof.
	Incorporated shelters, providing sitting space only. Also as above.	Huts, similar to Ministry of Supply, but with certain provision for family accommodation, <i>e.g.</i> , 72 ft. by 18 ft. hut, sub-divided to accommodate one 3-bedroom and one 2-bedroom bungalow.	<i>Ministry of Supply Timber Hut</i> :— Timber frame and weather-board wall. Timber truss and boarded felt finish roof.
			<i>Tarran Hut</i> :— Sawdust concrete sections bolted together to form elliptical hut. Felt finish.
			<i>Maycrete Hut</i> :— Sawdust concrete wall panels. Roof as Ministry of Supply timber hut.
			<i>Dyke Hut</i> :— Precast concrete post and panel walling. Roof—Precast concrete trusses, purlins and slabs. Felt finish.
			<i>Hollow brick or tile and R.C. purlins and woodwork and felt.</i>

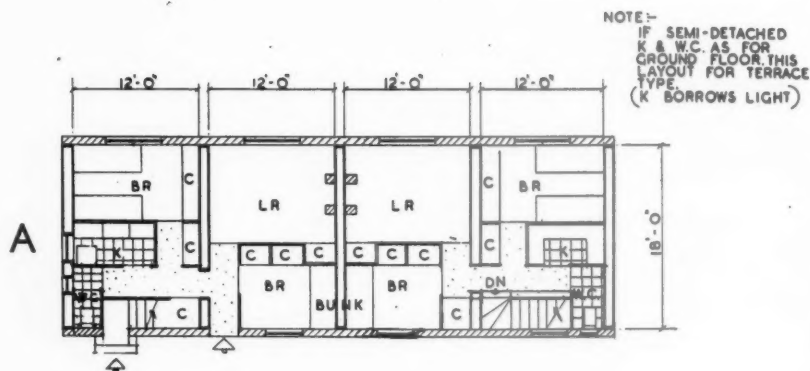
Hostel Plan

NOTE: - THIS TYPE OF HOSTEL PLAN IS EASILY CONVERTED INTO THE HOUSING TYPE SHOWN ON DRAWINGS (A). FUTURE OPENINGS IN WALLS & FLOORS ARE SHOWN DOTTED, WALLS & FLOORS TO BE BUILT SO THAT THESE OPENINGS CAN BE QUICKLY & SIMPLY MADE IN THE FUTURE.



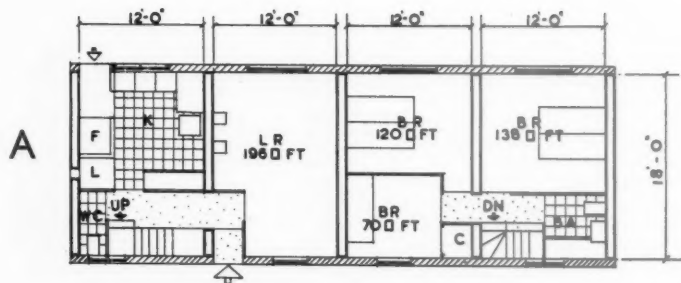
GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN
HOSTEL TYPE PLAN FOR WARTIME USE

Type Convertible



GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TWO BED FLATTED TYPE HOUSING FOR WARTIME USE

For War Time



GROUND FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN
THREE BED NON PARLOUR HOUSE FOR PEACETIME

For Peace Time

sufficient speed, will wreck the programme of replanning and housing or seriously lower its quality.

7. WAR SITUATION

We recognize that the seriousness of the war situation implies that no present effort shall be directed to any other end than winning the war. We nevertheless maintain that with foresight and without waste of labour and materials, war-time housing can be planned and built to meet the important future contingencies enumerated above.

8. TYPES OF WAR-TIME ACCOMMODATION

We recommend that the fully equipped family house of peace-time standards be abandoned during war-time, and a type of dwelling providing minimum living and sleeping accommodation and protection be substituted, the building being so designed as to be convertible to peace-time housing standards.

It is assumed that provision for feeding, heating, washing and relaxation should be communal, not only to economise in labour and materials, but to meet the effects of women's entry into factory work.

Construction.

There are two main types: permanent and temporary. At the moment it appears that the decision to use one or other of these is governed by purely immediate considerations, and we suggest that it may well be that many schemes now coming under the temporary category might be considered as having a longer term of use.

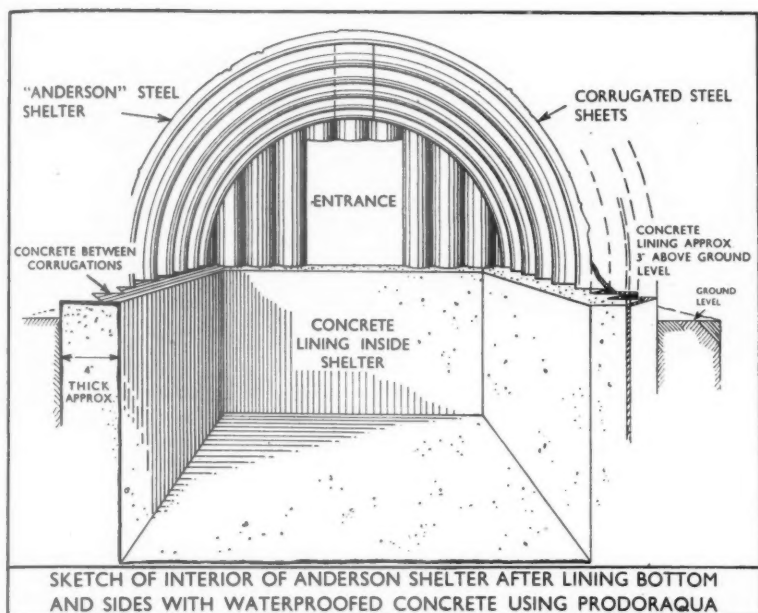
As regards the construction of the purely temporary building we recognise that these are the best available at the moment, and have no comments of value to make on the light weight sectional structures now being used.

With regard to the more permanent types we recommend two and three-storied structures of permanent materials, i.e., brick and concrete, economy in erection being obtained by greater standardisation. We have made some examination of this subject and attach drawings showing how standard hostel plans can be adapted to higher standard individual family needs in the future.

Passive Air Defence

With regard to P.A.D. for permanent structures we suggest that protection be afforded by the building or parts of it, and that the degree of protection afforded will vary with the location of the housing. Ideally the normal war-time sleeping quarters should be protected.

Our recommendations are as follows:—



What of The Winter?

..... Who can say? There is a great deal of controversy going on as to what kind of Winter we shall have as regards enemy activity. Opinion is divided but there is one thing certain, we have been warned time and time again by the Prime Minister and the Government to

BE PREPARED

And NOW is the time to prepare—to get Air Raid Shelters ready to withstand the cold, rain and snow. We have studied the waterproofing question ever since this problem became apparent and have not the slightest hesitation in stating that our

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We show here our method of waterproofing Anderson Shelters that has been PROVED completely successful, but we shall be pleased to deal specifically with any waterproofing problem you may put up to us. Consider the matter NOW, before the wintry weather really sets in and so have a dry and healthy shelter ready for whatever may be in store in the future.

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STAFFS.

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ARTILLERY ROW,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Phone : Abbey 1547 & 1548

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9. LAY-OUT

- (1) All schemes should be planned only after careful surveys and levels have been taken since it is the unforeseen contingencies of site work that account for so great a proportion of the extras and delays. This need, already underlined by several government committees of enquiry, is greatest where it is proposed to rely upon the economy of long runs of communal services.
- (2) Economy of service pipes, sewers, etc., should be secured by careful use of contouring.
- (3) Housing should be in terrace form built off major roads with space between blocks and path access only. This will lead to economy in road work, services and building.

10. CONSTRUCTION

1. A high degree of standardisation should be employed throughout especially in the expensive and concentrated parts of building such as staircases, plumbing, etc.
2. That as far as possible the various trades should be organized so that they do not wait upon each other, for example: It would be better in certain cases to construct the cross walls and the floors they carry in reinforced concrete rather than in brick in order to carry through in one operation, enabling the non-weight bearing walls to be constructed separately and in their own time.

3. For groups of buildings bays should be standard in order to economise in building material and methods of fabrication and erection.

To Sum Up

We recommend in new War-time housing:—

- (1) The greater co-ordination among the planning authorities responsible for war-time housing cannot be too strongly stressed.
- (2) That the single family peace-time standard house should be abandoned in favour of hostel dwellings providing minimum living and sleeping accommodation with communal facilities for feeding, heating, washing and relaxation.
- (3) That the choice between permanent and temporary building types be governed by long term as well as by immediate consideration.
- (4) That of the permanent types two and three storied structures should be built with the maximum amount of standardisation. This accommodation should be designed so as to be converted later into peace-time housing standards.
- (5) That the important economies in site layout should not be overlooked.

purely departmental motives and thus to be at cross-purposes on the site.

2. PRESENT EXEMPTIONS FROM PLANNING

All Government departments are at present exempt from planning control, and many statutory undertakings, such as railways, docks, electricity undertakings and gas companies are also exempt to a large extent. Such exemptions are bound to upset any attempt at balanced planning.

3. A CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN NECESSARY ON A NATIONAL BASIS

The Government has accepted in principle the necessity for a national plan to cover the whole country with regional divisions, and it is clear that any plan for post-war operation must be mainly constructive in character, rather than restrictive. It must include all forms of activity and not be limited by local administrative boundaries and, in its main lines, it must be ready for operation as soon as possible, and in any case immediately the end of hostilities is in sight.

4. ESSENTIAL MACHINERY FOR A NATIONAL PLAN

A. There must be ONE National Authority responsible for all planning matters, which shall include the following:—

- (i) Ordnance survey, at present under the Ministry of Agriculture. The urgent need for maps kept constantly up-to-date cannot be over emphasised. The possibility of a new scale of about 3 in. to the mile should be considered for the purpose of a national plan. If fully contoured it would greatly assist the consideration of all proposals.
- (ii) Present planning department of the Ministry of Health whose officers are in constant touch with local planning authorities. (It is not considered desirable to include the detailed work of housing).
- (iii) Trunk roads and new roads, at present dealt with by the Ministry of Transport. Railways, ports, canals and public utilities.
- (iv) Essential agricultural reservations, national and regional open spaces, approval and reservation of aerodrome sites.

B. There must be REGIONAL OFFICES of the Authority (not necessarily those adopted for the purposes of Civil Defence) to deal promptly with all the above matters on lines laid down by the central authority.

C. There must be REGIONAL GROUPING of local authorities who will decide as to suitable local planning areas and any necessary financial adjustments.

INTERIM REPORT

No. 1

ON

PLANNING AND AMENITIES

A NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY IS ESSENTIAL

1. PRESENT PLANNING AUTHORITIES

UNDER the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, the statutory planning authorities are the Local Councils, borough, urban or rural. Many of these have voluntarily grouped themselves for planning purposes into regional areas of limited extent. In some instances they have delegated their powers to a County authority, but unless powers are so delegated the County Council, outside London, is not a statutory planning authority. In the County of London, however, the L.C.C. and the City of London Corporation are the planning authorities for their respective areas.

Under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, highway authorities are given control over any development within 220 feet of the centre of all classified roads and over any access to such roads. Certain other roads, in respect of which an order has been made are also controlled. Again under the Trunk Roads Act, 1936, the Ministry of Transport exercises similar powers over defined trunk roads.

There is, therefore, divided jurisdiction for various planning purposes, and this has led to great confusion in the past. The various authorities concerned have tended to act from

THE EXPERTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF A NATIONAL PLAN will be concerned, among other matters, with the following :—

1. DECENTRALISATION OF INDUSTRY

The recent report of the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Industrial Population makes drastic recommendations, all of which require to be carefully considered as part of the future national policy. The location of industry has a vital bearing on the whole question of planning.

Consideration will have to be given to the future utilisation of war-time buildings and development in this connection.

2. REDUCING VULNERABILITY

The Civil Defence Act, 1939, gives powers to planning authorities to make requirements with a view to rendering an area less vulnerable to air attack. Such powers may well be used to assist in securing lower densities of development, and open belts between industrial and other areas, and even between parts of a town.

3. CONTROL OF DESIGN

Insufficient use appears to have been made of the present powers contained in Section 12 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, to control the "size, height, design and external appearance of buildings." Insistence on the employment of a suitable architect in every case is the obvious remedy.

4. NO EXEMPTIONS

It may well be questioned whether Agricultural buildings are rightly exempted from the above section. In any case it is clear that in a national plan, there should be no exemptions for government department or statutory undertakings, and that all works and buildings shall be controlled by the national plan.

The Nation should lead the way in good citizenship.

5. TAKING STOCK OF NATIONAL ASSETS

There is urgent need for research into the natural resources of the country. The fullest utilisation of existing assets involves among other things an independent overhaul of all statutory undertakings and public utilities, such as railways, canals, docks, barrages, water power, water supply, drainage, electricity, power and gas supply, and constructive proposals affecting these.

6. NEW POSSIBILITIES

From the data made available by such a survey the possibilities of new services which might be developed, should be considered.

Possibilities which immediately occur for investigation are :—

- (i) Hot water and heat distribution on an area basis ;

- (ii) The saving of waste and salvage of useful material ;
- (iii) The utilisation of spoil heaps ;
- (iv) Disposal of refuse matter on a mechanical basis ;
- (v) The avoidance of atmospheric pollution.

7. LAND RESERVATIONS

Essential agricultural land must be reserved, and there must also be Forestry reservations and Preservation and Planting of trees and woodlands, National Parks, Open Spaces, Camping sites. Coastal reservations and Recreation facilities must also be considered in the national plan.

8. ESSENTIALS FOR LIVING WHETHER IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

"A city is a place where people live together a common life for a noble purpose."—Aristotle.

Health and contentment for its people should be the main aim of every community. To achieve this we need certain standards of open space, hygiene, transport and convenience, general welfare and recreation for body and mind, and appropriate standards will have to be decided.

The Urban Problem resolves itself into :—

- (i) The reconstruction of existing towns ;
- (ii) The extension of existing towns ;
- (iii) The re-siting of existing towns ;
- (iv) The provision of suitable new towns,

all of which must form part of the national plan, and will have to be carefully investigated.

The Rural Problem resolves itself into :—

- (i) The provision of healthy villages ; and
- (ii) Reasonable facilities for community life.

9. CONTRIBUTING AND LIMITING FACTORS IN ALL COMMUNITIES

Attempts to limit the size of towns have been made at many periods of history. For instance Queen Elizabeth forbade building within three miles of London or Westminster and the Commonwealth Parliament, in 1656, increased this to ten miles, except on old foundations. In Australia and New Zealand, the new towns of a hundred years ago were often surrounded with a belt of park lands. None of these efforts can be regarded as achieving the results desired. It may be that the only satisfactory answer to such failures is that the whole of the land should be in one ownership, but even apart from this possibility, much can be achieved by a definite national plan.

There must be a definite reason for every new town. In most cases it will be better to select an existing centre, however small, which has a tradition and life of its own. A dormitory town is an anomaly.

Constructive guidance, rather than restrictive control, should be the object of planning. The only way to stop industries, and consequently population, from settling in one place is to make it more profitable for them to settle in another.

10. RATES AND RATING

The present unequal incidence of rating is one which tells very heavily against certain communities. The de-rating of agriculture and the partial de-rating of industry, with corresponding block grants from national funds has been a temporary expedient which will require reconsideration, but in any case a new form of finance on a national or regional basis is clearly called for.

11. LOCAL IMPROVEMENT FUND—DEVELOPER'S CONTRIBUTION

Too often in the past when rapid development has come in a particular district, it has meant a large increase in expenditure by the Local Authority in the provision of necessary open spaces and essential road widenings and public services. It is possible that every developer should be required as a condition of approval, to set aside say one-fifth or some other proportion of his land or its value at the option of the authority, towards the open spaces and improvement of the district. A developer of 100 acres would thus provide 20 acres of open space, or its value, and even an individual house on a £100 plot would contribute £20 towards the improvement of the district. Open spaces and widenings would thus be automatically provided as and when they were needed.

12. PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ROADS

The scales are at present heavily weighted in favour of building on existing road frontages and this is reflected in the price of such building land, as compared with back land, the development of which will necessitate the construction of an expensive "private street." Standards of road making and comparative costs and other road questions should be investigated with a view to a recommendation under this head.

13. PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Much has been written as to the possibility of the nationalisation of land, in whole or in part. Attention should be drawn to a report prepared by a special committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Compensation and Betterment, which indicates a possible method of dealing with a very difficult question, which will at the same time be fair to owners and retain the essential of private initiative.

14. LEGISLATION

Changes in legislation will become necessary as the results of investigation become apparent.

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During the spring and summer months building activities throughout the country will of necessity be greatly accelerated.

War Office contracts, factory construction and extensions, rehousing, reconstruction and “first aid” to damaged buildings . . . all such work will keep architects, builders and local authorities busily engaged.

THE PROBLEM OF MATERIALS

The control and conservation of building materials is, in total war, essential to ordered progress. No one will dispute the wisdom of planned control, though many may regret its embarrassments.

THE USE OF TEAK

For many constructional and other purposes BURMA TEAK (*Tectona Grandis*) is the ideal wood. Because of its exceptional stability, great durability and unusual weather-resisting qualities, it is frequently, and would with advantage be more frequently, specified for internal and external work where reliability is demanded. (Used externally it requires no protective covering of paint; it weathers to a pleasant grey tone which is superficial only, or its original colour may be retained by a coat of clear varnish. For interior use it responds well to wax polish.)

TEAK is also highly acid-resistant and therefore most suitable for joinery, working benches, vats, drums, paddles, etc., in chemical laboratories and factories.

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THE RELEASE OF TEAK

TEAK is officially recognised as an essential war-time import. Adequate supplies are available and the price remains moderate. Stocks are held by timber merchants in all important centres throughout the country.

As with all other woods, and most other basic building materials, control of release is exercised, but for work that has received official sanction, and where Teak has been particularly specified, it is available and will be released.

SPECIFY BURMA TEAK

There is only one true Teak—*Tectona Grandis*—the British Standard Institution’s “Nomenclature of Hardwoods” (December 1939) is emphatic on this point. Timbers of other botanical species may masquerade as “Teak,” but they cannot be relied upon to behave as the genuine TEAK behaves.

ISSUED BY THE BURMA TEAK SHIPPERS

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS

The Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from July 2 to July 10, 1941.

Of the 72 candidates examined, 39 passed as follows :—

Passed whole examination	23
Passed whole examination, subject to approval of thesis	4
Passed whole examination, subject to approval of remaining Testimonials of Study	1
Passed Part I only	8
Passed Part I only, subject to approval of remaining Testimonials of Study	2
Passed Part II only	1
	39

33 Candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Atkinson, G. A. (subject to approval of thesis).
Baird, J. (subject to approval of remaining Testimony of Study).
Binney, W.
Bray, A. K. (Part I only).
Carney, J. E.
Cullen, J. G.
Currell, A. J. M.
Darley, E. A. (subject to approval of thesis).
Eden, A. M. (Part I only).
Edmed, F. P.
Firth, J. R. (Part I only).
Garland, R. (Part II only).
Gibbons (Miss) K.
Harrison, R. C. (Part I only; subject to approval of remaining Testimonials of Study).
Hatton, J. M. (Part I only).
Hengist, C. J. A. (subject to approval of thesis).
Houston, T. T.
Howarth, L.
Hunt, L. E. G.
James, H. H. W. B.
Keith, G. M. (Part I only).
Kennedy, J. C.
Knapper, C.
Loney, V. H.
Matthews, A. E. (subject to approval of thesis).
Mills, D. G.
Mitchell, J. (Part I only).
Mobbs, R. H. (Part I only; subject to approval of remaining Testimonials of Study).
Moulin, L. C.
Pearce, G. A. H. (Part I only).
Pilling, H.
Pope, P. K.

Stevenson, J. (Jnr.).
Stoddard, G. (Part I only).
Thomas, D. L.
Wade, E.
Watson, R. J. W. (Distinction in Thesis).
White, H. H.
Wills, C. G.

The Special Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from July 2 to July 9, 1941.

Of the 20 candidates examined, 14 passed (4 of whom sat for and passed in Part I only) and 6 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Barlow, L.
Bulmer, A. H. (Part I only).
Glare, W. T.
Hazel, J. L. (Part I only).
Hewison, R. W. (Part I only).
Higson, T. F.
Kaufman, A. (Part I only).
McKinlay, R.
Masson, K. F.
Panter, F.
Passmore, A. J.
Pester, G. S.
Richards, R. S.
Smith, W.

The Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on July 8 and 10, 1941. Of the 7 candidates examined, 5 passed and 2 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Bryden, R.
Buss (Miss) B. E.
Clifford-Turner, H. D.
Ibbetson (Mrs.) R.
Stevens, R. A.

FLOODING IN ANDERSON SHELTERS

Flooding in Anderson shelters is the subject of a circular (No. 96/1941), issued to local authorities by the Ministry

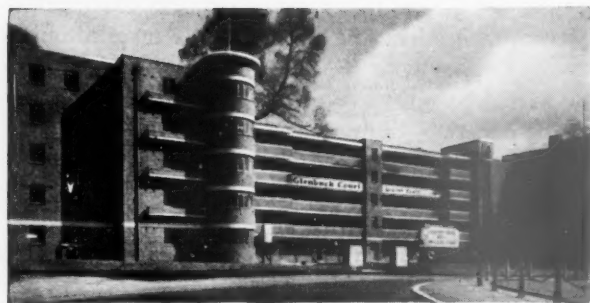
of Home Security. The results of a survey carried out by the Ministry show that methods previously advocated for dealing with this problem can be effective if carried out honestly and with care. The circular, *Steel Shelters—Cases of Flooding*, is on sale at the Stationery Office, price 2d. It contains further suggestions for drainage, concrete tanking, construction of sumps, floors and a method of clay puddling to seal joints. Attention is again drawn to the necessity for placing sufficient earth covering on top and round the sides and back of Anderson shelters.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

SPORTS PAVILION, KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN (pages 164-167). Architects: A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son. James Scott & Son (Aberdeen) Ltd., general contractors, also did demolition, foundations, damp-courses, asphalt, concrete blocks, reinforced concrete, bricks, tiles, etc.; Clinterty Granite Quarry, Aberdeenshire, stone; Bisset & Son, Aberdeen, structural steel; Wm. Briggs & Sons, Dundee, roofing felt; Clark & Donaldson, Aberdeen, woodblock flooring and joinery; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge, central heating; Troughton & Young, Knightsbridge, electric light fixtures; Helliwell & Co., casements; Rennie & Sons, Aberdeen, stonework; A. Sanderson & Sons, Ltd., wallpaper for groundsman's house only; Aberdeen City Main, water supply; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., water filtering plant.

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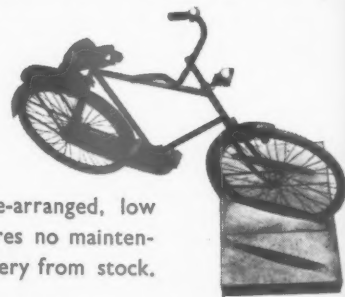
Glenbuck Court, Surbiton. Dampcourse: "Standard" Astos. Architect: R. Ward, Esq., London

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