

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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NEWS

from AN ARCHITECT'S
Commonplace Book

ASTRAGAL

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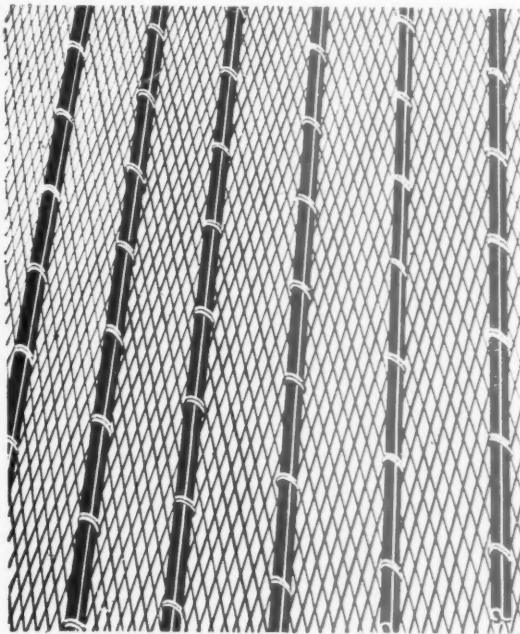
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THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS,
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★ The war has both multiplied the number of Official Departments and encouraged Societies and Committees of all kinds to become more vocal. The result is a growing output of official and group propaganda. To report this with conciseness and economy THE JOURNAL has found it necessary to make greater use of abbreviations. Most of these are in common usage, but for the reader to whom they are unfamiliar a glossary is now provided below, together with the full address and telephone number of the organizations concerned. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address. This list incidentally gives a comprehensive picture of the building and planning set-up as it is to-day. To find room for it on the cover, the only place where it can be effectively useful, the cover itself has had to be slightly re-arranged.

AA	Architectural Association. 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
ABCA	Army Bureau of Current Affairs. Curzon House, Curzon Street, W.1.	
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 113, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Holborn 1024-5.
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 32, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9.
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738.
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 6927.
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128.
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 110, Bickenhall Mansions, W.1.	Welbeck 3335.
BCGA	British Commercial Gas Assn. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554.
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434.
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385.
BOE	Board of Education. Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8020.
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140.
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246.
BSA	British Steelwork Association. 11, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5073.
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333.
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255.
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4280.
CSI	Chartered Surveyors' Institution. 12, Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5322.
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. Dolphin Square, S.W.1.	Victoria 4477.
DIA	Design and Industries Association. Central Institute of Art and Design, National Gallery, W.C.2.	Whitehall 7618.
FGLMB	Federation of Greater London Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041.
GG	Georgian Group. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2664.
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881.
IAAS	Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. 75, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 3158.
IRA	Institute of Registered Architects. 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 6172.
LIDC	Lead Industries Development Council. Rex House, King William Street, E.C.4.	Mansion House 2855.
LMBA	London Master Builders' Association. 47, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 3767.
MARS	Modern Architectural Research. 8, Clarges Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 2652.
MICE	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Great George Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4577.
MOHJ	Ministry of Health. Whitehall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 4300.
MOI	Ministry of Information. Malet Street, W.C.1.	Euston 4321.
MOLNS	Ministry of Labour and National Service. St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6200.
MOS	Ministry of Supply. Shell Mex House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.	Gerrard 6933.
MOT	Ministry of Transport. Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1.	Abbey 7711.
MOTCP	Ministry of Town and Country Planning. 32-33, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	
MOW	Ministry of Works. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611.
NBR	National Buildings Record. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 1881.
NFBTE	National Federation of Building Trades Employers. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041.
NFBTO	National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. 9, Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2770.
NT	National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5808.
PEP	Political and Economic Planning. 16, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	Whitehall 7245.
PWB	Post War Building, Directorate of, Ministry of Works, Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611.
RC	Reconstruction Committee RIBA. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 6927.
RCA	Reinforced Concrete Association. 91, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9936.
RIAI	Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland. 8, Merrion Square, N. Dublin.	
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.	
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721.
RS	Royal Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 3335.
RSA	Royal Society of Arts. 6, John Adam Street, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 8274.
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.	Holborn 2646.
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Association. 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881.
TDA	Timber Development Association. 75, Cannon Street, E.C.4.	City 6147.
TPI	Town Planning Institute. 11, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 4985.
ZDA	Zinc Development Association. 15, Turl Street, Oxford.	Oxford 47988.



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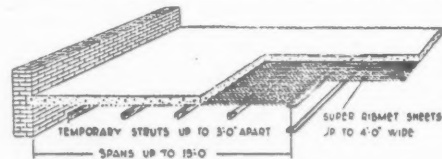
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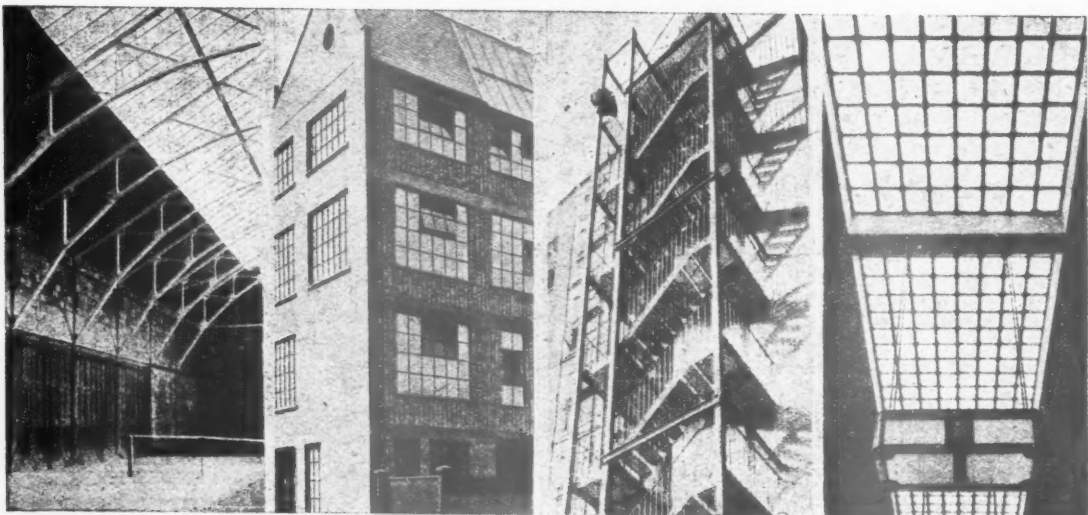
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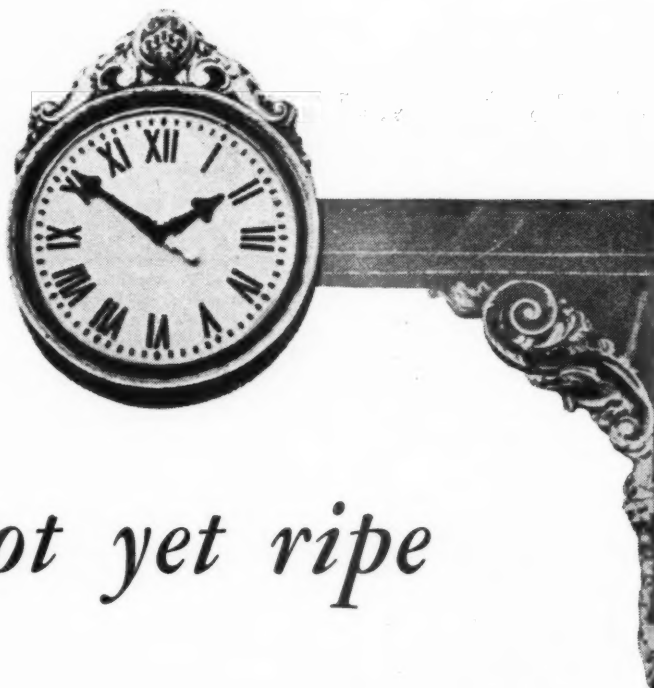
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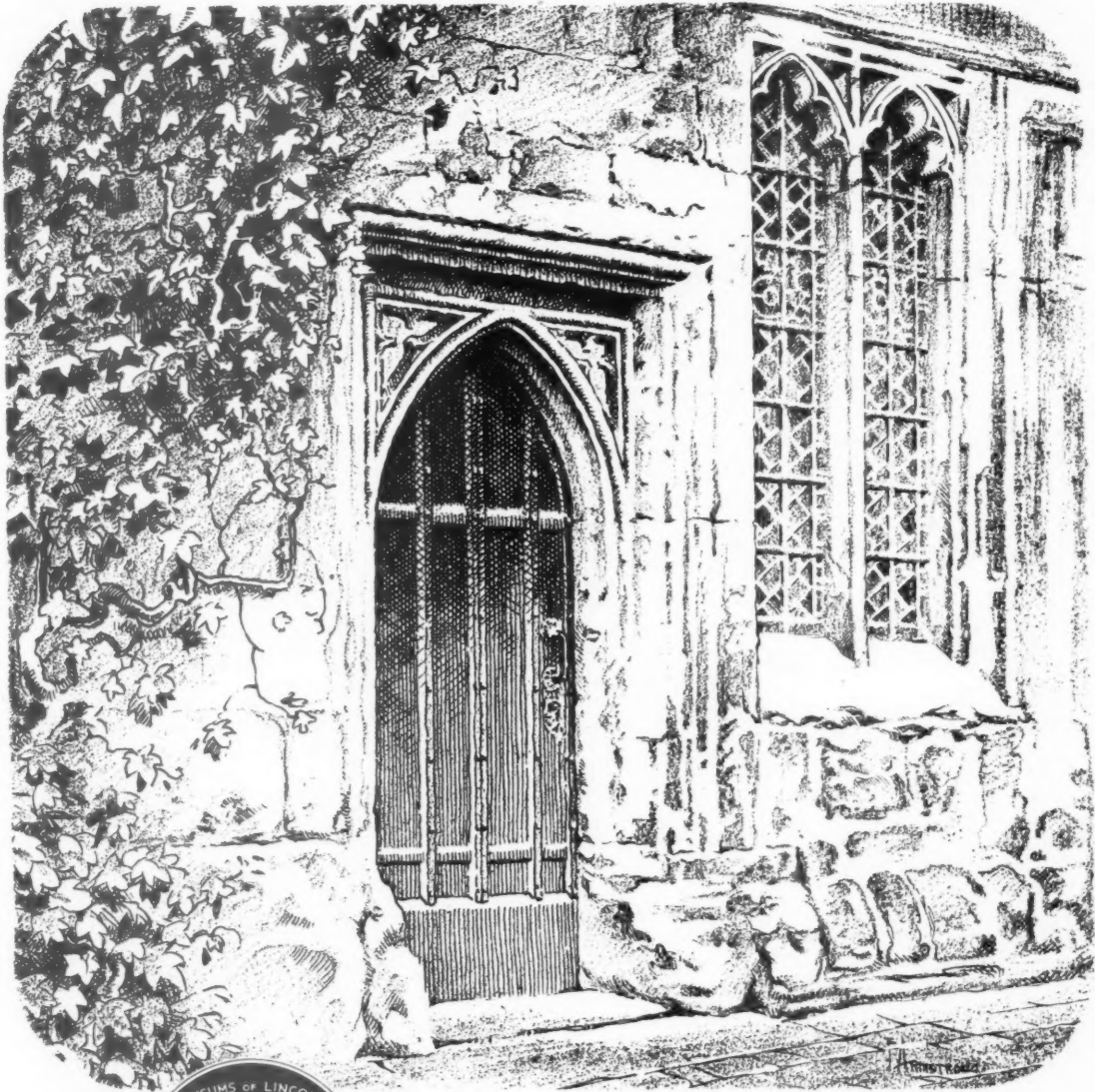
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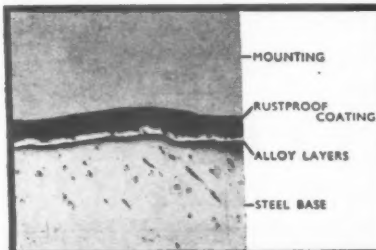


Architects: Messrs. Guy Morgan & Partners, F.F.R.I.B.A., A.I. Struct. E.

Time, gentlemen, please to think of windows

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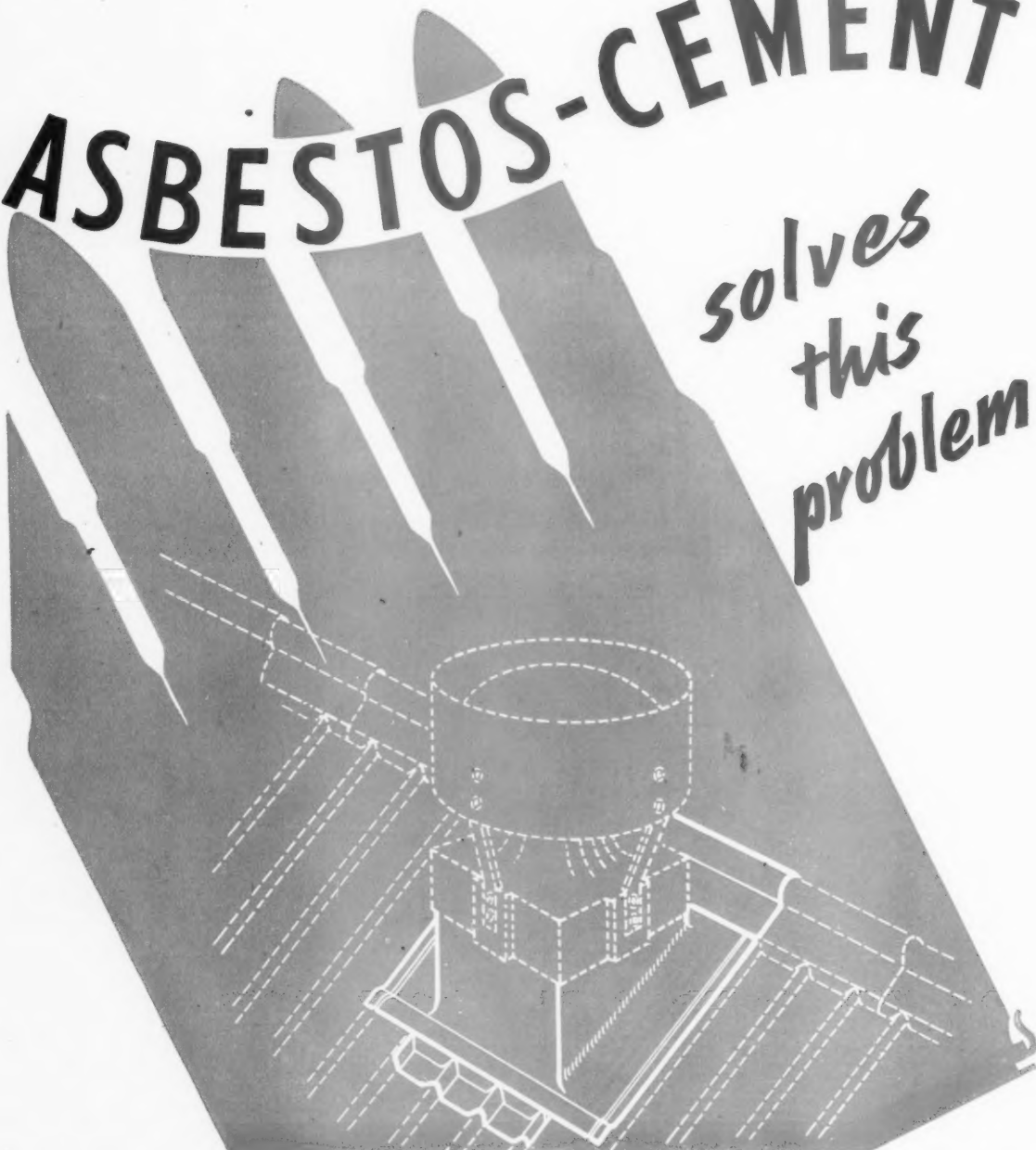
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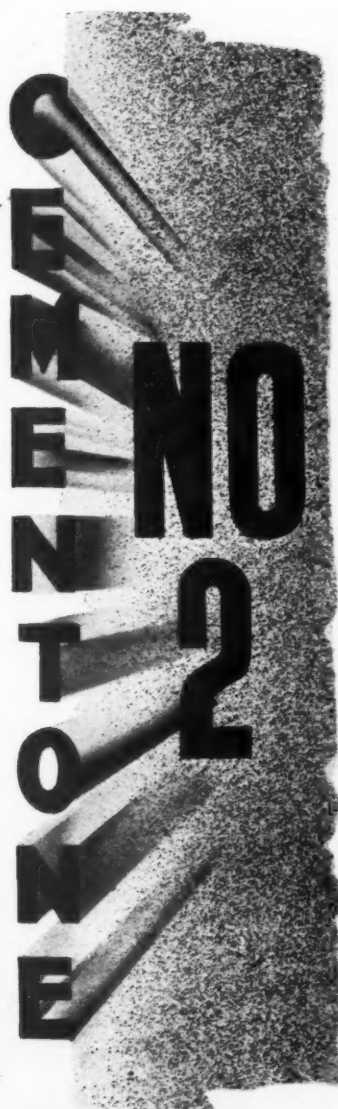
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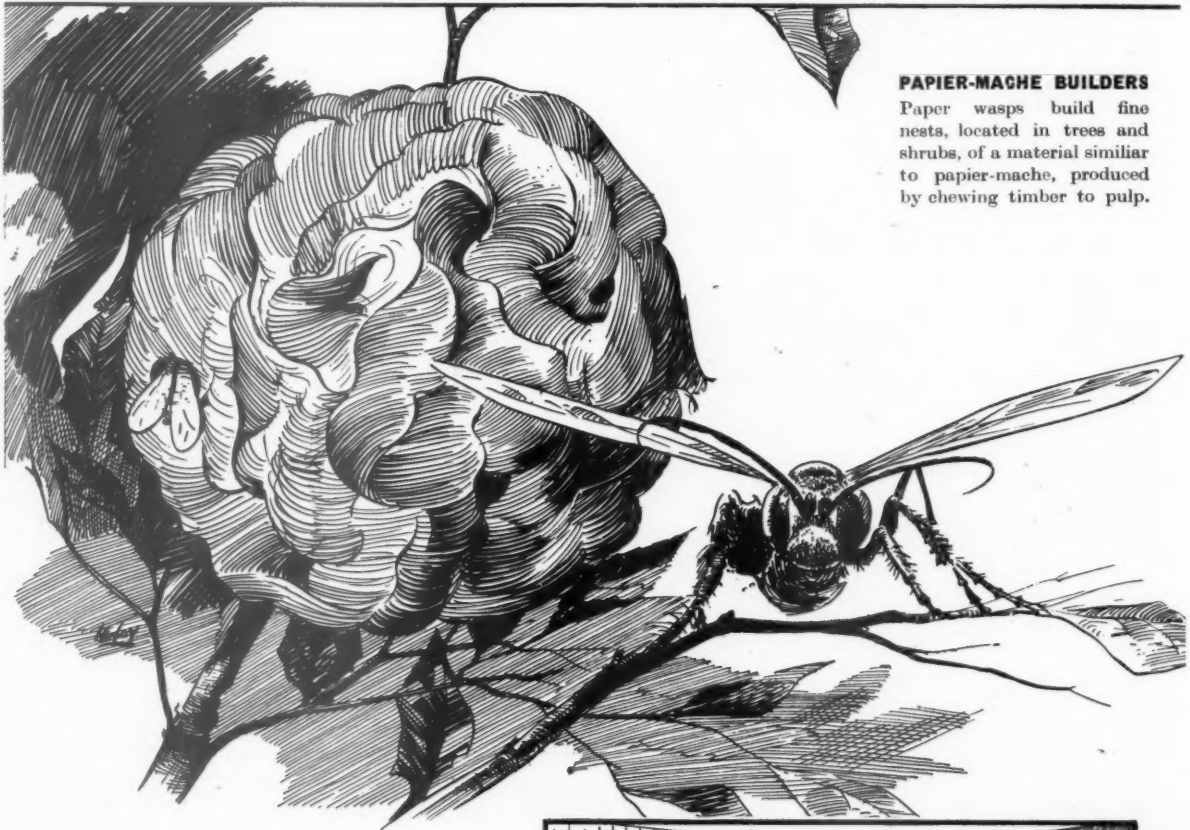


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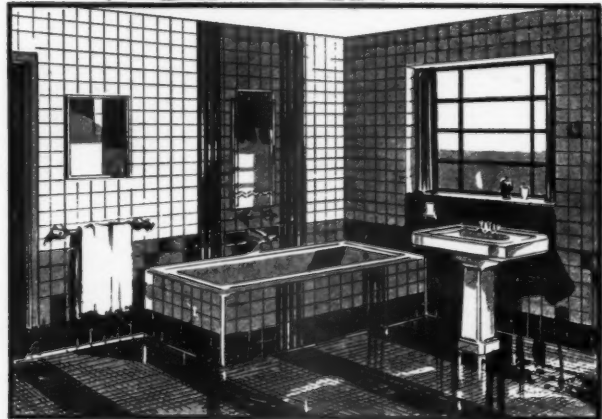
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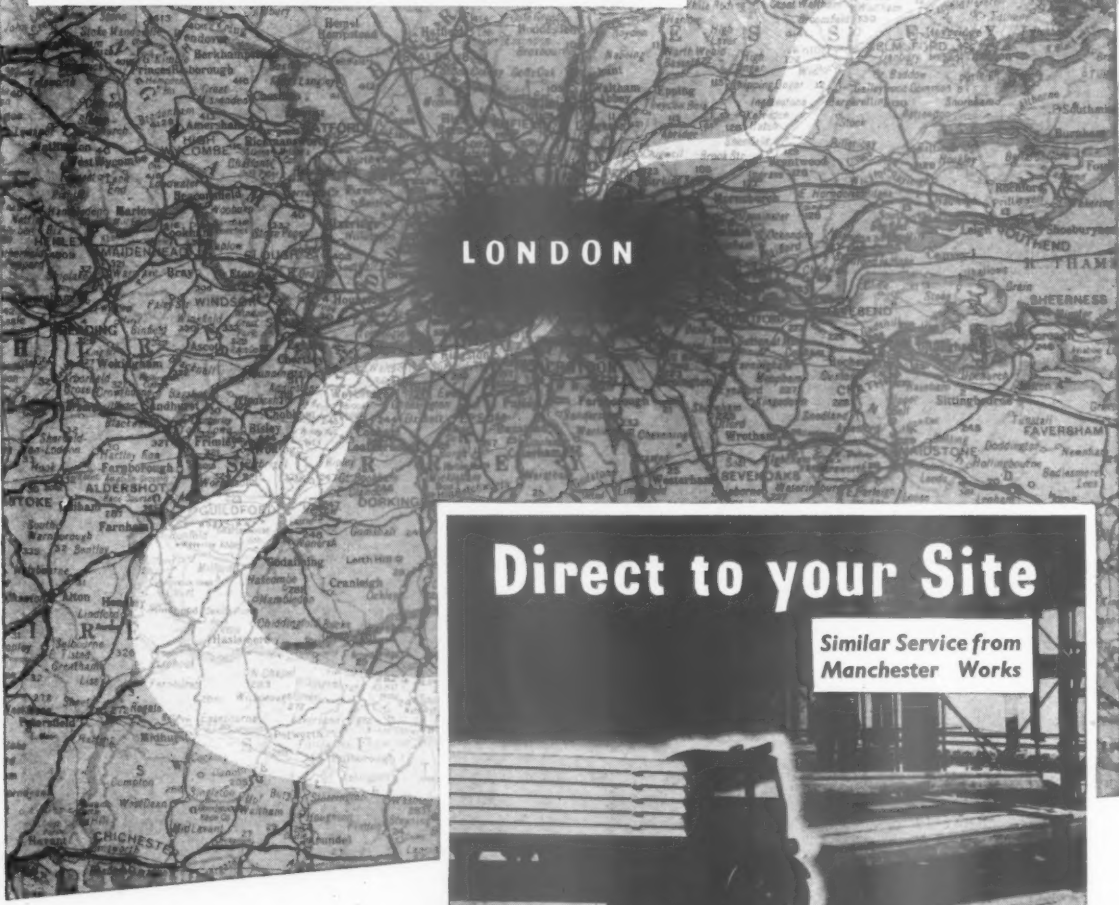
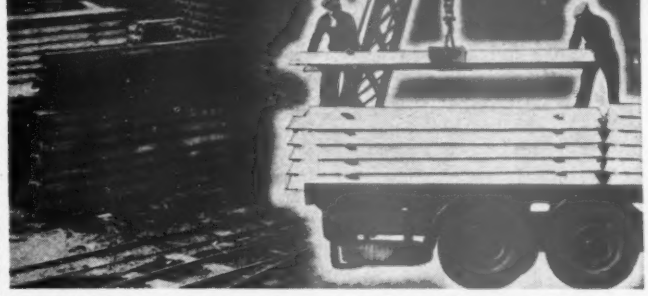
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Looking ahead and maybe not so far!

When Architects again commence to specify for building purposes, it is probable that non-ferrous metals will still be in restricted supply, which seems that steel may have to be considered to a much greater extent than in pre-war days.

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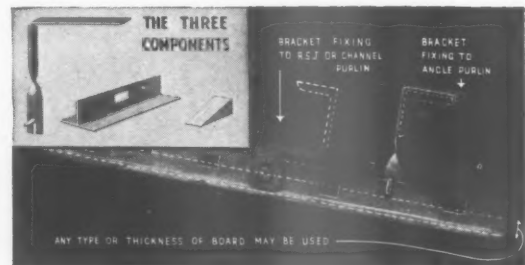
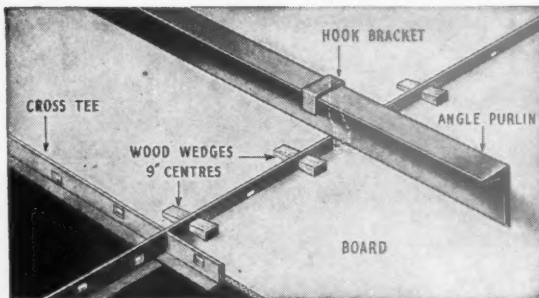


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Sunrise



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As dawn dispels the darkness and sunrise streaks the morning sky [with gold, all life begins afresh. For even as man sleeps, the spent energy of his toil is given back in nature's own mysterious way and he greets the new-born day with mind and body reinvigorated and refreshed. Each dawn is, indeed, another miracle of rejuvenation—the opening of a new phase of a mighty cycle that swings back to the first dawn of all. Dawn, though, is not the hour for retrospection. Even as we try to glance back, the golden sunlight draws our eyes to the glorious vista which lies ahead.

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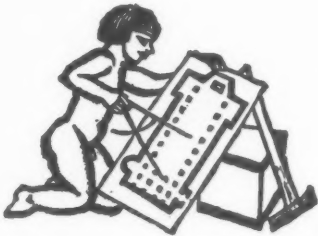
ASB LECTURES

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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its peacetime needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order." Subscription rates: by post in the U.K. and Canada, £1. 3s. 10d. per annum; abroad, £1. 8s. 6d. Special combined rate for ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL and ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW in the U.K. and Canada, £2. 6s.; abroad, £2. 10s. Single copies, 6d.; post free, 8d. Special numbers are included in subscription; single copies, 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d. Back numbers more than 12 months old (when available), double price. Volumes can be bound complete with index, in cloth cases, for 12s. 6d. each; carriage 1s. extra. Goods advertised in the JOURNAL, and made of raw materials now in short supply, are not necessarily available for export.



NEWS

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DIARY FOR APRIL-MAY

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names are put first. Sponsors are represented by their initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

BOURNEMOUTH. *New Homes for Old Exhibition.* At Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum. (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 22 to 25

CAMBRIDGE. *Twenty Women at Home Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 29 to MAY 6

CHELTENHAM. *Englishman Builds Exhibition.* At the Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, BIAE.) APRIL 22 to MAY 1

GIBRALTAR. *Homes to Live In Exhibition.* (Sponsor, BIAE.) Indefinite booking

HOLLAND. *Living in the Country Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 27

KETTERING. *Homes to Live In Exhibition.* At the Museum and Art Gallery. (Sponsor, BIAE.) APRIL 22 to 26

LONDON. *RIBA Rebuilding Britain Exhibition.* At National Gallery. APRIL 22 to MAY 1

Richard L. Moon. *Planning Administration.* At RIBA. 6 p.m. APRIL 28

Annual General Meeting. *Architects' Benevolent Society.* At RIBA. W. H. Ansell, P.R.I.B.A., in the chair. 12 noon. APRIL 29

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. *Spring Examinations.* In London, Birmingham and Glasgow. The subjects are municipal engineering, county and highway engineering, local government administration, and building inspection. APRIL 27, 28 and 29

IRA Annual General Meeting. At 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 2 p.m. MAY 1

Councillor Miss E. E. Halton, Secretary Reconstruction Sub-Committee Red Cross. *Reconstruction and the Red Cross.* At HC. 12.45 p.m. MAY 4

Dr. T. Bedford, Investigator to the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council. *Heating and Ventilating: Analysis.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 8

A. C. Pallot of MOW. *Heating and Ventilating: Application.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 8

Dr. Charles White, MOH City of London. *Hygiene and Sanitation: Analysis.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 8

F. Barrow, of BRS. *Hygiene and Sanitation: Application.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 8

Tom Harrison of Mass Observation. *Industrial Design and the Public.* Chairman: George Hicks, M.P. At RS, Burlington House, Piccadilly. 1.30 p.m. (12.45 p.m. buffet lunch, 2/6.) MAY 11

Professor W. G. Holford. *Towards a National Planning Survey. Some Notes on Methods of Research and Classification.* At Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) 2.30 p.m. APRIL 29

C. F. White, MOH, City of London. *Health Problems and Rebuilt London.* Chadwick Public Lecture. At Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. 26, Portland Place, W.1. 2.30 p.m. MAY 11

H. C. Weston, Investigator to the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council. *Lighting: Analysis.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 15

P. V. Burnett. *Lighting: Application Natural Light.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 15

R. Ackerley. *Lighting: Application Artificial Light.* At RIBA. 2.15 p.m. MAY 15

E. A. Pearce and F. W. Woolgar. *High Pressure Hot Water Heating.* At 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, IHVE) 6 p.m. MAY 19

J. B. Priestley. *Urban Building After the War.* At AA. 6 p.m. MAY 25

English Town Exhibition. At St. Martin's School of Art, 109, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Sponsor, London Society.) The exhibition will be open free to the public every day (excepting Sundays and Easter Monday) from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The exhibits will comprise drawings, photographs and models illustrating the unbroken growth and development of the English town from the earliest to the present time. Twelve Societies have co-operated in the arrangements for the exhibition. APRIL 25 to MAY 8

LIVERPOOL. *ABT Meeting at WEA Rooms.* 62, Hope Street. 3.30 p.m. MAY 8

SEATON. *Twenty Women at Home Exhibition.* At the Women's Institute. (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 28

STOKE-ON-TRENT. *Your Inheritance Exhibition.* (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 27 to MAY 4

WALTHAMSTOW. *Living in Cities Exhibition.* At the Educational Settlement. (Sponsor, BIAE.) APRIL 23 to 30

WELLINGTON. *Living in Cities Exhibition.* At the Girls' High School. (Sponsor, BIAE.) APRIL 22 to MAY 1

WOOLWICH. *Englishman Builds Exhibition.* At the Town Hall. (Sponsor, BIAE.) APRIL 28 to MAY 12

WORCESTER. *Living in the Country Exhibition.* At the Victoria Institute. (Sponsor, HC.) APRIL 22 to MAY 3

Though no feature in The Journal is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The Journal's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.

★ means spare a second for this it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

The Labour majority has decided to nominate MR. RICHARD COPPOCK AS CHAIRMAN OF THE LCC to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Alfred Baker.

The election will be at the next meeting of the Council. Apprenticed as a bricklayer at the age of 13, Mr. Coppock was appointed general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives in 1921. He has an unbroken record of 45 years' membership of his trade union.

The total length of electric cabling INSULATED WITH PAPER runs into millions of miles. Thousands of tons of waste paper are needed annually.

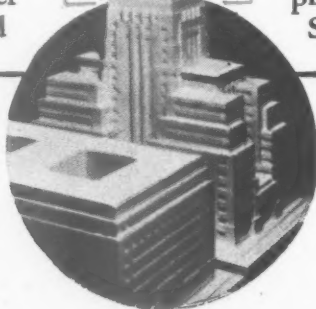
Paper insulated cables are used for transmitting and distributing electricity for power, lighting and speech, and many power cables. In some cables a thin paper is wound round individual wires. The set of wires is then surrounded by layers of a special type of impregnated paper, to form a solid cylindrical block which is then encased in lead. This is only one of the many purposes in the field of electrical insulation for which waste paper must be found.



Post-war planning is engaging many minds to-day, and here is a photo of the London Transport headquarters which shows how much more air and light can be given to the streets and to the buildings themselves. Architects: Adams, Holden & Pearson, F.F.R.I.B.A. The smaller photo shows a model designed



by Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne, F.F.R.I.B.A., to show the comparison with the existing and proposed planning, which calls for a slight revision in the present building regulations. This formed the subject of a booklet, now out of print, issued by The British Steelwork Association in 1932



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from AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

LIVING ROOM. [From People's Homes, a Report conducted by Mass Observation (John Murray)]. Working-class people either eat in the room in which they cook or have a separate room, often used as eating and living room. Until fairly recently, nearly all working-class people ate in their kitchens as a matter of course, but within the last twenty years there has been a growing desire not to eat in the place where the cooking is done. People who at present have a kitchen living-room want a scullery into which to expel the gas cooker and the sink (as well as the copper if this is in the kitchen). People with very small sculleries sometimes want them enlarged into eating places. If people's wishes are listened to, it will in effect mean a minor revolution in working-class housing. People are no longer content to eat and live in the same room; what they want to-day is two living rooms, one for every day in which to eat and relax, another where visitors may be entertained and which they like to keep for best.



The temporary bridge at Waterloo—here seen to the right of the new one—which the LCC, with the agreement of MOT, proposes to remove.

With the agreement of MOT the LCC proposes TO REMOVE WATERLOO TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

The timberwork supporting the steel trestles of the southern span is wearing out and considerable remedial work will be required if the bridge were retained. The bridge was put up in 1924 after old Waterloo Bridge had been closed.

Windsor Town Council has decided TO BUY THE IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE buildings for £37,250.

The Executive Committee of the Labour Party in a report to be presented at the party's Annual Conference at Whitsun, estimates that the country's housing problem should provide for the erection of at least FOUR MILLION HOUSES WITHIN TEN YEARS from the end of the war.

The report continues: Whatever temporary housing may be necessary should not be allowed to interfere with this long-term pro-

gramme. The building industry must have a labour force of 1,250,000, and large numbers of workpeople not hitherto employed in the industry will have to be recruited. There must be guarantees of employment and weekly wages for the workers and continuation of the securities given by the Essential Work Order. As to subsidies, the ideal is to build without them, and for this to be possible the cost of land and building must be as low as possible. The housing of families in subsidized houses should be with discrimination so that the benefit of the subsidy may be confined to those whose financial circumstances justify the subsidy and only to the extent necessary. A system of differential rents might be adopted. To reduce interest rates, the State should advance to local authorities, from a special fund, the capital required for house-building schemes. With regard to materials the report states: measures should be taken as soon as possible to ensure adequate supplies at the end of the war. This responsibility should rest with MOW.

MOW and the War Damage Commission have given permission for the REPAIR OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL'S WINDOW FRAMES, badly damaged in the June raid.

The window frames, of wrought iron, date from the thirteenth century. The work will be paid for by the Commission and the repaired frames will be stored until after the war.

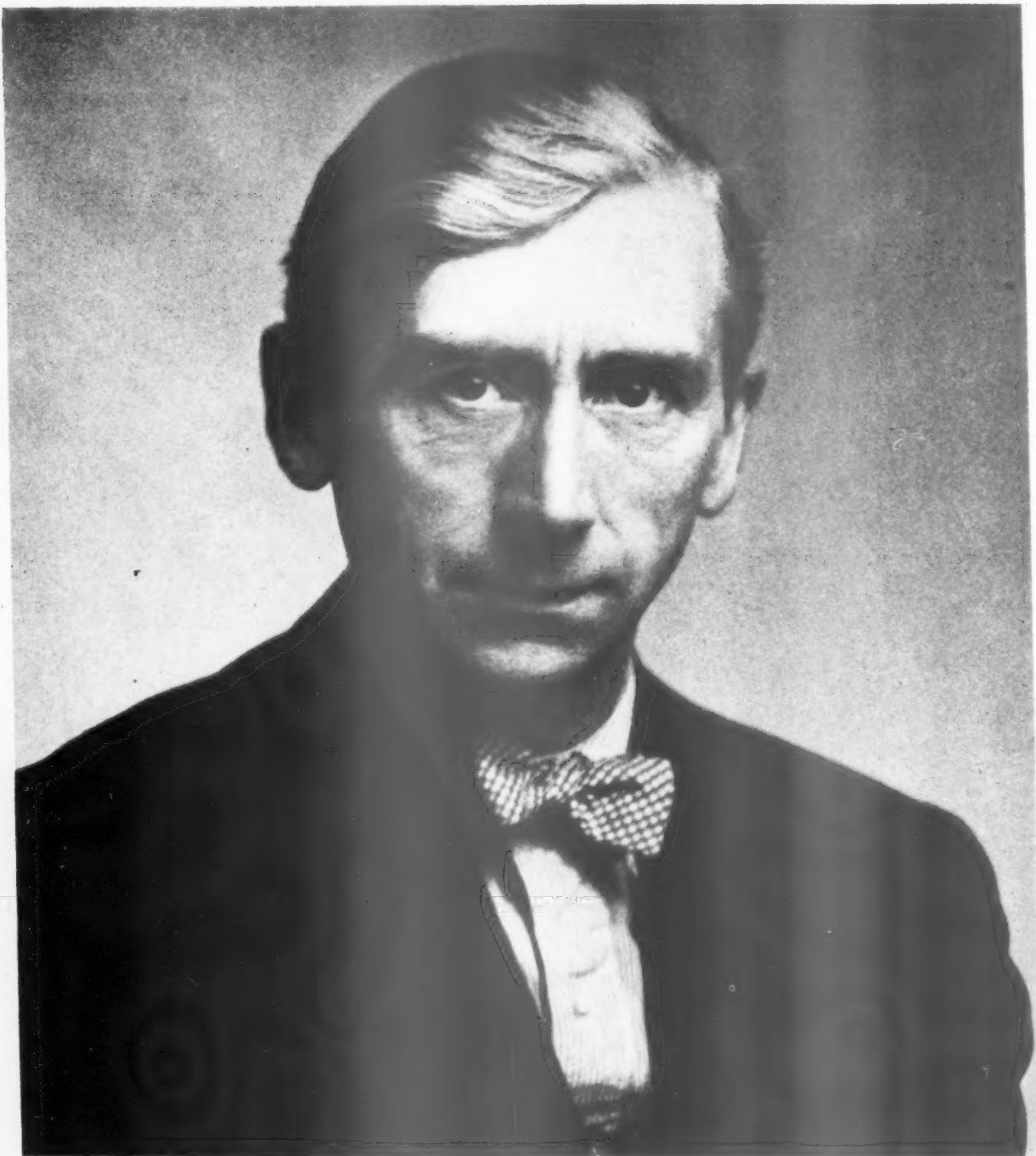
Professor Patrick Abercrombie, Vice-President of TCPA, has been AWARDED THE HOWARD MEMORIAL MEDAL by the Association for his distinguished services to planning. The first holder of the medal was the late Sir Raymond Unwin; the present holder is Mr. Barry Parker.

The presentation of the medal will take place on June 8, at an Association luncheon in the Connaught Rooms, London. The Rt. Hon. W. S. Morrison, Minister of TCP, will attend and will speak in Professor Abercrombie's honour. Lord Lytton will preside. Professor Abercrombie has held the Chair of Town Planning at University College, London, since 1935. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Location of Industry (Barlow Commission, 1937-39). While he agreed generally with the main report, Professor Abercrombie signed a minority report with two other members of the Commission, which recommended that far-reaching planning powers should be granted to a Ministry or department. In a Dissident Memorandum to the report signed by Professor Abercrombie alone, he recommended that the Town and Country Planning Act should be stiffened up to check the tendency of crowding a greater number of people on a given site in blocks of flats than could be re-housed in homes with gardens. Professor Abercrombie is consultant



Professor Patrick Abercrombie, awarded the Howard Memorial Medal by TCPA.

to the LCC for the Rebuilding and Re-planning of London and was recently appointed by MOTCP to prepare a comprehensive plan of the Greater London Planning Region. He is, with Sir Edwin Lutyens, joint planner for Hull. He is also planning adviser to the Corporations of Plymouth and Dublin.



Director of the Design Research Unit

A fortnight ago the Advertising Service Guild launched the new Design Research Unit, which is directed by Mr. Herbert Read. The manufacturer is learning at last that good design in industry does pay dividends. Now an organization exists to which he can apply for advice on the design of his goods and where he can be put into touch (usually through the medium of an advertising agency) with the right designer for his particular purpose. On the other hand, the designer himself now has a centre where he can go to sell his talent. The Unit, however, will not act as an employment agency, for that is the main function of the National Register of Industrial Art Designers. The final purpose of the Unit is, ultimately, to create a training

school of contemporary design modelled on the Bauhaus. The name of Herbert Read is a guarantee of the sincerity of purpose of this new organization. Mr Read was for many years Assistant Keeper of the Victoria and Albert Museum, where he made a special study of design in relation to industry. He has been Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art at Edinburgh, Lecturer in Art at Liverpool and Leon Fellow at London. During the last war he served as a captain in the Green Howards and won the M.C. and D.S.O. He is forty-nine and a director of Routledges. A special article by him on the Design Research Unit appeared in the JOURNAL last week. This week, Mr. John Gloag deals on page 268 with the subject of Design Research Committees.

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On Tuesday last, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister for Town and Country Planning, formally presented his **TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL** to the House of Commons. It will be debated after Easter.

The Bill confers wider powers on County and County Borough Councils in planning the development and redevelopment of land in their areas. They will work under a national scheme co-ordinated by the Minister and his local representatives. Powers are provided for compulsory acquisition of land and the prevention of unregulated development before planning schemes come into force. The Bill implements some of the recommendations of the Uthwatt Committee.

MOW has appointed Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, K.C., to be **CHAIRMAN OF THE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COUNCIL** for the Building Industry. His position as chairman of the War Damage Commission is not affected by this appointment.

The Committee on Post-War Agricultural Education in its report just published recommends the **BUILDING OF MORE FARM INSTITUTES** at an estimated cost of £3,500,000.

The proposed capital expenditure will provide for the erection of new farm institutes and extensions to existing agricultural colleges and university departments. The Committee, presided over by Lord Justice Luxmoore, was appointed in July, 1941, to examine the present system of agricultural education in England and Wales and to make recommendations for its improvement and development after the war.

Through the co-operation of the British Red Cross British **PRISONERS OF WAR WILL SIT FOR THE EXAMINATIONS** of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers early this year.

Arrangements have been made for the questions set for the spring examinations to be sent to Germany and the answers returned to this country. Arrangements have also been made to enable candidates in Malta and the Shetlands to take the examinations. The Institution's regular spring examinations, which are open to the engineering staffs of local authorities, will be held in London, Birmingham and Glasgow, on April 27, 28 and 29. The subjects are municipal engineering, county and highway engineering, local government administration and building inspection.

PWB STUDY COMMITTEES

THE Directorate of Post-War Building of MOW has issued certain statements on the progress of its Study Committees. A list of these twenty-three Committees with their respective conveners is given on page xxvi, while on page 276 are two diagrams showing, among other things, how the temporary Study Committees link up with other bodies in their chief object of gathering knowledge and making recommendations for the use of the permanent Committees for Standards and Codes of Practice*.

It was in the Autumn of 1941 that the Treasury was asked to stomach the establishment of a small Directorate to control and direct the activities of the many committees that were springing up like mushrooms to consider post-war building technique. Since then thirteen of the twenty-three Committees now in existence have submitted First Draft Reports, and eight of these have authorized the circulation of summaries to organizations directly interested in their subjects of study. Many of the Committees, however, have not yet issued their first draft reports, while only provisional statements by the Secretaries of the *Sub-Committee on the Design of Houses and Flats* and the *Committee on House Construction* have been made in lieu of draft reports.

Further facts revealed by the Directorate are as follows. One or two more committees may be set up for Scotland. Prefabrication is being discussed by a special section not included in the forementioned twenty-three Committees, and this is attached to the Standards Committee. The Directorate hopes that it will have received all First Draft Reports by November of this year. Meanwhile it is the Directorate's intention to circulate draft reports so far prepared, and the reviews of these, as widely as possible among all interested bodies throughout the world, so that as general and authoritative an opinion and comment on them as possible can be obtained. Codes of Practice and Standards will eventually be drawn up, based on the Final Reports of the Study Committees. It is not intended that these will be made compulsory, except through public demand. They are likely, however, to stimulate alterations for the better in existing bye-laws and regulations. The avowed aim of PWB is to collect a body of practice for the information and guidance of all concerned with reconstruction, and for establishing a sound post-war building technique.

Full Draft Reports are not being issued to the press (the excuse being paper shortage), and our opinions of work so far carried out by the Study Committees can be obtained only from a pamphlet, *Post-War Building*, not available to the public, which contains brief summaries of the Draft Reports. These we hope to publish in future issues of the JOURNAL.

*The Codes of Practice Committee issued its First Report last month and is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. (see JOURNAL, April 15).

These summaries are very short; in the case, for instance, of the *Committee for the Architectural Use of Building Materials* (perhaps the most interesting of all the reports) only two short pages cover a First Draft Report of seventy-two pages. We can therefore obtain only a very general idea of the work and recommendations of the Committees.

The idea that has produced the Standards, Codes of Practice and Study Committees deserves full encouragement and support. The main principle is sound enough, and the limited data so far available on the work of the Study Committees shows that they are travelling on the right road. Nevertheless, two major criticisms on broad issues can be made.

First, the progress of the Study Committees appears from the available information to be regrettably slow. It is hard to believe that all Final Reports can be completed by November at the present rate of progress, for there is a vast territory to be covered. We can guess where the trouble lies. Some of the Committees, we understand, have not even one full-time working member. All the Committees are expected to find their own expenses, though we believe that concessional subsidies are made by MOW in a few cases. The trouble seems to be, as always, "Where is the money to come from?" We are now spending some £5,000 million a year on the war. Surely an adequate State subsidy to the Study Committees of a paltry few thousand to help their important work would make no difference at all to the vital and immediate task of winning the war. On the contrary, it would enhance the war effort on the psychological front by assuring the public that the Government does really intend to direct full-scale post-war building in the best possible way and that it is already taking adequate and practical preparatory steps. With enough financial aid, these Committees could be properly staffed. They would, moreover, then be in a position to obtain the full-time services of the country's finest experts. The work of the Study Committees should go ahead far more rapidly than at present if utter chaos is to be avoided in the building boom of the peace that may come more suddenly than we expect.

Secondly, the Committees' work appears to bear no definite relation to any comprehensive National Plan. As a result of a lack of a clearly defined objective, no proper articulation exists, as it should, in the efforts of PWB, between (1) a short term programme for the immediate post-war period, which should deal essentially with mass-produced *temporary* building and (2) the long term programme suitable for the more stable and, we hope, abundant times to come. This is an important issue which has not received serious enough consideration. Research for the short term policy is the most difficult and complex, and the most urgent. It calls, of course, for quite different and lower standards and codes than does the long term policy. It also calls for a thorough research into standardization, prefabrication and mass production of building parts.



The Architects' Journal

War Address: 45, The Avenue, Chisleham, Surrey
Telephone: Vigilant 0087-9

N O T E S & T O P I C S

PWB

Lord Reith, at the time a Minister of the Crown, called Post-war Building the *New Jerusalem*. Now we are given a glimpse of the *New Jerusalem*. Reviews of the interim reports of a number of committees of the Post-war Building Directorate of MOW have been issued to the technical press and sent to experts throughout the world for comment. These reports are not the work of the politicians, but of architects, engineers and experts from all the allied industries concerned. Though PWB organizes and controls, each committee is convened by the appropriate Government Department or representative body.

★

It is nice to know we are on the march, and that something really practical is being done in preparation for post-war rebuilding. But we should feel more stimulated if the tempo of the march were more *militaire* and a little less *funèbre*.

RIBA MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

Among this week's correspondence there are two letters concerning the question of an RIBA election and general meetings. The council's answer to one of them, reprinted this week, sent by over 160 members last February was printed in the JOURNAL, April 8. As a matter of interest I rang up a few representative Institutes and Associations to see what their war-time position was in regard to their own council elections and general meetings.

★

Here are the results:

AA No change since the war.

Annual election of council. Monthly ordinary general meetings.

ABT Annual election of general council, which meets a minimum of three times a year. General council elects executive committee which meets fortnightly. All branches meet regularly.

CSI Annual election of council. General meetings discontinued, although one specially called last year and two this year. Twenty-six local branches which hold regular meetings and communicate views to the council.

IAAS New constitution. Every part of the country represented on the council which is elected annually. Special delegates representing salaried members, junior members and the colonies. Monthly general meetings.

ICE Annual election of council, on which local associations and members overseas are represented. General meetings held fortnightly before the war, now monthly; additional meetings for sections of the Institute such as structural and railway engineers.

★

By all accounts the machinery of democracy has been kept going well, although often under difficulties. It is now up to the members of the RIBA to consider the case on its merits and make their opinion known.

PEOPLE'S HOMES

At a lunch given by the Advertising Service Guild to launch *People's Homes*, the guests included Lady Beveridge, Judith Ledeboer, Jane Drew, Elizabeth Denby, Dorothy Braddell, and a sprinkling of male planners, sociologists and retailers.

★

Elizabeth Denbyspoke with feeling. She didn't agree with *The Times* reviewer that "everybody's satisfied." Show people what can be, and they will demand it for themselves and their children. In short, it is time the architects and builders gave a lead. And she got the biggest cheer of the lunch.

★

And is the public interested in this rebuilding of homes? Fleet Street is a pretty good touchstone. *People's Homes* was almost headline news in the popular press.



A clever Victorian tableau at the Plan for Preston Exhibition, shown as a contrast to modern design, complete with lace curtains, snap albums, curios and stuffed birds, lent for the occasion by various kind aldermen. See Astragal's note below and pages 269 to 272.

PLAN FOR PRESTON

"Cot's splutters! What a set of liegemen have come to see Jamie!" said James I in 1617, as he was presented with a purse of gold and an effusive address by the people of Preston. The *Plan for Preston* Exhibition (described in this issue) recently held in that town showed that its citizens are as enthusiastic about new ideas as they were to see the King on his way to London.

★

The Exhibition had a continual flow of visitors and as many as 20,000 saw it in a week. It formed a part of Ralph Tubbs' *Living in Cities* Exhibition which recently stayed for a while on its travels in Preston. The Women Citizens' Association realised that this excellent travelling show presented an opportunity of adapting its principles to the particular interests and problems of Preston and set about

the task of enlarging its scope with a vigour and intelligence that should be an example to other less active localities. The whole show does great credit to the Corporation of Preston under whose auspices and in whose Art Gallery it took place. The chief object was certainly achieved, that of bringing planning-consciousness to the people of Preston.

★

The exhibition was accompanied by a series of lectures and informal talks and even a bi-weekly Housing Brains Trust which produced much fun for all concerned. The last meeting reached its climax with the answer to the somewhat unimaginative question: "What electric appliance is the most labour-saving?" The pause that followed was ended by a sour voice from the back that muttered: "The electric chair!"

ASTRAGAL



LETTERS

Gilbert T. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A.

Six Members of the RIBA

G. B. J. Athoe

(Secretary IAAS)

Karo Alabian

Farm Workers' Cottages

SIR,—The plans put forward by Mr. A. E. Eberlin, as an alternative to the MOH plans, certainly show an improvement in so far as the actual rooms are concerned, but the absence of a front entrance is a much more serious defect than he appears to think.

Why rural workers should be thought to be sort of sub-human I cannot conceive. Such workers have been quite sufficiently badly housed in the past but nevertheless they have been known to have visitors and callers all of whom would have to go round to the back door. Does this make for the so-called "better world"?

Winders at the top and bottom of the stairs are a very serious defect. Six steps up over the foot of the bath and immediately next the w.c. does not appear to provide an excessive height at this point.

The MOH plan is, on the whole, a good one, but spoilt by that touch of meanness with which Ministry housing plans and officials were tainted in the case of a great number of the houses of 1919-25.

The fixing of a main front-to-back dimension of 17 ft. 3 in. just crabs the plan with the result that the bathroom-cum-w.c. is only about 4 ft. 6 in. wide and bedroom No. 3 only 7 ft. 9 in.

If the total of 17 ft. 3 in. became 18 ft. 3 in. it would just make these compartments and the kitchen usable.

The living-room figured 11 ft. 11 in. by 17 ft. 3 in. is deceptive when about 20 sq. ft. is taken out of it at the entrance. A splayed door would remedy this to some extent.

The coal place under the stairs is awkwardly approached for coal delivery and in practice

the soffit of the stairs would be badly damaged by tipping coal.

According to the large-scale section the bedroom window heads are nearly 2 ft. below the ceiling. This is bad for ventilation.

I am fully aware that the 3,000 cottages are a war-time job but this does not justify the meanness to which I have referred, as I assume that the life of these cottages will be at least 30 years.

GILBERT T. GARDNER

Oxford

RIBA Election

SIR,—We have noted the statement by the Council of the RIBA published in your issue for April 8, to the effect that they have considered the letter addressed to them under Bye-law 60, a copy of which we enclose, and we would like to make public this letter, together with the following facts:—

1. This letter was forwarded to the RIBA Council in order to coincide with another representation which we had heard was about to receive consideration. Signatures were still being collected.

2. It was signed by over 160 members.

3. All signatures were privately and personally collected, and further signatures were subsequently received including a sufficient number of Fellows to make up for two whose signatures had been included in good faith to make up the total of forty required by the bye-law, but who we now understand to have been ineligible on account of retirement.

4. Two distinct requests were made in our letter:—

- (a) For elections to be voted upon, and held in the event of a favourable vote; and
- (b) For regular general meetings to be held.

While the question of holding an election has been much discussed, we have found that the desire for general meetings is widespread and not generally provocative of controversy. Before again approaching the RIBA we should like to confirm this belief, and also to ascertain the reaction of fellow members to the Council Statement concerning elections.

We shall therefore be grateful if signatories of our original letter, and other members interested will communicate their views upon these two separate points to Mr. W. F. Granger, F.R.I.B.A., 106, Avondale Road, Bromley, Kent.

J. M. ALBERY (A)
W. F. GRANGER (F)
A. G. LING (A)
J. G. LEDEBOER (A)
F. R. S. YORKE (A)
D. CROMIE (F)

Here is the Letter sent to the RIBA. It was signed by over 160 members and dated February 17, 1943.

Sir Ian MacAlister,
Secretary, RIBA.,
66, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

SIR,—For a considerable time now we have felt the need for facilities to be given to the ordinary member to take a more active part in the affairs of the Institute, and in the formulation of its policy. Although many members are serving with the Forces, we believe that they would welcome the active participation in Institute affairs by as large a number as possible of those remaining.

It is laid down in Bye-law 60, *Referendum by Postal Vote on Important Questions*, that:—"The Council shall be bound to take a poll under the provisions of this Bye-law at any time on receipt of a written requisition signed by not less than forty Fellows, and forty Associates, and forty Licentiate, and such poll shall be taken not less than six weeks after delivery of such requisition to the Secretary."

We, the undersigned, hereby request that a

postal vote shall be held on the following motion:—That annual general meetings, and regular general meetings be held during 1943 and thereafter, and that an election for the Council be held during 1943 and thereafter.

We are aware that a postal ballot is a cumbersome piece of machinery, and that difficulties exist in war-time, but we do not consider these undue relative to the questions at issue. If, however, the Council would be willing to inaugurate the holding of regular general meetings during 1943, and to hold a special meeting in time to decide by vote whether Council elections should be held in 1943, we would be willing to withhold this request for a postal vote.

We shall, of course, require a favourable decision on this point within the stipulated period of six weeks to which we wish to adhere.

An Exhibition of Models

SIR,—May I trespass on your space for two reasons? First to reassure entrants in the IAAS Open Competition that their drawings are receiving attention. The cause of the delay in announcing the results is that a change has been made in the original plans for exhibition—a much wider and more ambitious scheme of display having been decided upon.

We have, in fact, been fortunate in securing a large Exhibition Hall in the centre of London, so situated as to attract the attendance of great numbers of the general public. This brings me to the second reason for this letter.

It has been decided, in view of the facilities for display now available, to enlarge the scope of the exhibition to demonstrate visually the manifold services which the architect is able to contribute to the community.

To this end, it is proposed to exhibit, in addition to the Competition drawings, as many models as possible of buildings of every type by architects, and to supplement these by a selection of photographs.

The IAAS therefore invites every architect (or surveyor) resident in the United Kingdom who possesses a model of any building to his design (whether erected or not) to send, in the first place, particulars—preferably accompanied by a photograph of the model—to the undersigned, in order that a selection for exhibition may be made. A limited number of photographs of modern housing estates and other buildings such as schools, hospitals, and clinics, would also be appreciated.

The importance of models in interesting the general public in architecture cannot be over-estimated, and it is our belief that the assembly of a large number of these, together with the drawings submitted for the IAAS 1943 Open Competition, will do much to convince the public and our legislators of the indispensable part that the architect should take in the provision of homes and the general rebuilding of Britain.

I hope the invitation will meet with a wide response from your readers.

G. B. J. ATHOE,
Secretary, IAAS

London

CABLEGRAM

from Russia

The following cable by Academician Karo Alabian on the Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments during War Days has been sent to us from Moscow by the Soviet Scientists Anti-Fascist Committee:—

Soviet people are carefully protecting treasures of its age-long national culture. Noble monuments of Russian art are pride Russian people.

Soviet Government takes greatest care of them and last year Council Peoples Commissars issued decree to organize special commission attached to All Union Committee Fine Arts to protect

art monuments from dangers of war menacing them.

This Commission with plenary powers is headed by Professor Igor Grabar, outstanding connoisseur of art, Stalin prizewinner. Commission for protection and restoration architectural monuments USSR attached to Academy Architecture has already been at work for several years becoming most active during war. One of its chief jobs is to examine conditions architectural monuments which have suffered from the Germans. Commission appoints groups experts consisting architect specialists, historians and restorers who set out to places liberated by victorious Red Army from German occupants, and there help local authorities carefully examine wanton damage done by Germans to unique monuments Russian architecture in their desire to destroy national culture of Russian people.

Last year experts Academy Architecture examined such monuments damaged by German aggressors in Russian towns as Kalinin (formerly Tver), Kaluga, Mojaisk, Istra, Tula, Borovsk. This work will be continued this year in dozens other towns.

In each case detailed explanation and photographs of condition of monument is made plan drawn up of accessory measures to be taken to avoid further destruction while in many cases plan of complete restoration has to be made. For instance Academician Shchusev outstanding Russian architect has made detailed project for restoration of ancient monastery, New Jerusalem at Istra, destroyed by Germans.

Historical monuments fallen into decay from age are also being restored. Project to restore Moscow Church, Trifon Naprudny built in 16th century is already in being. Commission is very active examining, measuring and photographing monuments architecture of peoples USSR throwing into prominence their primitive aspect and taking measures to keep monuments intact under war conditions.

Investigation condition and care of unique monuments of wooden architecture in Northern Russia undertaken this year is of great significance. Such remarkable wooden construction as for instance Pogost of Vitegorsk 150 kilometres from Leningrad or Nenksa Pogost near Archangelsk both monuments of 17th century are intact and well cared for by Russian people. Great pains will be necessary to compile scientific chart of architectural monuments of Soviet Russia. Its sufficient to say that this year 1500 documents containing description of given monument its history and information of its present condition will be made. Such reports will be made not only of world famous Kremlin ensemble, famous St. Basil Cathedral in Moscow, Leningrad ensembles etc. but also for instance of 16th century church of Iurkino near Moscow, Deacon Averkii Kirilovs House in Moscow pertaining to 17th century etc.

This year Commission will publish four issues of its "work" and monography of such unique monuments of Russian architecture as New Jerusalem Monastery of Istra, Pavnutiev Monastery in Borovsk and others destroyed by Germans. Special textbook of architectural measurements is being compiled also monographic study about brick used as building material in ancient Russian architecture is being prepared. Textbook entitled *Advance for Protection of Architectural Monuments* is on way. Commission for protection monuments is also carrying out big systematic propaganda and instructive work. This year members of Commission consisting of such outstanding art connoisseurs as academicians of architecture Ivan Rilsky, Professor Dmitri Cukhov, doctor fine arts, oldest connoisseur ancient Russian architecture and others will give 50 lectures for specialists dealing with academy's study of architectural monuments and 36 lectures for wider circle of Soviet intelligentsia greatly interested in architecture.

ACADEMICIAN KARO ALABIAN.

MALTESE CROSSING

Designed by A. G. Paton

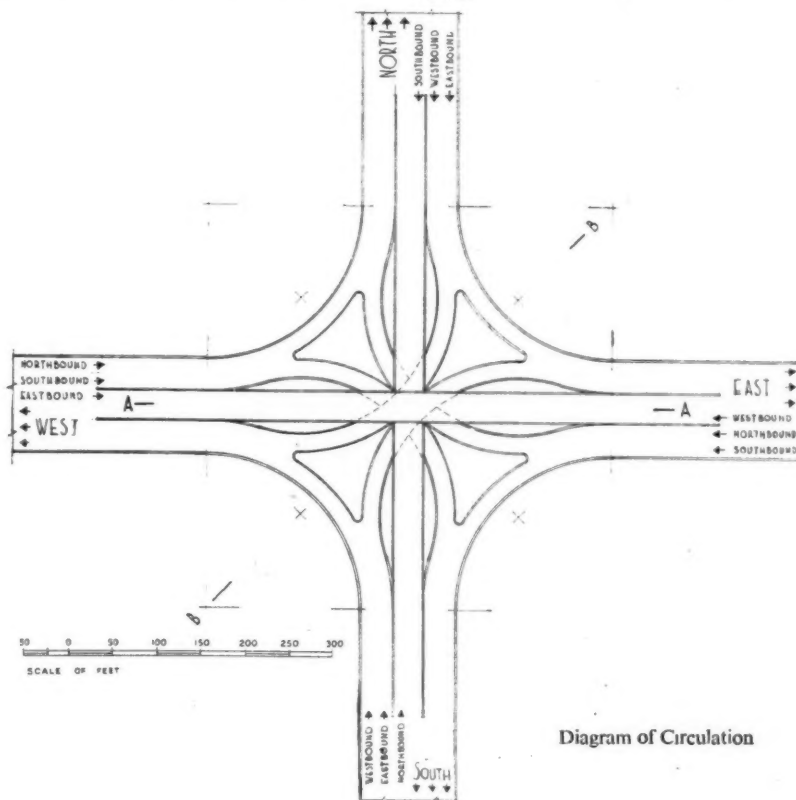
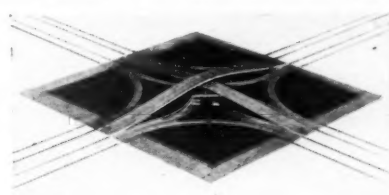


Diagram of Circulation

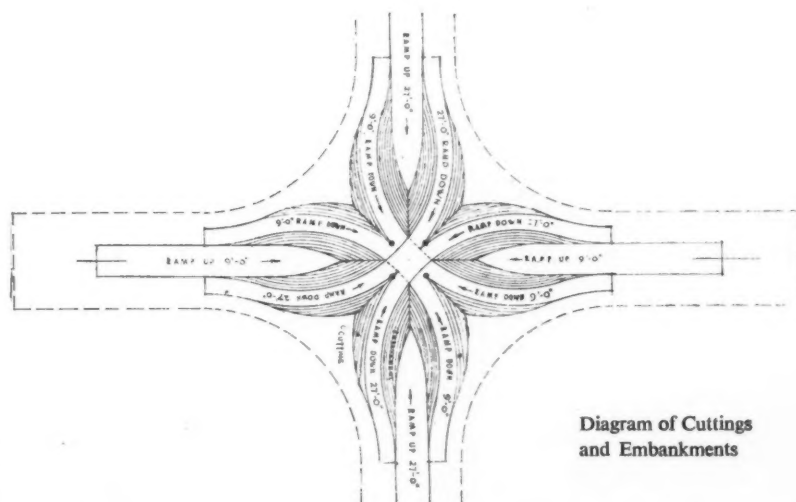


Diagram of Cuttings and Embankments

The object of the Maltese crossing, a copyright design, is to solve the disadvantages of the three known methods of ensuring a smooth, regular flow of traffic at the intersection of main roads, viz.: (1) the Fly Over, (2) the Internal Cross, (3) the Cloverleaf. The designer claims that (a) the Maltese crossing makes for far easier, less dangerous, and more direct circulation; (b) it can be constructed within the boundaries of the normal Ministry of Transport roundabout (180' centre circle); (c) traffic is not required to turn through more than 90° in any direction; (d) it could be adapted to an existing roundabout; (e) cycle paths can be introduced without crossing traffic lines; (f) the cost would be no more than that of the Cloverleaf type.

Last week we published a special article by Mr. Herbert Read on the new Design Research Unit of the Advertising Service Guild. This week Mr. John Gloag writes on this same subject of art in industry. He calls for wider use in industry of the services of the architect and of the industrial designer, whom he calls the Missing Technician. He here explains the working of the Design Research Committees which have already been set up by various firms. Mr. Gloag is associated with the National Register of Industrial Art Designers which was formed some years ago by BOT. NRIAD has attempted to act as a clearing house and an employment agency between manufacturers and designers and it maintains a register of designers.



The MISSING Technician

[BY JOHN GLOAG]

Industrial design is an operation of industrial production. The industrial designer is the *Missing Technician* in industry. His place is as important, his function as vital, as that of a production engineer, a marketing expert or a sales executive. I make these assertions so confidently because for the last eight years I have, in the course of my business as an advertising agent, proved them to be facts. They are not without interest for the architectural profession, as I shall presently explain. A progressive advertising agency must be concerned not only with market research, but with design research. There must be a corresponding interest between the market for goods and the design of goods. So industrial design and its fruitful employment becomes one of the interests of a well organised advertising agency. In the process of making advertisements, advertising agencies have to organise teams of creative people who

collaborate to solve specific problems, and to give expression in terms of actual advertisements to the advertising policy. These teams of people consist of copy-writers, lay-out men, and visualisers, and they work with executives, who are concerned with the sales and advertising policy.

During the last eight years this system of combining teams of creative and executive people has been applied by my business to many problems of industrial design, and we have set up in various firms what we have called *Design Research Committees*. They include one or more industrial designers, a production engineer, a technical expert in the materials which are being used by the particular industry concerned, a sales executive from the industry, a director with powers to sanction expenditure for experiments and so forth, a chairman, who drives the team through a programme and allots responsibility for action, and a secretary who records the minutes of meetings. I set forth in considerable detail the operation of such design research committees in a paper entitled *Design for To-morrow*,* which I read on March 23, at the Royal Society of Arts, under the auspices of the National Register of Industrial Art Designers. In the course of that paper, I said that architects were, generally speaking, first class industrial designers. The architect has the training which gives him an easy familiarity with materials. He is used to dealing with technicians, and, a master technician himself, he wins their respect. He is better able to cope with industrial processes, and to understand the limitations and possibilities of industrial production, than artists who are merely interested in designing surface patterns. I suggest that through the medium of industrial design the architect may once again assume the universal responsibility for design that he enjoyed in the eighteenth century. In that age the architect was the man who could, and indeed did, design anything from a coach lantern to a watch chain, from the decoration on the stern gallery of a man-o'-war, to the planning and complete equipment of a mansion for an affluent member of the nobility and gentry. I believe that if the young generation after the war, realises that industry offers limitless opportunities to the architectural

profession, then we shall get some of the best trained imaginations in the country behind the products of British industry.

Manufacturers to-day are not averse to employing trained minds. Twenty years ago I used to think that the manufacturer was the obstructive and difficult man in the problem of industrial design. I believed that the designer was badly treated and often exploited. I think, perhaps, twenty years ago that was true, except where a few enlightened firms were concerned. But to-day the picture is different: it has been for some years. The work of that great friend of designers, the late Sir Lawrence Weaver, has helped to change it. It should be realised that the artist, designer, call him what you will—I mean the man with the trained imagination—is often at fault. His contact with the industrialist is often badly handled by both parties. Now the architect is able to deal with the manufacturer, because his training compels him to be reasonably businesslike. The architect, better than any other man, can help to break down the deep-rooted belief that a designer is necessarily an impractical visionary or a temperamental nuisance. I have found that the operation of design research committees completely dissipates this ancient prejudice, because the manufacturer can observe the architect or the industrial designer, working side by side with recognised technicians and executives. He is so obviously one of them.

There are hundreds of problems of industrial design which could be productively solved with this technique; but it is extremely important for a proper bargain to be made between the design members of a committee and the industrialists who employ them. When I gave my paper on the organisation of such committees, there were some questions afterwards which suggested that designers were exploited. Well, it is up to the designer to see that he gets a proper fee; and he should also remember that although many of his designs may be tried out, not all of them will be workable or accepted. Therefore he must remember that the one good idea which he may have produced and which may bring in money to the firm employing the research committee has to be offset against the experimental research costs expended on the dozen or so different ideas which may have been unsuccessful or which at least were unproductive. The advertising agent who organises design research committees, can generally do the necessary negotiating so that all parties are satisfied.

It is important for architects to realise the unique opportunity that awaits them after the war. Organisations, such as the recently formed Design Research Unit, which is sponsored by the Advertising Service Guild and directed by Herbert Read, suggests a wider recognition of this function of an advertising agency. Industrial design research work will be widely sought and undertaken; of that we may be certain. We may also be certain that the technique of design research committees will be often adopted by people who, unlike Herbert Read, are quite unqualified to direct the organisation of such work. There may be a good many rackets in industrial design; but only if those who organise them force anonymity upon designers, in order to exploit their work. If the designers employed are always named, if they have direct contact with manufacturers, if moreover they are constantly refreshing their imaginative powers by tackling new and different problems, then it will be impossible for unscrupulous people to act as impresarios for a bunch of unknown and unqualified "back-room boys," who produce work of doubtful quality which is put over by super-salesmen to trusting manufacturers.

Personally, I always like to feel that industrial designers who work in any design research committee that I organise, are either qualified architects or are entitled to write after their names the letters N.R.D.; because it should be said loudly and frequently, that the National Register of Industrial Art Designers is the manufacturer's safeguard against phoney work.

* See report in Journal, April 15.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

DETAILED CONSIDERATIONS OF DESIGN IN WELDED STEEL: 21.

BASEPLATES TO TRANSMIT ECCENTRIC LOADS

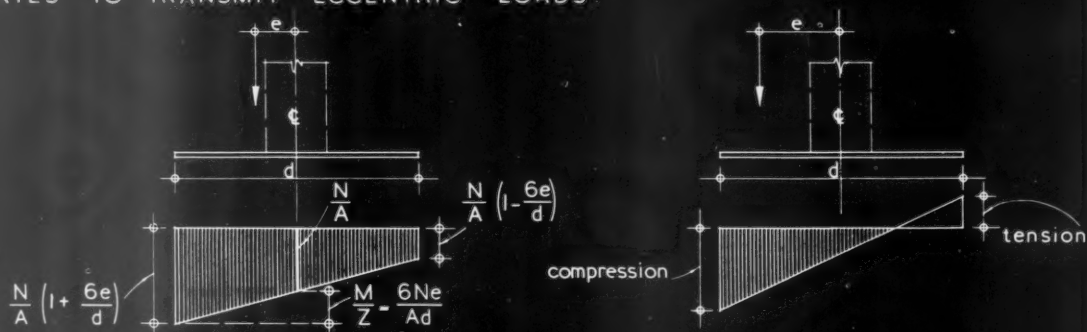


FIGURE 1a: DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE UNDER BASEPLATES TRANSMITTING ECCENTRIC LOADS. FIGURE 1b: DISTRIBUTION OF PRESSURE UNDER BASEPLATES TRANSMITTING ECCENTRIC LOADS.

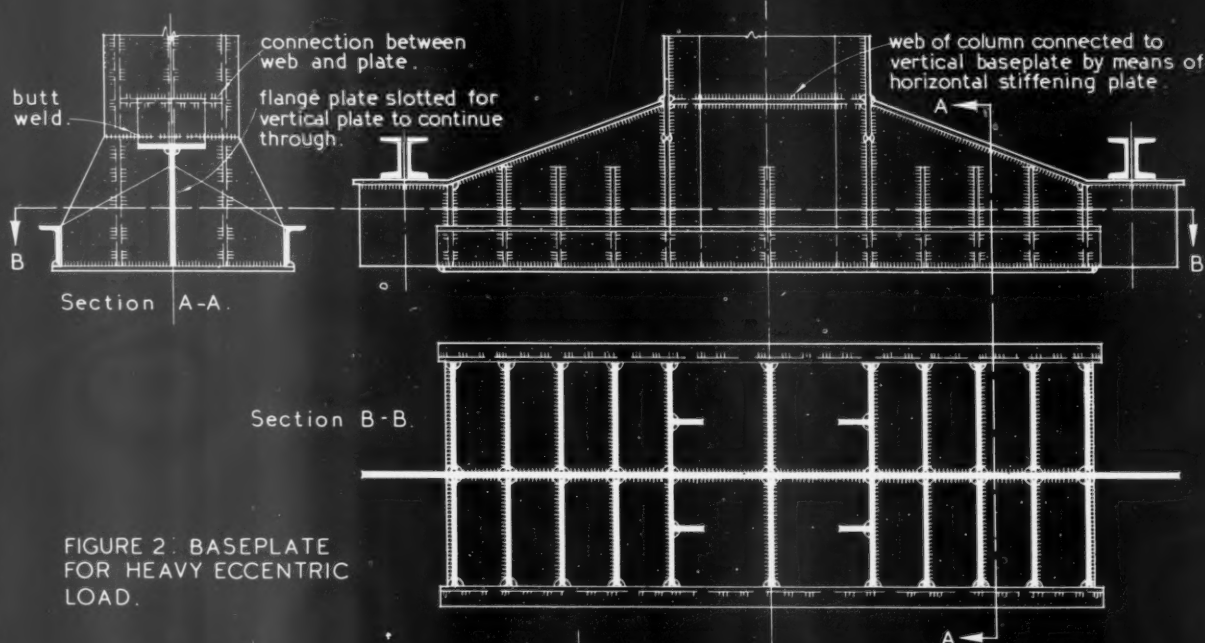


FIGURE 2: BASEPLATE FOR HEAVY ECCENTRIC LOAD.

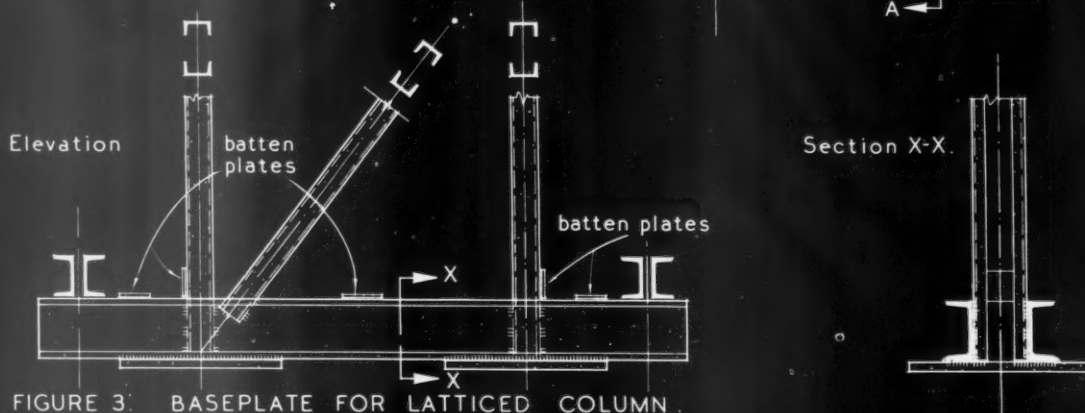


FIGURE 3: BASEPLATE FOR LATTICED COLUMN.

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

INFORMATION SHEET: STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION 92 WELDING 48.
Sir John Burnet Tait and Lorne Architects One Montague Place Bedford Square London W.C.1

INFORMATION SHEET

• 894 •

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Welding 48 : Baseplates to transmit eccentric loads.

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, within the limits imposed by general planning considerations, may be obtained.

Both the principle 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 to obtain a maximum economy in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the twenty-first of the section on detailed considerations of design in welded steel, and deals with baseplates transmitting eccentric loads.

Application of Plates for Eccentric Loads :

This type of construction is not very often applicable to multi-storey buildings, but it will frequently apply in industrial buildings where wind and other lateral forces, or eccentric loads, e.g. from crane girders, have to be transmitted to the foundations. In such cases the pressure under the baseplate is not equally distributed, see Figure 1, (a) and (b). Distinction must be made between two cases :

(1a) Where $\frac{6e}{d}$ in the formula $S = \frac{N}{A} \left(1 \pm \frac{6e}{d} \right)$ is less than unity, in which case the pressure is wholly compressive.

The maximum value $\frac{N}{A} \left(1 + \frac{6e}{d} \right)$ must be within the permissible limit. Anchorage bolts as such are not necessary, but are advisable.

(1b) Where $\frac{6e}{d}$ is greater than unity, and the pressure varies across the baseplate from compression to tension. As before, maximum compressive stress must be within the permissible limit. Anchorage bolts on the tension side develop definite stress, and must be designed accordingly. The concrete below the baseplate, together with the anchor bolts, should be considered as a reinforced concrete section.

With eccentric loads it is better to extend the plate in the direction in which the force acts. If the eccentricity could occur in both directions, the plate might have to be extended both ways. In principle, the construction is the same as that shown in Figures 4 and 5 of Sheet 47 of this series. Figure 2 shows a baseplate for heavy eccentricity. The anchor bolts are fastened as described on Sheet 47, but care must be taken to see that they are long enough to provide a rigid fixing to the concrete. The proper length is fifty-six times the diameter of the bolt.

Latticed Columns :

Figure 3 shows a baseplate for a latticed column, constructed on the same principle. Many variations may occur.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series on structural steelwork are Nos. 729, 733, 736, 737, 741, 745, 751, 755, 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, 828, 830, 832, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 842, 843, 845, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 855, 856, 857, 859, 860, 862, 863, 865 revised, 867, 869, 870, 871, 874, 875, 877, 880, 882, 883, 886, 887, 890, 891 and 892.

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PRESTON REPLANNING SCHEME

BY GEORGE GRENFELL
BAINES AND PARTNERS



This scheme for the replanning of Preston, here described by Anthony M. Chitty, formed part of Ralph Tubbs' Living in Cities Exhibition, held in the Preston Art Gallery. It is an unofficial spare time effort by a local firm of architects, directed solely towards making the citizens conscious of town planning problems. The scope of the exhibition was also enlarged and adapted to the particular interests and problems of Preston by the Women Citizens' Association and was backed up and interpreted by tableaux, pictures and furniture arranged by the Municipal Art Director. Thomas Sharp's model town was also shown. Held under the auspices of the Corporation, the exhibition attracted two thousand visitors a week.

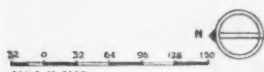
In 1100 Preston received her first charter and from then onwards grew in size, importance and dignity. A milestone in Jacobin history the town still remains a stronghold of catholicism. With the coming of Master Jorrocks and his spinning-jenny the face of this proud and urbane city changed. The mansions of Derby and Hamilton disappeared and their parks with them, giving place to textiles, light industry, docks and "bye-law slums." The city still maintains a measure of its past beauty in the eighteenth century calm of Winckley Square. The brown-red brick, a shade harsh to southern eyes, is yet the most mellowed and mature in Lancashire and much of

the town is built of it. No nineteenth century desecration has been able to spoil the superb setting of the town. Mr. Grenfell Baines and his partners took the town as it exists and made provocative suggestions for pulling down and rebuilding large sections of the whole. Ideas of planning legislation, town planners and new ministries may, perhaps, have seemed rather far away to Preston, shapeless shadows looming in the southern sky, so it came as an interesting and not unpleasant surprise to find vigorous ideas on planning coming from within the town itself, local planners introducing to their home town the first ideas of open parkland

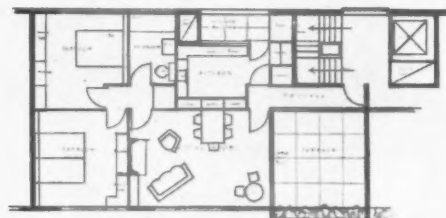
Top: The entrance to the exhibition.
Above: Perspective of replanned city centre.

FLAT PLAN X

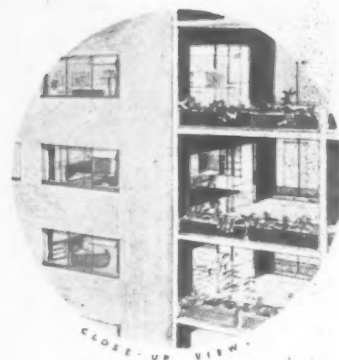
2 BEDROOMS



TYPICAL BLOCK



PLAN



Above and facing page : Layout, plans and perspectives of flat and houses. Below : Sketch of covered ways in the City Centre, and an area replanned to house the same number of persons displaced with the addition of 26½ acres of green space.



planning, parkways, use of height and space, zoning, cloverleafs and smoke abatement.

The city centre section of the plan provoked considerable discussion, and visitors were delighted at the wide grass spaces, the opening up of public buildings, the traffic exclusion and the civic dignity that might be exchanged for the present crowded conditions. The scheme opens up the present congested central area with the ancient market-place, and with the use of high buildings 65 per cent. of the ground area becomes park, giving light, sun and air to every room in the old and new buildings. The boundary of this area is a new ring road for traffic gathering the existing local traffic routes and running largely over existing thoroughfares. No traffic is allowed within this central area except where necessary to the public buildings. Pedestrians walk under covered ways connecting buildings to bus stops at key points. Service roads and car parks are underground with lifts and staircases connecting with all floors above. Interesting statistics are given showing that while space, dignity and park area are provided, it is still possible to develop the commercial potentialities of the centre, office space being increased tenfold and other uses in proportion.

The existing municipal units are preserved and given a good setting while a new public hall is provided and a large modern covered market takes the place of the dingy buildings at the lower side of the market-place.

The residential area taken for replanning in detail is particularly interesting as the airview of it has appeared so often in the literature of town-planning as an example of bad "byelaw" housing of the late nineteenth century when the first

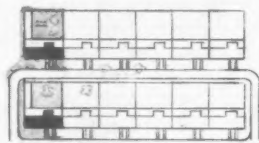
PRESTON

REPLANNING

SCHEME: BY

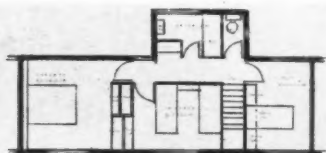
HOUSE PLAN A

3 BEDROOM



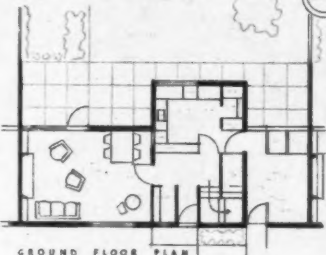
TYPICAL LAYOUT
OF TERRACE

Scale in Feet
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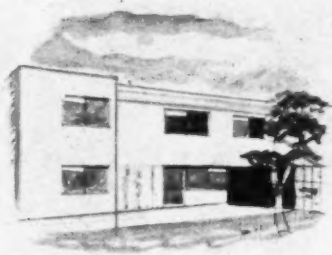


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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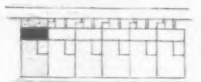
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



VIEW FROM GARDEN

HOUSE PLAN C

4 or 5 BEDROOMS



TYPICAL LAYOUT
OF TERRACE

Scale in Feet
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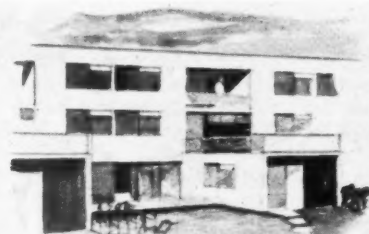
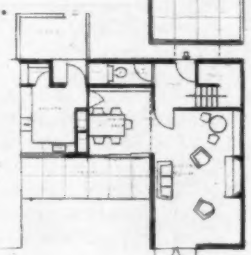
SECOND
FLOOR
PLAN



FIRST
FLOOR
PLAN



GROUND
FLOOR
PLAN



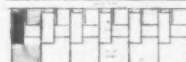
VIEW FROM GARDEN



VIEW FROM STREET

HOUSE PLAN B

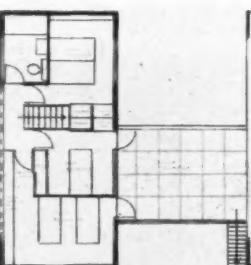
3 BEDROOM



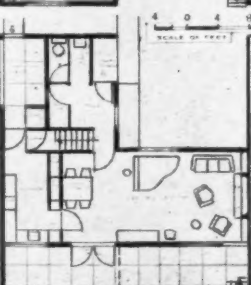
TYPICAL LAYOUT
OF TERRACE

Scale in Feet
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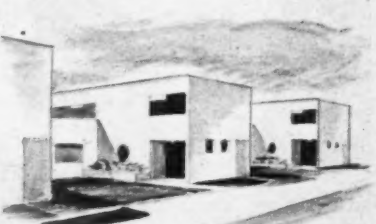
FIRST
FLOOR
PLAN



GROUND
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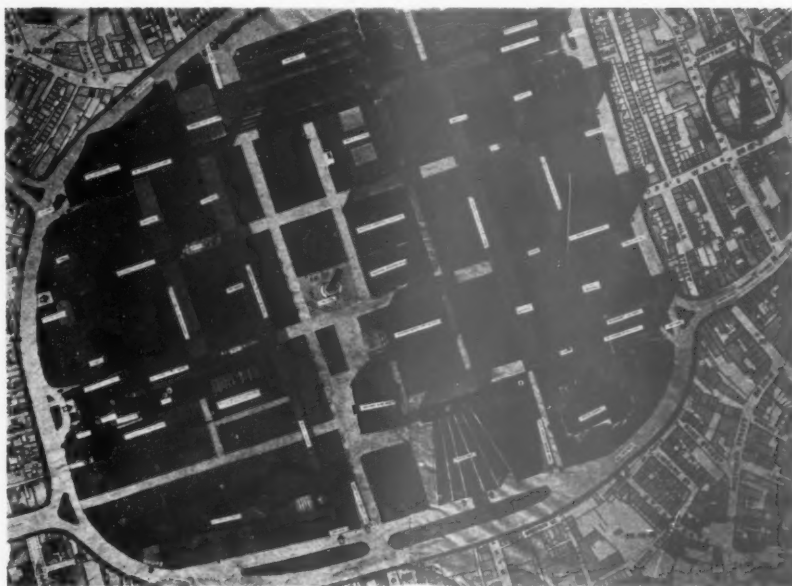


VIEW FROM GARDEN



VIEW FROM STREET

GEORGE GRENFELL BAINES AND PARTNERS



Above and below: Plan and birdseye view of the replanned central area. There would be a ring road, 65 per cent. parkland, a new setting for the municipal buildings and provision for a new public hall, covered market, office blocks and restaurants.

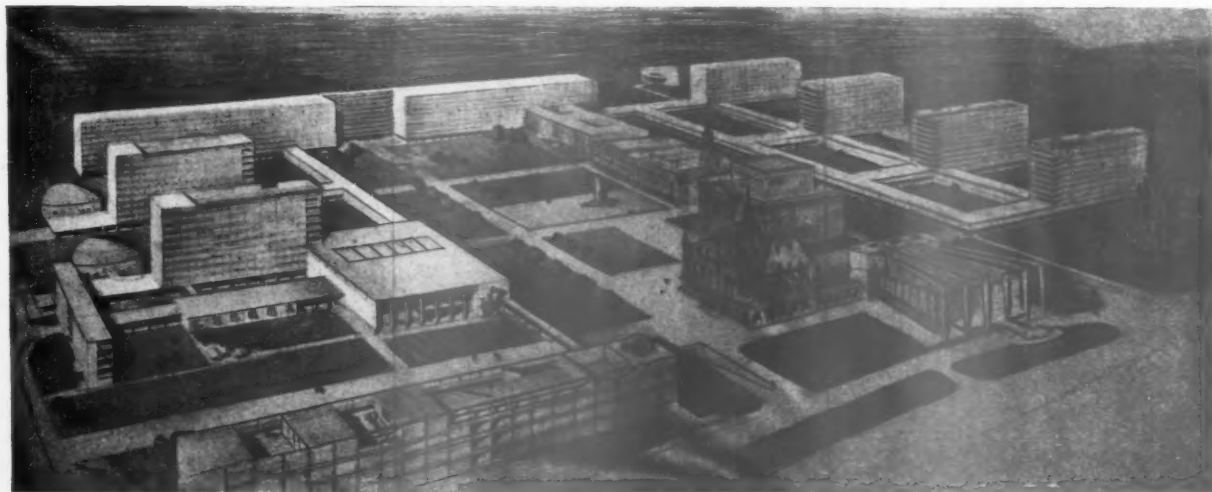
sanitary and housing legislation began to have effect. The new plan shows the same population housed under ideal conditions in a setting of 26½ acres of green space where none existed before. This, of course, has been achieved by vertical planning, blocks of houses and flats ranging from two stories to twenty-six. Coverage by buildings is reduced from 23 acres to 5, and paved streets from 17 to 8½ acres. Professor Cordingley's figures of family sizes for a typical town have been taken as the basis for planning, and schools, creches, restaurants, community centre, all

have their proper place in the scheme. A real attempt has been made to vary the plans of the individual houses and flats in accordance with their orientation and the light angles.

An important part of the exhibition was a full-size show flat to illustrate more concretely the detailed ideas of the housing section. The flat was furnished with modern fittings, Finmar, textiles, Poole pottery, kitchen equipment, etc., lent by the architects, local firms and private individuals, and considering the small time available for preparing the exhibition, it

was a creditable attempt to raise standards of domestic taste by example. The living room opened through French windows on to a high and spacious balcony of the Ville Radieuse type and a magnificent backcloth portrayed the distant development in pleasant summer sunlight. As a contrast the Art Director of Preston Corporation arranged a clever Victorian tableau, complete with lace curtains, snap albums, curios, knick-knacks and stuffed birds.

If there are criticisms of the whole exhibition they are common to many prepared by architects. Technical ideas, however elementary, must be reduced to the very simplest terms before a largely untrained public can receive and assimilate them. The layman who has not the architect's experience and mental discipline cannot absorb more than a very small amount of such material at one time and the scope and detail must therefore be rigidly confined. Careful continuity and sequence of exhibits is, of course, essential with definite guidance either by lines, numbers or showmen and marked points of emphasis. Due to the short time for preparation this show was not strong in maintaining these principles and consequently lacked cohesion. Nevertheless it was a "gradely" show (as they say in Lancashire) and it is noteworthy that the Preston attendance at *Living in Cities* was about ten to eleven times that at other towns on its northern tour due to the skilful publicity and backing given to the main exhibit by arousing interest in local problems. The chief object was certainly achieved, that of introducing planning-consciousness to the people of Preston.



P R E S T O N R E P L A N N I N G S C H E M E

The function of this feature is to record all current developments in planning and building technique throughout the world as recorded in technical publications, and statements of every kind whether official, private or commercial. The **Information Centre** attempts to supply an index and a digest of scientific data, the lack of which has for too long been a handicap both to the technician and the planner. Items are written by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal and views expressed are disinterested and objective. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source, including manufacturers and contractors.

Physical

PLANNING

1121

Nature Reserves

NATURE RESERVES IN BRITAIN. *Report of Conference on Nature Preservation in Post-War Reconstruction (Natural History Museum, March, 1943, 6d.).* The relation of nature reserves to National Parks. Their acquisition and management. Questions of public access.

Nature reserves are areas in which the primary object is the preservation of the wild animals and plant life they contain. They can be divided into three categories: scientific and economic study, public enjoyment and education. The last two should be accessible to centres of population and schools. Local interest and enthusiasm are essential and they may well be locally managed. The first requires reserves in districts suitable to the particular forms of wild life to be preserved and they must be managed with this object alone. They should be subject to unified central management and regarded as matters of national concern.

LIGHTING

1122

Lighting Codes

LIGHTING CODES. *Proposals for a New Lighting Code; H. C. Weston; (Trans. Ill. Eng. Soc., February, 1943). Australian Standard Code for the Interior Lighting of Buildings by Artificial Light (Standards Association of*

Australia). Quantity and quality of lighting.

The architect's interest in artificial lighting springs from the fact that a minimum standard is now mandatory in factories in England, and it seems likely that in future it may become mandatory in some other types of buildings.

The minimum standard for factories is broadly in line with the present recommended values of illumination published by the Illuminating Engineering Society, which are based largely on the experience of those who compiled them. Mr. Weston's paper reports the results of researches intended alternately to provide an absolute basis for such standards, related, in the first place, to industrial efficiency. His work makes not uninteresting reading for the architect who wishes to be well informed on this subject, but in the main will simply be noted as an indication that IES takes its responsibility seriously, and intends to make sure that whatever values of illumination may ultimately receive official recognition will be well justified.

The present scale of values in use in England unfortunately is not accompanied by any very precise recommendations concerning the quality of lighting, though these affect the overall performance a great deal. Glare, distribution, contrast, diffusion and other similar factors require at least as much attention as the absolute value in foot candles.

The factory regulations mention glare and shadows, but in this respect the Australian Code appears to be more advanced because it deals with these points in some detail.

Neither Mr. Weston's paper nor the Australian Code in itself has sufficient immediate bearing on the work of the architect to merit more than the passing observation recorded here. What is of much more importance is that there is so little evidence, here or elsewhere, that architects have either the pro-

fessional machinery or the interest to bring themselves into studies intended to end in legislation covering one of their fields of activity.

1123

Industrial Lighting

MODERN INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING. G. B. Hughes (*Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications, price 15/-*). Factors and Data used in selling and designing artificial lighting systems for factories, with notes of special industrial problems.

The title of this book is misleading; only the electrical side of industrial lighting is discussed. Daylighting and gas lighting are both dismissed in a few paragraphs which ignore the modern advances in technique, and altogether underrate their importance for industrial purposes. The author, in fact, confesses himself to be one of those who believe that electric lighting has now reached a point where daylight, for instance, must be "asked to show reason why it should not be replaced," and gas lighting seems not even to enter the argument. This point of view has been heard before, but gains nothing for the electrical industry from the manner of its presentation here in the guise of an authoritative work in industrial lighting as a whole.

Within the narrower scope indicated, the book deals with sales technique for engineers, safety, the sources of light available, some special industrial requirements and problems, including maintenance, and the statutory regulations. The method of design for artificial lighting is also described. The material is deficient in statements of principles, both physical and physiological, so that the general reader would require familiarity with these beforehand. The structure of the subject is not brought out very well, which may be due, of course, to the limited time available for writing books of this kind at the present time. This is, perhaps, borne out by not infrequent errors in the text.

MATERIALS

1124

River Pollution

DIFFICULTIES OF RIVER POLLUTION PREVENTION. A. Seaton (*The Plumber and Journal of Heating, April, 1943*). Non-technical discussion. Historical notes. Storm water problems discussed. Method of dealing with trade wastes.

Some special cases mentioned—tar and oil, colliery wastes, gravel pits, milk wastes.

Regulations for control of river pollution started in the fourteenth century. Authorities have difficulty of enforcement owing to costs. Recent Acts have offered financial inducements to better control but the tendency is to neglect expenditure on maintenance. Treatment by many small scale works is less satisfactory than large scale methods.

Soil subsidence is a very troublesome problem in mining areas. Storm water often contributes seriously to pollution, and more treatment before storm water enters drains would be beneficial.

Trade wastes often present a serious source of pollution, particularly in areas where the water flow in rivers is small. "Pickling wastes" from iron and steel industry containing acid and iron salts require careful treatment but pollution can be avoided. (Some suggestions are given). Tar and oil wastes are impossible to treat and must be disposed of on the site. Colliery wastes consisting of residue after coal washing are troublesome and at present only a few plants use a recovery treatment. Gravel washing wastes are not difficult to deal with.

The problem of milk wastes has increased considerably in recent years owing to changes in farming methods. These milk wastes are difficult to treat but most offensive if untreated and give rise to serious conditions in streams. Many of the large dairies have dealt with the problem very adequately.

QUESTIONS and answers

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. 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 to: THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 45, The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey

1125 Concrete

Q Re Paragraph 1086, Information Centre, ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for March 4—Report on Concrete Simply Explained, by Victor S. Wigmore. Can you inform me from whom the book can be obtained?

A Concrete Simply Explained can be obtained from the Society of Engineers, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1. (Price 1s. 6d.).

1126 Designated Craftsmen

Q On a certain job I have had claims from a contractor for the extra cost of Designated Craftsmen, i.e., craftsmen employed on labouring work. The claim (4½d. per hour per man) is fairly considerable and I am in some doubt as to what to allow.

I asked the Contractor for his authorization and was shown certain cards which the men brought from the Ministry of Labour on which the words "D.C. Bricklayer," etc., are written, with his rate of pay. I am told by a friend that the job itself should be "designated," but as far as I can ascertain not even the Contractor can produce evidence that the job in question has been "designated" and he says it is not necessary.

Also I should like to know whether Designated Craftsmen always work as labourers; as far as I can see there has not always been enough labouring work for them to do but it is difficult for me to check now.

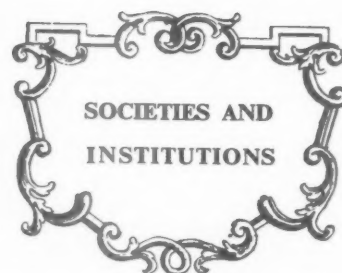
A 1. Permission to employ craftsmen as labourers applies only to specified jobs, a list of which has been drawn up by the Ministry of Works, who notify the contractor in each case. If the contract itself is not a designated one, the contractor has no right to employ craftsmen as labourers and cannot claim the extra cost involved.

2. The Ministry of Labour should specify which men are Designated Craftsmen on a proper form and "D.C." scribbled on the card (usually grey) brought by the man to the site is insufficient evidence. A clerk may write down the man's trade and the man may say "D.C. Bricklayer" if he was last employed as a D.C. man, but the Ministry of Labour does not specifically send designated craftsmen unless there is a shortage of labourers, when they should send specific instructions.

3. D.C. men do not necessarily work as labourers the whole time and they should only be transferred to labouring work as and when required by the shortage of labourers. A list of such men should be supplied to the Employees' Site Representative for checking—usually the Clerk of Works or Resident Engineer.

4. If you are satisfied that the contract is scheduled and that the men are D.C. men, you must act as you think fit. Presumably you will form your own opinion of the claim and report to your employers that you were not given the evidence in sufficient time to check it properly.

5. As you are presumably dealing separately with increased rates over the basic rates allowed in the contract, the claim for D.C. men will be the difference between the Contract Rates for Labourers and Craftsmen applied to the time the men were actually working as labourers.



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies, as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economise space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries and not verbatim.

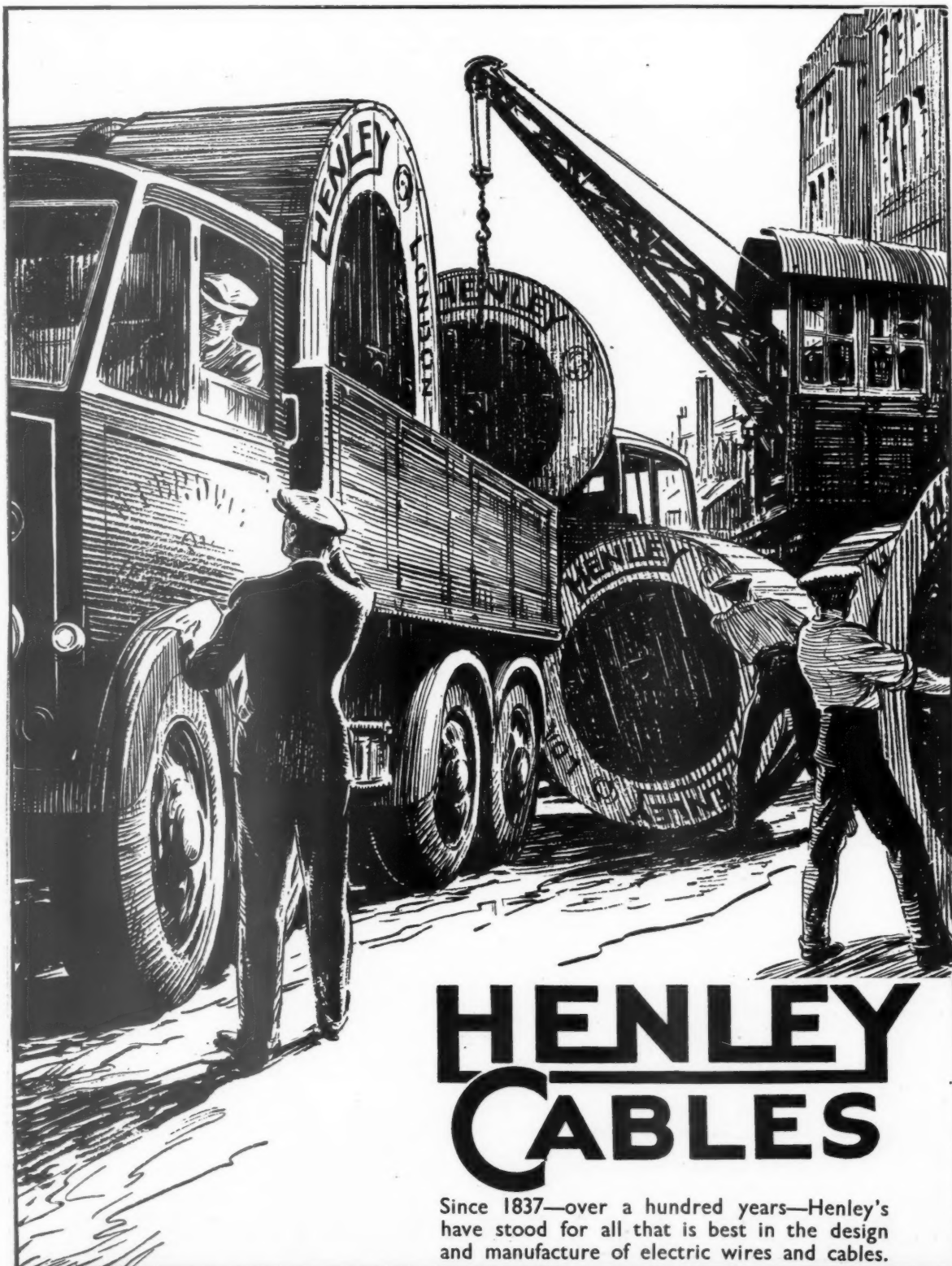
RIBA

John Dower

March 31, at 66, Portland Place, W.1. Lecture on HOLIDAY USE OF COUNTRY-SIDE AND COAST-LINE, by John Dower, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. Fourth in series of six lectures on *Town and Country Planning*, organized by the RIBA Committee on the Training of Architects as Town-Planners. Chairman: G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIPL.

J. Dower: Holiday use of the countryside and the coast-line is one of the main objectives of our post-war reconstruction policy. It is a question of encouraging and facilitating and controlling and directing; it is not a question of creating the demand for country and seaside holiday-making by the mass of the people. That is there already. It was already large and rapidly growing before the war, and is likely to grow again even more rapidly after the war. At least three-quarters of the population are concerned as holiday-makers with the country about which I want to talk.

This whole subject, and this enormous possibility of benefit to the town-living masses of the people, reflect three major popular movements of our time, three of the most significant movements of our age. All those movements were perfectly plainly in operation before the war; all three have been obscured, but I think are piling up, during the war; and all three are likely to develop again on an ever bigger scale after the war. The first of these movements is the steady increase in leisure and in the demands and opportunities for holiday-making, whether it is a matter of days at a time, week-ends, weeks, or even fortnights away from home, by the mass of the people. The war, of course, has cut all that down; we are now encouraged to take no holidays at all, and in any case to spend those that we do take in our own homes; but after the war there is bound to be a very rapid expansion of the holidays with pay system,



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which is already on the statute book, and which I think is certain to become almost universal within a few years after the end of the war. I think we can take it that after the war there is going to be something like a flood-tide of holiday-making, growing to perhaps double the volume of pre-war days. That is the first point, that there is this steady increase in the demand and the opportunity for holiday-making.

The second is the ever-widening popular appreciation of natural landscape beauty, and the ever-growing desire to visit and to take exercise in beautiful countryside, especially in the wilder places—in the mountain and moorland areas, heaths and downlands, and particularly along all that is left of the unspoilt, rugged stretches of our coast-line. You may feel some doubt as to the correctness of my claiming this as a growing movement, in view of the undoubted fact that concurrent with it has been a growing destruction of the natural beauty which the people are out to find and to enjoy; but I am sure that there is this ever-growing popular appreciation. It does not in the least follow that if people enjoy a thing and seek it they are necessarily good at preserving it.

The third of these popular movements, and I think the most obvious, is the rapid advance in mechanical transport, still very far from any limit, and of course giving, or promising to give, if certain snags and bottle-necks can be overcome, easy, quick and relatively cheap access for large numbers of people even to the remotest parts of the country.

These are all three popular movements, good movements, and irresistible movements; but fortunately that does not mean that they are uncontrollable movements, or that they do not need a good deal of control and direction, quite as much as they need facilities and encouragement. I will take the control and direction side first. That, of course, brings us straight into the planning field.

We all know, when undirected and uncontrolled, how blind and self-stultifying and regardless of consequences the townsman's holiday and other use of the countryside can be. The ignorant and insensitive country-lover has only too often destroyed or smirched the very thing—the beautiful country—which he wished to enjoy. The ubiquitous motor car, in some ways, I quite agree, one of the greatest blessings of the age, and not least for the opportunity that it gives for holiday-making, but in other ways quite certainly one of the greatest curses of the age. If you add the aeroplane, I personally could wish that the internal combustion engine had never been invented. In particular, however, we find the motor car producing in some places, and by no means few, the appalling holiday condition that nowhere where a motor can go can one be at all sure of the peace and quiet of the country, or of reasonable safety and comfort in going for a walk.

The first issue that we have to face is simply this: how are we going to open much more fully to the whole people the beauty and the peace of the still unspoilt districts, both inland and coastal, which they wish to enjoy, and at the same time to preserve that beauty and peace from being steadily spoilt and destroyed? That is not, of course, an insoluble problem.

The negative side of preserving the countryside is, of course, the familiar job which many planning authorities, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the corresponding Council for Wales, and a good many other bodies were trying so hard, but on balance, I am afraid, so unsuccessfully, to carry out in the period between the two wars, the job of preventing and minimizing, and where possible removing or hiding, every kind of ugly or misplaced building development or use of land. There is an infinite number of things which could go wrong, and most of them did somewhere or other. Private enterprise and industrial enterprise were to blame, and even public enterprise, because public bodies were by no means the least of the sinners.

I am not one of those who would say that not one acre more of England and Wales

shall ever be urbanized. It is a basic principle of our town planning policy that we must shake out the congestion of our largest cities, that we must create better-sized and better-balanced urban communities. This means that we must have a great deal of new development, of villages growing into towns and of small towns growing into larger ones, and in some few cases we must have entirely new towns on entirely virgin sites. Exactly how we are going to carry out country planning, by what machinery and powers, is another and perhaps a rather more controversial issue, about which I had better keep quiet this evening.

Between farming and the preservation of landscape beauty and between farming and a sound and greatly increased holiday use of the countryside there is no major conflict of interest at all. On the contrary, in general—there are bound to be some exceptions—there is mutual support and benefit between farming on the one hand and landscape preservation and holiday use on the other. Nevertheless it must, I think, be a first consideration in the framing of any policy for the recreational use of the countryside that the maintenance and progress and prosperity of farming must not be interfered with. As to farming progress, the great war-time revival of our farming, with its intensified cultivation and with the enormously increased use of the plough, has been from a landscape point of view all to the good.

The main weight of that post-war holiday flood is going to fall on bigger and better Brightons and Blackpools and more of them, and they will have to be supplemented by a great many recreational centres and fun fairs and so on in or near most of the big industrial cities. All that is a very big architectural and planning programme which bristles with problems and opportunities, but it is not my concern this evening. We must not provide in the country the sort of facilities and encouragements that the urban-holiday-minded people ask for, because, if we do, the country will cease to be the thing it is. There must be a very firm line drawn, and, while suitable facilities for the country-holiday-minded are generously provided, there must be no question of making lidos along Lake Windermere, fun parks on Dartmoor or recreation centres, equipped for every kind of sport, in the wilds of the Pennines.

The four most important facilities needed for holiday areas in the country are: (i) more and cheaper and better accommodation for eating, sleeping and so forth. (ii) More, and within reason faster and cheaper, transport to the holiday areas, which means, among other things, an improved road system. (iii) More and more continuous, better planned and more definite and assured public footpaths through all the cultivated farmland in these holiday areas. (iv) More and assured free access, wandering access, for walkers and ramblers over all the uncultivated land in these areas—mountains and moors and heaths and the more rugged coast-line.

Do not let us make every mountain pass impossible for the walker by putting a first-class motor road over it. Let there be a sorting out of all the ancient cartways and packhorse routes that we inherit from earlier ages and let some of them go to the motorist and be improved for his use, but let others be definitely closed to the motorist and kept as walkers' and cyclists' routes.

I come now to footpaths. Here we have an obvious and urgent need for a completely new approach, for a new broom that will sweep away the whole mass of legalistic obscurity which has grown up round footpath controversies. In some places there are too many footpaths; in a great many more, the footpaths are too few; and almost everywhere there is far too much uncertainty about what is a public footpath and what is not.

Thirdly, there is the controversial and difficult question of access to mountains and moors. That problem varies to an extraordinary extent in different districts. In the Lake District, it is not a problem at all; you can wander freely over all the fell land of the Lake District, whether it is common land or

enclosed land. There is not very much trouble in the limestone areas of the Craven Pennines, nor on a large part of Dartmoor. On the other hand, in the Peak District, which is ringed round with teeming industrial populations in Manchester, Sheffield and other large cities, anxious to get exercise on the Peak District moorlands, it is the main problem of the future holiday use of the area. There is also a great deal of trouble in getting proper access for wandering about on the coast-line. It is not a farming issue. If the land is generally of the wilder, hill-grazing mountain or moorland type, there is no possible harm that can come to the farmer from people wandering freely across his fell or open land.

The problem is almost, in its serious aspect, confined to two issues: the issue of ramblers against grouse-shooting, and the issue of ramblers as possible polluters of the purity of upland-gathered drinking-water supplies. I think that both those issues have been grossly exaggerated, and, though they have real elements which present some difficulties to be overcome, they have also many unreal elements in them too.

Finally I come to the first of my requirements, accommodation. There will be needed a very greatly increased amount of all sorts of eating and sleeping accommodation in the holiday areas, and especially such accommodation of the cheaper and simpler types. There will be scope, I am sure, for at least double the pre-war number of youth hostels. There will be scope for a great many more co-operative guest houses of the type run by the Holiday Fellowship and the Co-operative Holidays Association. I hope that there will be scope for a very considerable increase in that most delightful of all types of accommodation, the farmhouse that takes in just one family at a time. There will be scope for boarding houses and inns and hotels and all the ordinary accommodation types of commerce. There will be scope for a great many camps and caravan sites and for a certain number of holiday camps. In some areas there will need to be a good deal of new building, and even more additions to and alterations and adaptations of existing buildings.

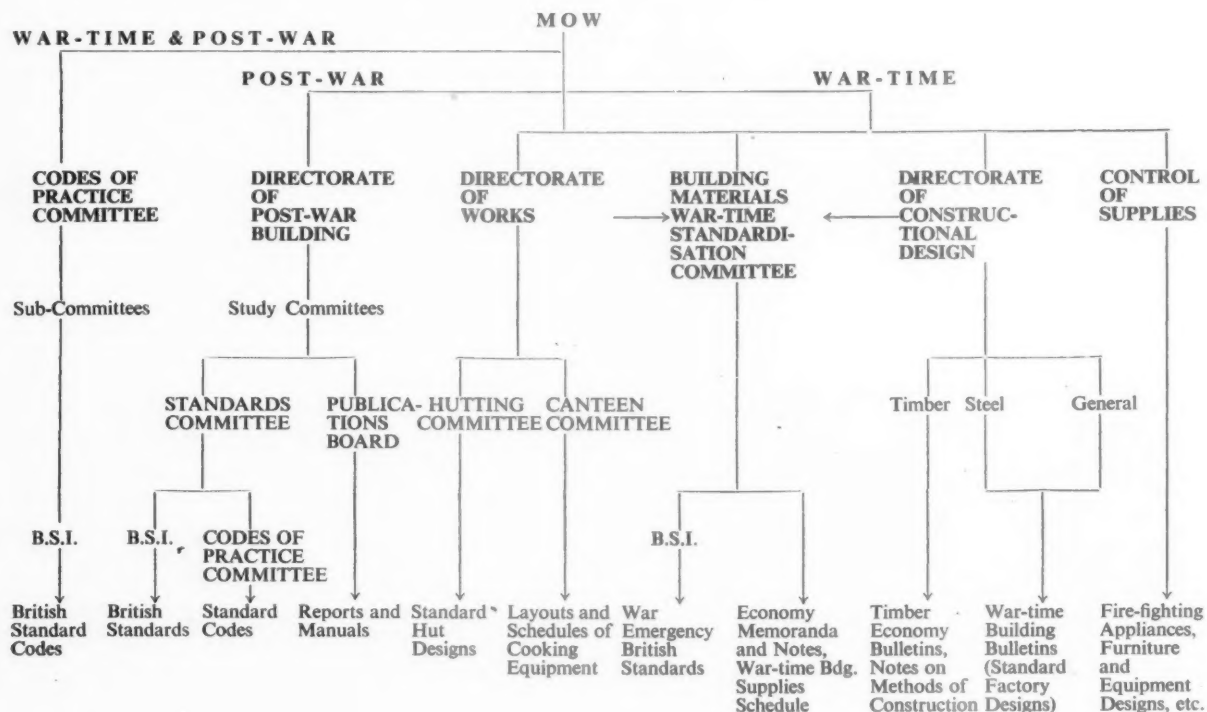
Holiday camps offer, of course, enormous possibilities, and there is likely to be a very big demand for the type of holiday that a holiday camp provides, but they are extremely dangerous things. A beautiful piece of landscape, whether coastal or inland, may accommodate a discreetly-placed holiday camp for about 200 people, but not only the landscape but all the balance of the whole rural district may be upset completely if there is a holiday camp set down in it for 2,000, or, still worse, 5,000 people. Obviously they want the most careful control not merely as to their design—though that is important—but as to their sheer size, and the site that is chosen for them. I think that as a general principle it will be a good thing to keep holiday camps rather at the fringes of the beautiful areas than in the centre of them, and, where it is a question of holiday camps on the coast, to keep them back from the coast at least half a mile, or something of that sort, in order to keep the coast itself as free as possible from building.

MOW

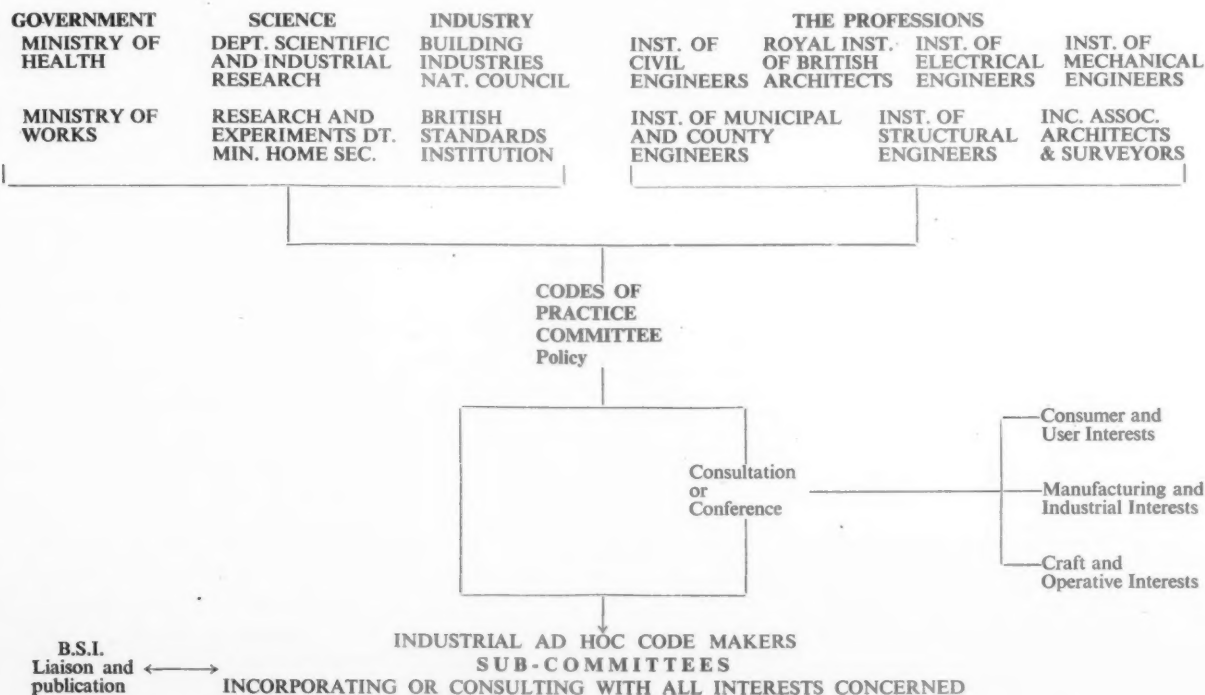
Standards and Codes of Practice

On the following two pages are shown charts of the Standardization activities of the Ministry of Works and the production of a Code of Practice, and a list of the Study Committees of the Directorate of Post-War Building with their conveners. These have been issued to the technical press by MOW. See this week's leading article.

STANDARDISATION ACTIVITIES OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS



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Committee.	Convener.
GROUP A—DESIGN. Committee on House Construction.	Ministry of Health, Department of Health for Scotland, Ministry of Works. Ministry of Health.
Sub-Committee on the Design of Houses and Flats.	
Sub-Committee on Housing Design (Scotland).	Scottish Housing Advisory Committee.
Committee for the Architectural Use of Materials.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
Business Buildings Committee.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
School Planning Group.	Board of Education.
Farm Buildings Committee.	Ministry of Agriculture.
Acoustics Committee.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
GROUP B—STRUCTURE. Steel Structures Committee.	Institution of Civil Engineers.
Reinforced Concrete Structures Committee.	Institution of Structural Engineers.
Timber Structures Group.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
Walls, Floors and Roofs Committee.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
Committee for Fire-grading of Buildings.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
GROUP C—INSTALLATIONS. Plumbing Committee.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
Electrical Installations Committee.	Institution of Electrical Engineers.
Gas Installation Committee.	Institution of Gas Engineers.
Paint Committee.	Paint Research Association.
Plastics Committee.	British Plastics Federation.
Heating and Ventilation Committee.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
Lighting Committee.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
Solid Fuel Installations Committee.	British Coal Utilisation Research Association.
Mechanical Installations Committee.	Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
Non-Ferrous Metals Committee.	British Non-Ferrous Metal Research Association.

List of the twenty-three Study Committees of the Post-War Building Directorate of MOW, with their respective conveners.

Publications Received

Social Foundations of Post-War Buildings. Lewis Mumford. (Faber & Faber, 1s. 6d.)
Document Photography. H. W. Greenwood. (Focal Press, 7s. 6d.)
Report on Reinforced Concrete for Buildings and Structures. (ISE, 1s.)
Planning No. 204; Facts About Electricity Supply. (PEP.)
Codes of Practice Committee, First Report. (H.M. Stationery Office, 4d.)
Planning of Electric Wiring Installations. (BSI, 1s.)
Protection of Structures Against Lightning. (BSI, 3s. 6d.)
Cleanliness and Godliness. Reginald Reynolds. (Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d.)
Glimpses of Polish Architecture. Peter Jordan. (Standard Art Book Co., 6s.)
Our Birmingham. (University of London Press, 1s.)

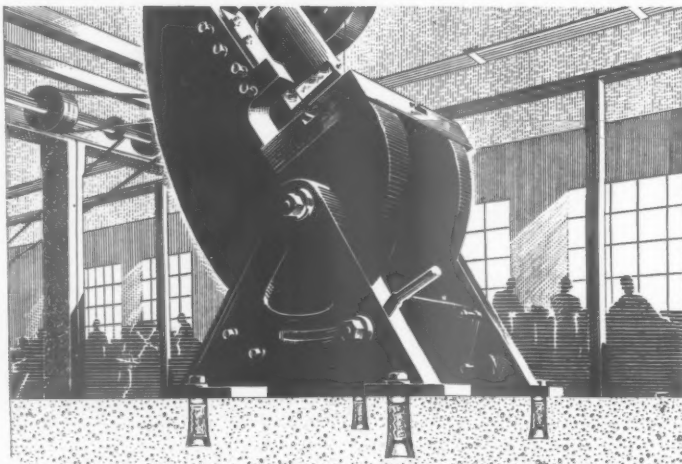
Trade Notes

Due to health and the stress of war conditions, Mr. W. F. Bishop has relinquished his position as General Manager of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd., thus freeing himself for special duties, whilst at the same time remaining a director of the parent company and its subsidiaries. Mr. F. W. M. Anderson has been promoted general manager and Mr. G. E. Rhodes becomes assistant general manager. Their total service amounts to some hundred and twenty-five years. The Firm has opened a new London Office and Store at 51/53, Hatton Garden, E.C.1. (Telephone: CHAncery 6822 (10 lines); Telegrams: Henlelet, Smith, London). The Office and Store at Demby House, Wembley, has been closed down. Henley's Advertising Department has now moved from Market Square, Westerham, to the London address.

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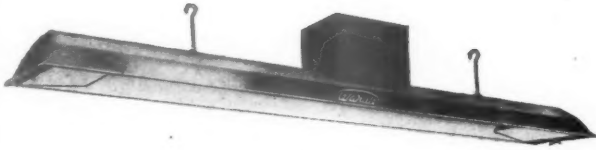


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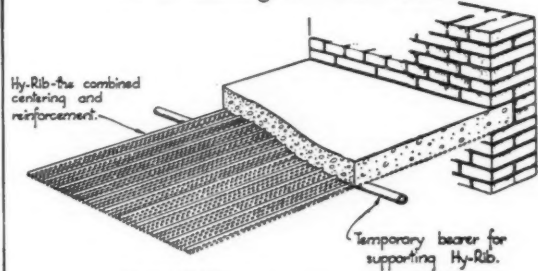
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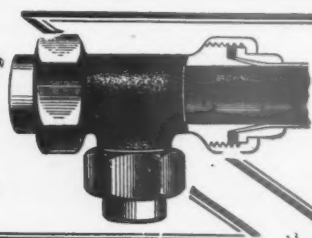
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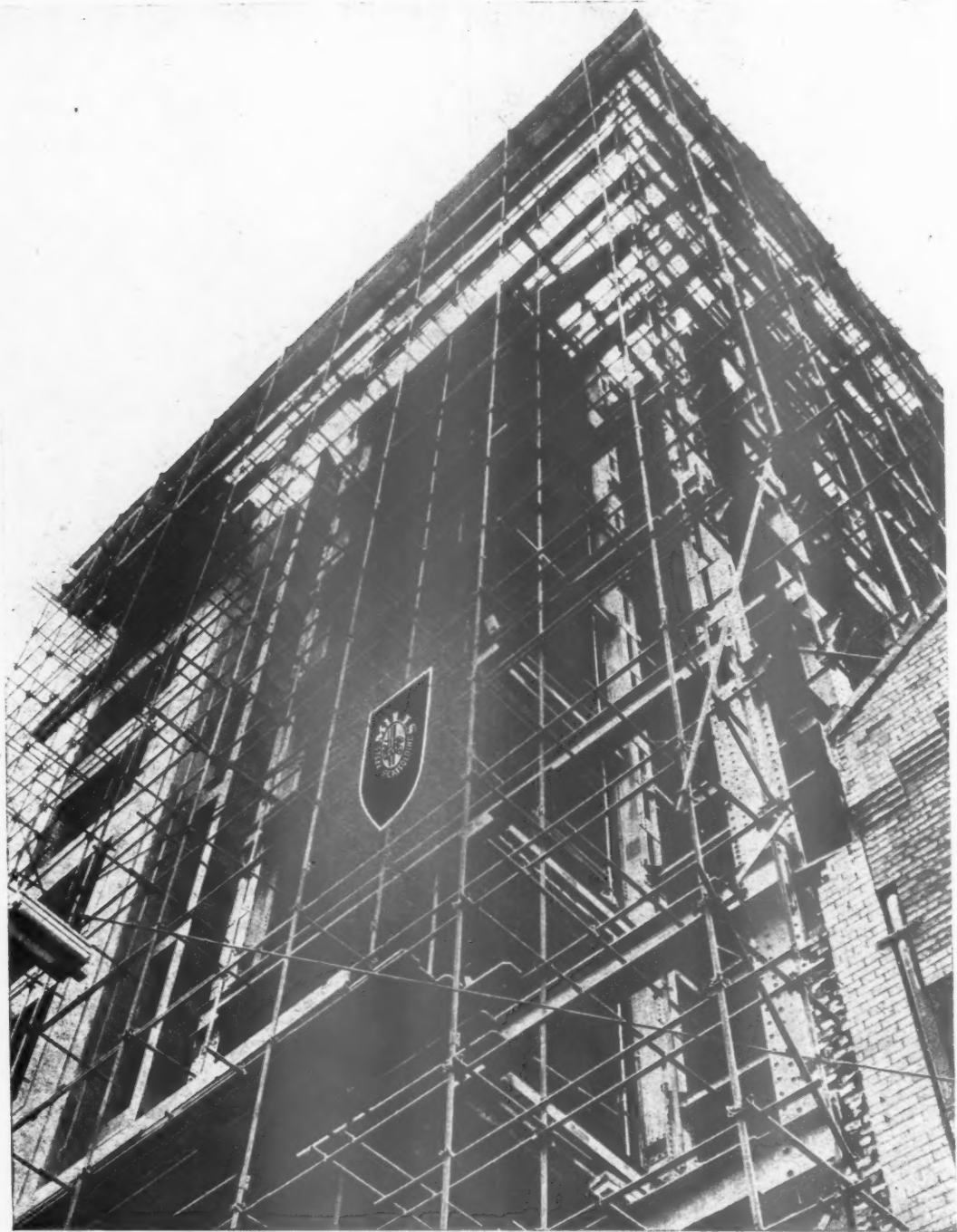
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